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HAND-BOOK

RHINE

&

NORTH GERMANY

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HANDBOOK

FOR

NORTH GERMANY AND THE RHINE.

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Map wanting.

HANDBOOK

FOR

NORTH GERMANY

FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK FOREST,

AND

THE RHINE

FROM HOLLAND TO BASLE.

INCLUDING

THE HARTZ, THÜRINGERWALD,
SAXON SWITZERLAND, RÜGEN, THE GIANT MOUNTAINS,
TAUNUS, ODENWALD, ELSASS, AND LOTHRINGEN.

NINETEENTH EDITION, CORRECTED.

WITH MANY MAPS AND PLANS.

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PREFACE.

To render the Handbook still more useful and portable, Holland and Belgium are now published separately, and the present volume is devoted to North Germany, from the Baltic to the Black Forest, including THE RHINE, from Holland to Basle, the Isle of Rügen, the Hartz Mountains, Thüringerwald, the Giant Mountains, Saxon Switzerland, Taunus Mountains, Brunnen of Nassau, Odenwald, Rhenish Bavaria, Baden, &c.

The work has been subjected to a searching revision (and to a large extent has been tested on the spot), the number of maps and plans is increased, obsolete information expunged, the recent changes of Frontier duly indicated, and the greatest care bestowed in introducing the vast network of railways which have been constructed within the last few years in Germany, and by which access into the interior of the country is now so greatly facilitated.

The descriptions of the frontier Battle-Fields of the war of 1870–71 have been written from personal examination, and it is hoped that the brief statements of the military operations will be sufficient to enable the traveller to proceed at once to the particular spots to which peculiar interest attaches.

For the convenience of travellers visiting from the side of the Rhine *Elsass* (Alsace) and *Lothringen* (Lorraine), a condensed account of those two provinces has been inserted in this portion of the present Handbook, although for fuller details the traveller is still referred to the Handbook for France.

September, 1876.

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ABBREVIATIONS, &c., USED IN THE HANDBOOK.

The points of the Compass are marked simply by the letters N. S. E. W.

(*rt.*) right, (*l.*) left. The right bank of a river is that which lies on the right hand of a person whose back is turned towards the source, or the quarter from which the current descends.

m.=mile; Rte.=Route; Stat.=Railway Station.

Eng. Ch. Service = English Church Service.

An asterisk (*) to call attention of travellers to objects of note, Inns deserving commendation, and the like.

When miles are spoken of without any descriptive epithet, English statute miles are to be understood.

The names of inns precede the description of every place (often in a parenthesis), because the first information needed by a traveller is where to lodge. The best inns, as far as they can be determined, are placed first.

Instead of designating a town by the vague words "large" or "small," the amount of the population, according to the latest census, is almost invariably stated, as presenting a more exact scale of the importance and size of the place.

Every Route has a number, corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the Map, which thus serves as an index to the Book; at the same time that it presents a *tolerably* exact view of the great high roads of Europe, and of the course of public conveyances.

HANDBOOK

FOR

NORTH GERMANY AND THE RHINE.

NORTH GERMANY.

Introductory Information.

§ 1. *Political Constitution.* — 2. *Money.* — 3. *Passports.* — 4. *Inns and Expenses.* —5. *Beds.* — 6. *Valets-de-Place.* — 7. *Weights and Measures.* — 8. *Distances, Travelling Maps.* — 9. *Posting.* — 10. *Diligences, or Eilwägen.* — 11. *Voiturier, or Lohnkutscher.* — 12. *Railroads.* — 13. *Some Peculiarities of German Manners, Titles, Salutations, Recreations, Public Gardens, Kirmes, The Students.* — 14. *German Watering-places.* — 15. *Music.* — 16. *Clubs and Reading-rooms.* — 17. *Burial-grounds.*

[N.B.—For general information, such as:—Maxims and Hints for Travelling—Language—Couriers—Carriages—Requisites for Travelling—Luggage, Dress —Landing on the Continent; Custom-houses and Commissionaires—British Custom-house; Transmission of Baggage or Goods from the Continent to England—Skeleton Tours, &c., see *Handbook for Holland and Belgium.*]

§ 1. Political Constitution of North Germany.

By the Treaties definitely concluded in 1871, between the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse and the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the King of Prussia acquired the hereditary dignity of Emperor of Germany, and the presidency of the Empire was settled on the Crown of Prussia.

The confederated States and towns now forming the German Empire are:—the Kingdoms of *Prussia*, *Bavaria*, *Saxony* and *Wurtemburg*; Grand Duchies of *Baden*, *Hesse*, *Mecklenburg-Schwerin*, *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach*, *Mecklenburg-Strelitz*, and *Oldenburg*; Duchies of *Brunswick-Lüneburg*, *Meinigen-Hilburghausen*, *Saxe-Altenburg*, *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, *Anhalt*; Principalities of *Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen*, *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*, *Waldeck-Pyrmont*, *Reuss* (elder and younger lines), *Schaumburg-Lippe*, and *Lippe-Detmold*; Free Towns of *Lübeck*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*; the annexed provinces of *Alsace-Lorraine*.

§ 2. MONEY.

The establishment of the German Empire has led to the introduction, by the law of Dec. 1871, of a new uniform decimal monetary system, of which the unit is the mark or shilling, and gold a legal tender and the standard of value. The Imperial gold coins are 20 and 10-*mark* pieces, having a common obverse of the Imperial eagle with the words "Deutsches Reich" (German Empire), and the reverse varying according to the State which mints the piece. The values are:—

GOLD—Piece of 20 marks = 1*l.* (strictly 19*s.* 7*d.*)
„ 10 „ = 10*s.* „ 9*s.* 9½*d.*
„ 5 „ = 5*s.*
SILVER— „ 5 marks = 4*s.* 10½*d.*
„ 2 „ = 2*s.* „ 1*s.* 11½*d.*
„ 1 „ = 11¾*d.*
„ ½ „ = 6*d.*
NICKEL COINS—Pieces of 16 pfennigs = 1 groschen = 1¼*d.*
„ 5 „ = ½ „ = ½*d.*

GOLD COINS.

	North German Value.		South German Value.		Lubeck or Hamburg customary Value.		Bremen Value Gold reckoning.	English Value.		
	Thalers.	Sb. gshn.	Florins.	Kreuzers.	Marks.	Schillings.	Thalers.	£	s.	d.
10 Marks . . .	3	10	5	50	8	5⅓	3 1/93	0	9	9½
20 „	6	20	11	40	16	10⅔	6 2/93	0	19	7

139½ ten-mark pieces contain a Zollverein pound, *i.e.* 500 grammes, or 7716 troy grains of pure gold.

Accounts in future will be kept according to the following system:—

10 pfennigs = 1 groschen = 1·175*d.*
10 groschen or 100 pfennigs = 1 mark = 11¾*d.*

OLD COINAGE.

Prussian Silver Coins:—

The Dollar (Thaler), containing 30 silver groschen (S. gr.), or 24 gute (good) groschen, = about 3*s.* English, is divided into pieces of

	Marked						English value
⅓rd,	3 einen thaler	-		10 silver groschen	-		= 1*s.*
⅙th,	6	-	-	5	-	-	= 6*d.*
1/12th,	12	-	-	2½	-	-	= 3*d.*
1/24th,	24	-	-		-	-	= 1½*d.*
1/30th, ein silber groschen.							

Money Table.

Foreign Coinages compared with English Money.

English Money.			United States.		Germany. New Imperial Currency.		Prussia. Old Currency.		Bavaria. Wurtemberg. Baden. Old Currency.		France. Belgium. Switzerland. Italy.	
£.	s.	d.	Dols.	Cts.	Mks.	Pfg.	Th.	S. Gr.	Fl.	Kr.	Fr.	Cts.
0	0	1	0	02	0	8	0	0 5/6	0	3	0	10 5/12
0	0	2	0	04	0	16	0	1 2/3	0	6	0	23 10/12
0	0	3	0	06	0	25	0	2 1/2	0	9	0	31 3/12
0	0	4	0	08	0	33	0	3 1/3	0	12	0	41 8/12
0	0	5	0	10	0	42	0	4 1/6	0	15	0	52 1/12
0	0	6	0	12	0	50	0	5	0	18	0	62 6/12
0	0	7	0	14	0	58	0	5 5/6	0	21	0	72 11/12
0	0	8	0	16	0	67	0	6 2/3	0	24	0	83 4/12
0	0	9	0	18	0	75	0	7 1/2	0	27	0	93 9/12
0	0	10	0	20	0	84	0	8 1/3	0	30	1	4 2/12
0	0	11	0	22	0	92	0	9 1/6	0	33	1	14 7/12
0	1	0	0	24	1	0	0	10	0	36	1	25
0	2	0	0	49	2	0	0	20	1	12	2	50
0	3	0	0	73	3	0	1	45	1	48	3	75
0	4	0	0	97	4	0	1	10	2	24	5	0
0	5	0	1	21	5	0	1	20	3	0	6	25
0	6	0	1	46	6	0	2	0	3	36	7	50
0	7	0	1	70	7	0	2	10	4	12	8	75
0	8	0	1	94	8	0	2	20	4	48	10	0
0	9	0	2	18	9	0	3	0	5	24	11	25
0	10	0	2	43	10	0	3	10	6	0	12	50
0	11	0	2	67	11	0	3	20	6	36	13	75
0	12	0	2	91	12	0	4	0	7	12	15	0
0	13	0	3	16	13	0	4	10	7	48	16	25
0	14	0	3	40	14	0	4	20	8	24	17	50
0	15	0	3	64	15	0	5	0	9	0	18	75
0	16	0	3	88	16	0	5	10	9	36	20	0
0	17	0	4	13	17	0	5	20	10	12	21	25
0	18	0	4	37	18	0	6	0	10	48	22	50
0	19	0	4	61	19	0	6	10	11	24	23	75
1	0	0	4	86	20	0	6	20	12	0	25	0
2	0	0	9	71	40	0	13	10	24	0	50	0
3	0	0	14	57	60	0	20	0	36	0	75	0
4	0	0	19	42	80	0	26	20	48	0	100	0
5	0	0	24	28	100	0	33	10	60	0	125	0
6	0	0	29	13	120	0	40	0	72	0	150	0
7	0	0	33	99	140	0	46	20	84	0	175	0
8	0	0	38	84	160	0	53	10	96	0	200	0
9	0	0	43	70	180	0	60	0	108	0	225	0
10	0	0	48	56	200	0	66	20	120	0	250	0
20	0	0	97	11	400	0	133	10	240	0	500	0
30	0	0	145	67	600	0	200	0	360	0	750	0
40	0	0	194	22	800	0	266	20	480	0	1000	0
50	0	0	242	78	1000	0	333	10	600	0	1250	0

Copper Money:—

12 Pfenninge - - - 1 S. gr.
Pieces of 4, 3, 2, and 2 Pfenninge were coined.

Gold Coins:—

	Marked		
Double Friedrichs d'or	10 thaler	= 11 dol. 10 S. gr. =	1*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*
Single Friedrichs d'or	5	= 5 dol. 20 S. gr. =	16*s.* 9½*d.*
Half Friedrichs d'or	2½	= 2 dol. 25 S. gr. =	8*s.* 4*d.*

It may be useful to warn English travellers that the values marked on the old German coins are sometimes not the value at which the coin passes. Thus the double Friedrichs d'or (not of Prussian coinage), though current at 11 dollars 10 S. gr., are marked X thaler.

The safest and most convenient way of carrying large sums to meet the expenses of a long journey is in the form of *Circular Notes*, which are now issued by all the leading bankers without charge, but the traveller will generally get a better exchange for 5*l. Bank of England Notes*, and English *Sovereigns* usually command at least their full value all over Europe. The new *German Gold Coins* of 20 and 10-mark pieces are very useful, and are nearly equivalent in value to sovereigns and half sovereigns.

§ 3. PASSPORTS.

Passports are no longer insisted upon in Germany, but it is not prudent for travellers to be without this important certificate of identity, and pedestrians in remote and frontier districts may be subjected to constant annoyance from the police if they neglect to carry one about with them. A Foreign Office passport can be procured (charge 2*s.*) at the Foreign Office between 11 and 4, by leaving or sending on the preceding day a *letter of application* from any Banking firm in the United Kingdom, or a *certificate of identity*, signed by any mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, physician, surgeon, solicitor or notary resident in the United Kingdom.

§ 4. INNS.

Great care has been taken in this work to furnish the traveller with the names of the best inns throughout Germany, derived principally from personal experience, or that of friends. As it is the first information which a traveller requires on reaching a place, the names of the inns in all instances stand first.

German *Innkeepers* are, on the whole, of a higher class, and hold a superior position in their respective towns, to that occupied by persons of a similar calling in England. They often preside at their own tables-d'hôte, entering familiarly into conversation with their guests, and it is rarely necessary to make a bargain beforehand with a German landlord.

When, however, a traveller intends to take up his residence for several weeks, or even 6 or 8 days, in an hotel, it is a good plan, as well as customary, to come to an agreement with the landlord, who, under these circumstances, is usually willing to make an abatement of one-third from his usual charges. The apartments are classed, as to price, according to the storeys on which they are situated, the size, and the look-out—the highest and those turned to the back being least expensive.

Persons who travel for pleasure must expect to pay liberally, and any attempt on their part to make close bargains will generally fail; there is a sort

of ordinary charge, which the traveller soon finds out, and, with common tact and judgment, he may manage to visit most parts of the Continent without being entangled in annoying squabbles; but should a bill contain items of an unreasonably high price, instead of pointing them out to the waiter, and clamorously insisting on an immediate reduction, he should go himself to the master's room, and speak to him when no servants are by: a remonstrance founded on reason, and politely made, will then generally have its effect: this mode cannot be too strongly recommended. Travellers intending to set out early in the morning should cause their bills to be made out and delivered to them *over night*, that they may examine the items at leisure; but they should not pay them until the moment of starting.

Servants in German inns.—A charge for *service* (Bedienung) is made in the bills. This does not include the Hausknecht (boots), who also expects a gratuity. The English give much more trouble to the servants than the natives, and something more is expected of them.

Tables-d'hôte.—The usual hour for dining (Mittagsessen) is 1 o'clock; in the North of Germany it is as late as 2 or 3; in the South it is even as early as 12. The table-d'hôte is frequented by both ladies and gentlemen, and, especially at the watering-places, by persons of the highest ranks, from Grand Dukes and Princes downwards. The stranger will find much more general urbanity than in a similarly mixed assemblage in England; the topics and news of the day are discussed without restraint; and if the traveller be anxious to gain general or local information, he will frequently succeed at the table-d'hôte. Added to this, the best dinner is always to be had at the table-d'hôte. It answers the landlord's purpose to provide sumptuously, *en gros*, for a large company, and he therefore discourages dining in private. Those however who dislike the noise and bustle of a public table may dine perfectly well in the salle-à-manger, or in their own room, à la carte, choosing their own dishes.

German innkeepers have become accustomed to Englishmen's habits of dining late; and in the hotels of the larger towns and watering-places there is a second table-d'hôte at 5 or 6 o'clock, to accommodate the English.

Those who intend to dine at the table-d'hôte in a frequented inn at a full season should desire the waiter to keep places for them. The guests are usually seated according to priority of arrival, the last comers being placed at the foot of the table.

Supper, which, owing to the early hour of dinner, is a usual meal in Germany, is ordered from the *Carte* (Speise-Carte).

Travellers on the Rhine during May should inquire for Maitrank, a spiced wine, or cup flavoured with an aromatic herb (*Asperula odorata*).

In German inns the best apartments, even on the lower floor, though furnished elegantly as a parlour, serve as bedrooms, and contain one or more beds. The price of a room depends upon the size, situation on the first and second floors, and the number of beds in it, but the double-bedded rooms are invariably superior to those with only one bed. The partitions dividing the rooms of German inns are often very thin, and the rooms usually open into each other; the tenant should, therefore, remember that what he says and does is liable to be overheard.

Travellers in Prussia are protected by a regulation of the police from the impositions of innkeepers, who are compelled to hang up in every apartment, or at least in the public room, a *tariff*, or list of charges for lodging, food, fuel, servants, valets-de-place, &c. This is inspected periodically by a proper officer, who regulates the price of each article, and ascertains that none of the charges are exorbitant. The rule of hanging up the tariff is generally infringed on the Rhine, but the traveller may insist on seeing it if necessary. It is a good custom to order your bill to be sent in to you every day; it checks imposition and prevents mistakes.

§ 5. German Beds.

One of the first complaints of an Englishman in the remote parts of Germany will be directed against the beds. It is therefore as well to make him aware beforehand of the full extent of misery to which he will be subjected on this score. A German bed is made only for one; it may be compared to an open wooden box, often hardly wide enough to turn in, and rarely long enough for any man of moderate stature to lie down in. The pillows encroach nearly half-way down, and form such an angle with the bed that it is scarcely possible to lie at full length, or assume any other than a half-sitting posture. Curtains are almost always wanting. The place of blankets is sometimes supplied by a light puffy feather-bed, which is likely to be kicked off, and forsake in his utmost need the sleeper, who, on awaking in cold weather, finds himself frozen: should it remain in its position in warm weather, the opposite alternative is that of suffocation beneath it. Mr. Coleridge has recorded his abhorrence of a German bed, declaring "he would rather carry his blanket about him, like a wild Indian, than submit to this abominable custom." The Germans themselves say that they use the *feather-bed* merely to cover their feet in cold weather.

The stranger who appreciates this nuisance to its full extent is recommended to ask the chambermaid for a counterpane (*bett-decke*), instead of the usual federbett.

§ 6. Valets-de-place; or, Lohnbedienter.

It has been the custom of many travellers who have published tours to speak very contemptuously of the class of guides who go by the name of valets-de-place, though it may fairly be suspected that they owe much of the best part of their books to that despised caste. There are always a certain number of persons experienced in the duties of a guide attached to every inn; and if the traveller, instead of engaging a person nominated by the landlord, for the sake of sparing a franc or two, put his trust in the boys who may accost him in the streets, he runs the risk of falling into bad hands, or of finding himself in situations in which it will be neither agreeable nor creditable to be placed.

The utility of a valet-de-place consists in his knowledge of the hours at which each church, picture-gallery, palace, or other sight, is open, or visible; how to procure tickets of admission, and where to find the keepers of them, which spares the traveller much time in running about in search of them, and, if he have a spare hour, furnishes the means of spending it advantageously.

At the same time, it is necessary to put the traveller on his guard against the tricks of a valet-de-place. For his own advantage, and the interest of the inn-keeper his patron, he will often endeavour to detain the traveller by framing excuses—that collections are not open, &c. It is better to state beforehand to the man what objects you desire to see, and how much time you can devote to seeing them; to ascertain from him at once at what hours different sights are thrown open to the public, and to make him arrange the order of proceeding accordingly.

The fee paid to a valet-de-place varies in different parts of Germany; and it will be found particularised in the description of almost all the great cities. It is not always necessary to engage him for the whole day: he may be hired by the hour, and paid accordingly.

Travellers are warned on no account to take a valet-de-place with them into a shop where they wish to make purchases, since it is an acknowledged practice of the valet-de-place to demand of the tradesman a fee of 5 per cent. on the sum laid out by the stranger whom he conducts, and this is, of course, added to the price

paid by the purchaser. Another practice, in towns where palaces or churches are exhibited by fixed attendants, is for the valet-de-place to name a larger sum than is necessary as the fee to be paid to the attendant, part of which he receives back himself: unless the traveller ascertains that the fee named is fixed by tariff or usage, it is usually advisable to disregard altogether the sum mentioned by him.

§ 7. Weights and Measures.

In 1872 the *Metric System of Weights and Measures* became compulsory for the whole of the German Empire.

Length.—The Metre (*i.e.* the *ten millionth* part of the distance between the Equator and the Pole = 39·37079 Eng. inches), or Stab*; Centimetre, or New-Zoll*; Millimetre, or Strich*; Dekametre, or Kette* (Chain); and Kilometre. The Mile = 7000 Metres = 7655·431 Eng. yards.

Surface.—Square Metre, or Quadrat-Stab; Ar, or 100 Square Metres; and Hectar, or 1000 Square Metres.

Capacity.—The Cubic Metre is the basis; the Litre or Kanne* is the unit, and is the $\frac{1}{1000}$th part of a Cubic Metre; ½ Litre, or ½ Kanne = Schoppen (chiefly a beer measure); ¼ Litre; ⅛ Litre; and $\frac{1}{10}$ Litre; Hectolitre, or Fass* (cask); 50 Litres, or ½ Hectolitre, or Scheffel* (bushel); ¼ Hectolitre, or 25 Litres, or ½ Bushel.

Weights.—The Kilogramm is the unit; the Dekagramm, or New-Loth* = 10 Gramms; the Dezigramm; Zentigramm; Milligramm; Pfund = ½ Kilogramm or 500 Gramms; Zentner* or 50 Kilogramms, or 100 Pfunds; and Tonne, or 100 Kilogramms, or 200 Pfunds.

§ 8. Distances.

See above for the new measures. Under the old system, 1 German m. = 4⅔ Eng. m. (say 5 Eng. m. on an average), or about 1 French post. 15 Germ. m., or 14·77 Prussian, make a degree. 1 Germ. m. = 22,803 Rhenish feet.

2 Germ. m., or 4 stunden (hours), make one post = 9¼ Eng. m. The German post stunde is not quite 2½ Eng. m.; the Stunde *zu Fuss* (hour walking) is about 3 m., or as much as a man can walk in an hour without much exertion. In Rhenish Prussia the mile is divided into 100 parts, which are marked by small stones set up at the roadside. These stones are therefore 82 yards Eng. apart, and 21½ of these hundredths make an English mile, nearly. This subdivision of the German mile is used to express distances on the railroads.

German post miles compared with English.

	Eng.	Ger.	Eng.
1 Prussian, Bavarian, Hanoverian, New Saxon, Hessian	= 4⅔ or	5	= 23
1 Austrian	= 4¾ —	5	= 23¾
1 Old Saxon	= 5$\frac{13}{20}$ —	5	= 28¼
1 French Poste	= 4⅘ —	5	= 24
1 French Myriamètre	= 6⅕ —	5	= 31

* The names Stab, Zoll, Strich, Kette, Kanne, Schoppen, Scheffel, Loth, Pfund, and Centner were denominations in the old system, whose value varied in the different States, but their value in the Metric System is the same for the whole of Germany. In each case where an old name is applied to a new weight or measure the old name is to be preceded by the Metric name. (See Browne's Merchant's Handbook.)

§ 9. POSTING, OR EXTRA POST.

Posting throughout Germany has become nearly obsolete since the introduction of railways.

A copy of the printed *Posting Regulations* for Prussia may be obtained at every post-office. The traveller will find them very much in his favour, and in no country is he better protected against imposition.

The posting establishments of Prussia are managed by the Government, and are very well conducted. The postmasters are a respectable class of men, often retired officers: in any disputes with postilions, &c., the traveller may generally refer to them with safety. At every stage the postmaster must present (without its being asked for) a printed receipt (*quittung*), including the charge for horses according to the number, for greasing wheels (schmiergeld), ostler (wagenmeister), and tolls (Chaussée Damm and Brücken-geld), which must be paid in advance before setting out.

The postilion is not allowed to *ask* for anything above the tariff, but he expects something extra. In the Rhenish provinces they are usually paid at the rate of 1 horse.

Post Calèches.—Travellers not having a carriage of their own can be accommodated with a calèche (equivalent to our post-chaise), but open, and not equally good at every post station.

Tolls.—In posting, all charges for roads and barriers are included in the postmaster's ticket, and paid to him—a great convenience.

The *Wagenmeister* (coachmaster), a kind of superior ostler, who superintends the postboys, is sometimes entitled to a small fee on putting the horses to.

Laufzettel.—Travellers pressed for time, and desirous of avoiding all delay at post-houses, may bespeak relays of horses along the road they are about to travel, if it be provided with post-horses, on application at the Poste aux Chevaux or the post-office of the town from which they set out. They must apply at least 12 hours before the time they intend to start, must state in writing when they intend to depart, the route they propose to follow, and the number of horses they require; and the post-master will send on beforehand and make arrangements accordingly. This order is called a Laufzettel, and may be obtained at a trifling expense wherever a diligence or schnellpost travels.

§ 10. DILIGENCES

(called in Prussia *Schnellposten*, in Austria *Eilwägen*) are now almost superseded by Railways, except on bye roads.

The post-office and public conveyances belong to the Government, and are managed by its officers, with very few exceptions, in all the German states. The Schnellpost, or Eilwägen, is placed under the care of a guard, called Conducteur, or Schirrmeister. In most cases the seats are numbered, and passengers are placed in the order in which their places are engaged. The first numbers are affixed to the corner seats, which of course are more desirable than those in the middle, especially for night travelling. On this account, it will be perceived how advantageous it is to engage the place as long as possible before the time of starting. The fare must be paid beforehand, and a receipt is always given for it, and for baggage, whether the passenger takes it with him or sends it by the waggon. Every package must be distinctly addressed, with the name and destination of the person to whom it belongs; otherwise the post-office will not be responsible for it if lost.

The Prussian coaches have no *outside* places; and no difference is made in the price of the front or back part of the carriage, as is done in France. The places are all numbered, and those who apply first have the corner seats. In most cases, when all the places in the coach are taken, a traveller will be forwarded

in a bye-chaise, which starts at the same time, even if there be only one person to be conveyed in it. Smoking is not allowed, unless the passengers themselves permit it.

The allowance of luggage is very small—indeed, too small; usually only 30 lbs. may be taken free of expense, and 20lbs. more by paying for it. The regulations respecting *over-weight* are very strictly enforced at the Prussian post-offices. Every article is weighed before it is placed on the coach, and a heavy charge is made for extra weight. Large wooden boxes are generally rejected, and must be sent by the packwagen. The luggage must be conveyed to the office one hour before the coach starts, in order to be weighed and packed. Each package must bear the name and address of the owner. Great care is taken of the luggage the moment it has been consigned to the post-office, and the porters belonging to the establishment will convey it to and from the owner's lodgings at a charge fixed by Government.

Throughout the Prussian dominions, at every inn or post-house where the Schnellpost stops, a room, called Passagier Stube, is provided for the reception of passengers, where they can obtain such refreshments as bread-and-butter (butterbrod), a sandwich, and a cup of coffee. A tariff fixing the prices of refreshment is hung up in the travellers' room, and a control-book is kept for entering complaints should it be found necessary.

The *Conducteur* is usually a superior person to the English guard; and, besides his duties, has the charge of paying postilions, and is responsible for the baggage of his passengers. He is not entitled to any remuneration from them; indeed, in many cases he is forbidden to accept any.

Rate of travelling.—In Prussia, on the best roads, 8 English m. an hour; in other parts, about 6 m.

§ 11. The German Voiturier—Lohnkutscher.

The advantages of Vetturino travelling consist, *first*, in its being cheaper than posting, or even than the Schnellpost, when 4 persons join in taking a carriage; *secondly*, it is more independent than the diligence, as it allows the traveller to stop on the road, by having a previous understanding with the driver; *thirdly*, as there are many roads on which German schnellposts and eilwägen do not travel *every* day of the week, it is often the only mode of proceeding unless the traveller take post-horses; *fourthly*, it is almost the only available mode of travelling upon cross or side roads which *are not post roads; fifthly*, it allows the traveller an opportunity of resting at night. At the same time it must be remembered that, as the Lohnkutscher travels with the same pair of horses, it is not an expeditious mode of conveyance; 40 or 50 m. being the utmost extent of a day's journey; and 1 or 2 halts of an hour or two's duration are necessary to refresh the horses each day. It will therefore not answer for the traveller who is pressed for time.

The usual Vetturino carriage is a light sort of calèche, capable of being shut in with leather curtains or glass windows, and of accommodating 4 or 5 persons, and 1 on the box. The coachman undertakes the care and transport of baggage without any additional charge. Attached to the footboard behind is a large wicker basket for holding luggage, which is secured in its place by a chain.

The usual cost per diem for the entire use of a calèche, drawn by 2 horses, is from 18 to 20 mks., but along much traversed roads the rate is sometimes even higher. The driver, if he behave well, receives a trinkgeld of 1 mk. per diem. In this is included every charge for tolls, barriers, ferries, &c., and the driver provides for himself and horses. When forage is dear or tolls heavy, some little difference may be made; but the above may be considered an average of the charges. As a further scale by which to calculate a Lohnkutscher's charge it may

be mentioned that the hire of a carriage for 4 persons should not exceed ⅔ or ¾ the fare of 4 *for the same distance* in the eilwägen.

Upon much frequented roads the German Lohnkutscher has no right to claim *back fare*, as he hardly fails to pick up passengers on his return; and indeed he will not hesitate to go to the most distant corner of Europe if he meets with a good offer.

Before hiring a carriage expressly for a journey, it is advisable to ascertain whether there be no return carriages (retour chaisen) about to take the same route, as such may be engaged at a very reduced rate.

A single individual has no occasion to take a whole coach to himself; he may secure a single place, paying proportionately; but then he must take his chance of the company he may have to encounter as fellow-passengers. He should make his bargain and secure his place *over night;* if he wait till the morning, he will probably find that all the Lohnkutschers have departed before he was up, as they set out betimes, and he will either be compelled to remain on the spot till the following day, or to hire a carriage expressly for himself.

When the journey will last for several days, it will be well not to engage the coachman at once for the whole distance, but, if satisfied, to take him on day by day. It is better not to employ a driver upon a road which he has not travelled before, but to seek out one who will serve as a guide, and be able to give some information about the inns and country through which he has to pass.

In Germany it is not customary or necessary to draw up a written agreement with the driver, as in Italy; but it is sometimes the practice for him to deposit in the hands of the person who has engaged him a small sum of money (*hand- or darauf-geld;* in Italy, *la caparra*) as a surety that he will not fail in his engagement, and run off, in case he can make a better bargain elsewhere. The receipt of this money is also binding on the part of the employer, who cannot afterwards put off the driver without paying him a consideration.

Before engaging *the whole carriage* a *verbal* stipulation should be made with the driver, that he is to take up no person by the way without his employer's consent; that he is to stop when and where he is bid; and, though it is an understood thing that he is to pay all tolls, &c., a foreigner had better mention this also. The time of starting and the length of the day's journey should also be fixed.

The German Voiturier does not engage to provide you with meals, as the Italian; but he expects to be allowed to stop at inns of his own choosing—a condition to which travellers are not compelled to agree, though they rarely object. He never fails to regulate his daily journey so as to make his mid-day halt at some place where there is a good dinner just ready to be served up. This mid-day halt of 2 or 3 hours' duration will often suffice to enable the traveller to see as much as he can desire of many places where he would have no inclination to spend a whole day, and which he would merely drive hurriedly through in the public diligences.

§ 12. RAILWAYS.

Railroads have extended rapidly in Germany. The map, and the following routes, will show what lines are now open, or about to open.

Many of the German rules and regulations are in the highest degree cumbrous, frivolous, and vexatious; none more so than those relating to overweight (übergewicht) of baggage. 50 lbs. weight is the usual allowance *free;* if you have 51 lbs. you pay as for 100. Travellers should be at the station, if they have luggage, some time before the train starts, as the weighing, ticketing, and paying for the luggage is a very tedious process.

Numbered tickets are affixed to every article, and a corresponding receipt is given to the owner, which he must produce at the end of his journey in order to reclaim his property.

The best *Time Tables* are:

The Imperial *Cours-Buch*, published in Berlin, of which Part I. (1 mk.) contains the whole of the German and Austrian Railways, and Part II. (1 mk.), the Diligences and Steamboats, and Foreign Railways.

Hendschel's Eisenbahn Telegraph, published in Frankfort-on-the-Main (2 mks.), a sort of German Bradshaw.

The Germans seldom travel in the 1st-class carriages, the 2nd-class being generally as good as our English 1st-class. The fares are very much less than in England. Return tickets and circular-tour tickets are issued on all the principal lines. *Non-smoking* and *ladies'* carriages are attached to all trains, and most of the great trunk lines run through *sleeping* cars.

§ 13. Some Peculiarities of German Manners.

A fondness for titles, orders, and high-sounding forms of address, which was ever the characteristic of the Germans, though perhaps less intense than formerly has by no means yet disappeared. The German is scarcely happy until he can hang a little bit of striped riband from his button-hole, and every effort of interest and exertion is made to increase the number of them, and of the crosses and stars which dangle from them. This is the eagerly coveted object of every placeman. "There are two things," says the *Eckensteher*, "that a *Beamte* cannot avoid—*Death*, and the *third class of the Red Eagle*."

At one of the diplomatic meetings during the Congress at Vienna, when all the members were assembled in the hall of conference, a foreign envoy approached Prince Metternich, and begged him to point out Lord Castlereagh. The Prince indicated to him the English minister, who wore neither star nor uniform. "Comment?" said the doubting diplomatic; "il n'a pas de décoration?"—"Ma foi," replied Prince Metternich, "c'est bien distingué."

One habit of German society, which cannot fail sometimes to occasion a smile to an Englishman, though it costs him some trouble to acquire it, is the necessity of addressing everybody, whether male or female, not by their own name, but by the titles of the office which they hold.

To accost a gentleman, as is usual in England, with Sir (Mein Herr), if not considered among the Germans themselves as an actual insult, is at least not *complimentary;* it is requisite to find out his office or profession. Madame and Mademoiselle, addressed to German ladies, are equally terms of inferiority. The commonest title to which everybody aspires is that of Councillor (Rath), which is modified and extended by various affixes and prefixes: there is a *rath* for every profession: an architect is a Baurath; an advocate a Justizrath, &c. &c.; and a person with no profession at all contrives to be made a Hofrath (court councillor), a very unmeaning title, which is generally borne by persons who were never in a situation to give advice to the court. The dignity of Staatsrath (privy councillor) is given to members of the administration; some real dignity is attached to it, and the persons bearing it are further addressed by the title of *excellency*. The title Professor is much abused, as it is certainly appropriated by many persons who have no real claim to it by their learning or office. It is better, in conversing with a German, to give a person a rank greater than he is entitled to than to fall beneath the mark. Geheimrath, for example, is higher than Professor. It is upon this principle that an Englishman is sometimes addressed by the common people, to his great surprise, as Herr Graf (Mr. Count), and often as Euer Gnaden (Your Grace).

"Every man who holds any public office, should it be merely that of an under clerk, with a paltry salary of 40*l.* a year, must be gratified by hearing his title, not his name. Even absent persons, when spoken of, are generally designated

by their official titles, however humble and unmeaning they may be. The ladies are not behind in asserting their claims to honorary appellations. All over Germany a wife insists upon taking the title of her husband, with a feminine termination. There is Madame general-ess, Madame privy councillor-ess, Madame daybook-keeper-ess, and a hundred others."—RUSSEL.

Read and see Kotzebue's amusing ridicule of this, in his comedy called Die Deutschen Kleinstädter.

These titles sometimes extend to an almost unpronounceable length; only think, for instance, of addressing a lady as Frau Oberconsistorialdirectorin (Mrs. Directress of the Upper Consistory Court). This may be avoided, however, by substituting the words Gnädige Frau (Gracious Madame) in addressing a lady. It must at the same time be observed, that this fondness for titles, and especially for the prefix *von* (of, equivalent to the French *de*, and originally denoting the possessor of an estate), is, to a certain extent, a vulgarity from which the upper classes of German society are free. The rulers of Germany take advantage of the national vanity, and lay those upon whom they confer the rank under obligation; while they, at the same time, levy a tax upon the dignity proportionate to its elevation; thus a mere Hofrath pays from 90 to 120 mks. annually, and the higher dignities a more considerable sum. If, however, the title is acquired by merit, no tax is paid, but merely a contribution to a fund for the widows and children of the class.

Certain forms and titles are also prefixed on the address of a letter: thus a Count of the high nobility and ancient empire must be addressed Erlaucht (Illustrious); a Count of the lesser noblesse, Hochgeborener Herr (High-born Sir); a baron and a minister, even though not of noble birth, and every captain is called Hochwohl geboren; a merchant or roturier must content himself with being termed Wohl-(well) geboren; while Hochedel (high noble) is ironically applied to tradesmen.

"In one respect, in Germany, I think politeness is carried too far—I mean in the perpetual act of pulling off the hat. Speaking ludicrously of it, it really becomes *expensive*, for, with a man who has a large acquaintance in any public place, his hat is never two minutes at rest."—NIMROD'S *Letters from Holstein*.

German civility, however, does not consist in outward forms alone, and a traveller will do well to conform, as soon as possible, to the manners of the country, even down to the mode of salutation, troublesome as it is. If he continue unbending, he will be guilty of rudeness: and on entering any public office, even the office of the schnellposts, the underlings of the place, down to the book-keeper, will require him to take off his hat, if he does it not of his own accord. An English traveller repaired to the police-office at Berlin to have his passport signed, and, having waited half an hour, said to the secretary to whom he had delivered it, "Sir, I think you have forgotten my passport." "Sir," replied the man of office, "I think you have forgotten your hat!"

In thus recommending to travellers the imitation of certain German customs, it is not meant, be it observed, to insist on the practice prevalent among the German *men* of saluting their *male* friends with a kiss on each side of the cheek. It is not a little amusing to observe this, with us *feminine*, mode of greeting, exchanged between two whiskered and mustachioed giants of the age of 50 or 60. It is to be noted that in Germany, on meeting a lady with whom he is acquainted, the gentleman bows *first*.

"*Smoking* is a most important branch of the business of life of almost every German of every condition; and to say the truth, I am rather inclined to think it a good thing for the common people. If they did not smoke, they would probably drink more."—*Lord Dudley*.

German Students.—The students of the German Universities, while not obliged to wear an academic dress, as in those of England, make themselves conspicuous by a costume which cannot but arrest the stranger's attention. This practice, it

must be allowed, is confined to an exclusive few, who band themselves into societies, called *Landmannschaften*. Caps of odd shapes and various colours are adopted by them, according to the different Countries or Languages to which they may belong. Very long goat-like beards are cultivated on the chin, set off very often with high jack-boots, as an ornament to the feet. Whatever their attention to learning, no doubt can be entertained of their devotion to beer and pipes; and their favourite resorts are the beer-gardens and public-houses in the suburbs of university towns. The custom of *duelling*, to which they were formerly much addicted, is, it is believed, abating among them, and is discredited by the majority, being maintained only among the Corps of Landmannschaften, who are also the most absurd in their dress. (See Heidelberg, Göttingen, &c.)

Public Gardens and Taverns.—The outskirts of every German town abound in gardens and houses of public recreation, whither the inhabitants, not merely of the lower orders, but of the most respectable classes also, repair on summer afternoons, and especially on Sunday, to breathe the fresh air and forget the cares of business in the enjoyment of coffee, ices, beer, and the never-absent pipe. A band of excellent music is not wanting; indeed it forms the great attraction, and is usually advertised in the papers for a day or two beforehand; it performs for the entertainment of high and low, and the exciting tones of the waltz seldom fail to originate a dance, in which the citizens' wives and daughters, with their husbands and sweethearts, whirl round for hours in the dizzy maze.

It is true the time when these places are most frequented, and when the music and dancing are kept up with the greatest spirit, is the Sunday afternoon, which may, perhaps, shock the feelings of an English or Scotch man, accustomed to the rigorous Sabbath-keeping of his own country. A dispassionate examination, however, of the two systems, and of the effects produced by each, will probably induce him to pause before he gives unqualified approbation and preference to that of his own country.

These places of amusement do not open till after the hours of morning service in the churches, and most of the persons who resort to them have previously attended a church. A large portion are tradesmen who have been shut up in their shops, and artisans who have been working hard all the week. They come in their best clothes, and accompanied by wives and children, who, be it observed, are always made parties in these amusements; they content themselves with coffee, beer, or wine, in moderate quantities; spirits are never seen, and instances of noisy turbulence and drunkenness are almost unknown on these occasions. Such recreation, even with the mirthful exercise of dancing superadded, is surely harmless in comparison with the solitary orgies of the pot-house and gin-shop, to which the same class of persons but too often devote their Sundays in our country, squandering in loathsome intemperance the earnings of the week, which ought to be devoted to the wants of the starving and neglected wife and family, who are left behind in their close and miserable home.

A certain intercourse and intermixture, also, is kept up between the upper and lower classes at these meetings, which cannot fail to have an advantageous influence in the relation between the different members of German society. The artisan does not jostle his superiors, or strive to imitate their dress and appearance, nor is he looked down upon as an intruder by them. All classes, high and low, mix together on an equal footing, and without restraint. The fact is, in Germany, perhaps more than in any other country, not only the privileges of nobility, but of all grades, are so clearly understood and kept distinct, that all parties, however intimate they may seem to be in public, know the exact boundaries of their position in society, and act accordingly; hence the noble feels at ease, and is conscious that his urbanity will not be abused; and the rest are influenced by a similar feeling.

Kirmes.—"The Germans are not ashamed of being pleased with trifles, nor of being pleased in very humble company; they think only whether they enjoy; and if their enjoyment costs little money and little trouble so much the better. They love their old customs and traditional festivals much better than we do, and keep to them more faithfully. Formerly, in England, many days were days not only of religious observance, but of festivity for the people; and each had its appropriate shows and pastimes: but these are nearly all forgotten; and the few which are remembered are turned into days of importunate begging, or coarse riot; and the pleasures are such as people of refinement and taste can take no share in, nor love to witness: and thus they sink lower and lower, and the chasm between rich and poor grows wider and wider, for want of some common enjoyment to which the high might give order and refinement, and the low cordiality and simplicity: and such an enjoyment is Kirmes.

"A yearly festival (Kirchen-Messe) is held in every village, when the poor people, who work hard all the year, meet together as on a Sunday, go to church together in their gayest clothes, and then make merry and enjoy themselves. It was, originally, the anniversary of the day on which the village church was consecrated;—[in some parts of Germany it is called Kirchweihe, the dedication of the church;]—but as it was found that these anniversaries often fell at inconvenient times for the country people, they are, by common consent, held in autumn, just after the vintage. At this joyous season the country people are in high spirits, and have more leisure and rather fuller purses than usual, and are well disposed to rejoice together in the blessing of their harvest. Every morning gay parties walk about on those beautiful hills, and those who can afford it dine at the inns, at every one of which is an excellent table-d'hôte at 1 o'clock; and after a merry dinner and a cup of coffee they adjourn to the ball-room. The Kirmes at considerable villages draws people from all the towns and villages for miles and miles round; the tables-d'hôte, as well as the balls, are of several degrees, so that even the poorest peasants may sit down to a good and social dinner adapted to their humble means. In the small villages there is most likely only one inn, and consequently only one table-d'hôte; but almost all have more than one ball-room, even though the village consists but of a few poor cottages. This ball-room is often a large shed without windows, but always with an excellent floor, and a little orchestra at one end: and this, when lighted up, and filled with happy faces, and with such a company of musicians as many a fashionable assembly in England cannot boast, is no despicable scene of festivity.

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"I have nothing to tell you about the beauty and grace [of the rustic dancers], except that they had none; they had, however, cheerfulness and perfect absence of affectation, which are always agreeable. The kind and familiar deportment of their superiors inspires them with such confidence that they never seem to conceive that their innocent pleasures can excite disgust or ridicule; and you may be sure they take care not to do anything which may drive away those who share in their amusements. * * * The scene of the ball-room was one of hearty enjoyment; but I saw not the slightest approach to rudeness, indecorum, or drunkenness; it was the merriment of people who feel that others have a good opinion of them, and an interest in their comfort."—*A Letter from Bonn.*

§ 14. German Watering-places.

With the Germans an excursion to a watering-place in the summer is essential to existence, and the necessity of such a visit is confined to no one class in particular, but pervades all, from emperors and princes down to tradesmen and citi-

zens' wives. The number of bathing-places and mineral springs in Germany alone now amounts to several hundred: and every year adds to the list names which, though seldom heard in England, are not without their little sets and coteries. The royal and imperial guests repair to them not merely to get rid of the trammels and pomp of sovereignty, though it is universally the case that they move about with no more show than private individuals, but they also seek such occasions for holding private congresses, for forming secret treaties, alliances, &c.; family arrangements and matrimonial connections are also not unfrequently there concocted.

The watering-places in Germany seem naturally grouped according to the volcanic soil or other peculiarities of the mountain chains near which most of them are situate. The principal groups are the following:—

A. The Cis-Rhenane Baths, round the Eifel, and its cognate hills the Ardennes, viz.—1. Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen; 2. Burtscheid, or Borcette; 3. Bertrich, near the Mosel; 4. Kreutznach, on the Nahe; 5. Neuenahr, on the Ahr.

For Spa, see *Handbook for Holland and Belgium: Introd. Remarks*, § 28.

B. The Baths of the Taunus, round which they circle in Nassau and Hesse, viz.—5. Ems; 6. Schwalbach; 7. Schlangenbad; 8. Wiesbaden; 9. Weilbach; 10. Soden; 11. Selters Fachingen (waters); 12. Homburg; 13. Nauheim; 14. Wilhelmsbad.

C. The Baths of Franconia, at the foot of the Rhöngebirge, viz.—15. Brückenau; 16. Kissingen; 17. Bocklet.

D. The Baths of the Black Forest, viz.—18. Baden-Baden; 19. Wildbad; 20. Rippoldsau; 21. Cannstadt.

E. The Baths of Bohemia, viz.—22. Carlsbad; 23. Marienbad,—Liebewerda; 24. Franzensbad, or Eger; 25. Teplitz.

F. The Baths of Silesia, viz.—26. Charlottenbrunn; 27. Warmbrunn; 28. Landeck, county of Glatz; 29. Reinerz, county of Glatz. (Gräfenberg Wasserkur? Austrian Silesia.)

G. The Baths of the Alps, viz.—30. Gastein; 31. Ischl; 32. Baden, near Vienna; 33. Heilbrunn, Bavaria; 34. Kreuth, Bavaria.

H. The Baths of Westphalia and Central Germany, viz.—35. Driburg; 36. Pyrmont; 37. Eilsen; 38. Hof-Geismar; 39. Neundorf; 40. Rehburg; 41. Alexisbad.

I. Sea Baths, viz.—42. Norderney, Wangeroog, and Heligoland; 43. Dobberan; 44. Travemünde; 45. Putbus; 45. Swinemünde.

Carlsbad, Teplitz, and Brückenau are the resort of emperors and kings; Baden and Ems of grand dukes, princes, and high nobility. Wiesbaden is a sort of Margate, whither the overflowing population of Frankfurt repairs on Sunday afternoon; whilst other baths, like Schlangenbad, Kissingen, are frequented by those whose business is to be cured, and who are strenuously endeavouring, by a few weeks of abstinence and exercise, to relieve themselves from the effects of over eating and drinking.

About the end of May the annual migration begins; in June the whole respectable population of Germany may be said to be in motion; July is usually the height of the season; the baths are then crammed, and it is necessary to bespeak accommodation beforehand. There is but little fluctuation till the end of August; then the tide of visitors begins to ebb; but if September be fine, many linger behind; and a few remain till the end of October, unless a succession of rainy weather put them to flight earlier.

"The effect of this natural passion for periodical bathing is, that throughout Germany the Kurzeit (curing-time—season) of the baths, about three months in the summer, forms that sort of general *break up*, to use a familiar phrase, in the system of town life, which the rising of Parliament and the pursuit of partridges and pheasants effects in the *season* of the British capital. The capitals of the princes are deserted—court entertainments cease—the ambassadors and general

officers obtain leave of absence from their posts—'the weary statesman' quits his bureau, and the merchant his counting-house—and the cumbrous retinue of the princes and their courts are put in motion about the month of July for some favourite scene of picturesque beauty—where nature has placed her fountains of health amidst the wildest and most beautiful features of landscape—as if to mark out the spot at once for the solace and invigoration of the sick and debilitated, and the recreation and indulgence of the sons of pleasure and of toil. During three months all that is distinguished in Germany is busied in the pursuit of health and dissipation. Festivity and forgetfulness of care are the general order of the day. State and ceremony, and titled hauteur, are in a great degree thrown aside in the easy intercourse of the bathing-place; all ranks meet at the balls, the concerts, the saloons, and the wells. A princess does not disdain a donkey-ride on the mountains, and a sovereign duke may be seen at the table-d'hôte side by side with a merchant or subaltern officer. Perhaps you will think that the mere circumstance of nature having so lavishly bestowed on the Germans these Hygeian fountains, with their picturesque scenes, is of itself a sufficient cause to account for the fondness with which they are frequented. But other causes will be probably found. The pleasures of a country life are as yet almost unknown in Germany; those mingled pleasures of enjoyment of scenery and rural beauties, domestic tranquillity and fire-side comforts, which so many of our own poets have enthusiastically described, and which every Englishman relishes. With the exception of the châteaux of a few nobles, and the villas near a few mercantile towns, a gentleman's country house is hardly to be seen in Germany. The picturesque scenes, which are so abundant, never appear habited or habitable. Nature has here always a character of wildness and loneliness. The summer season at the baths is thus the great object of desire, the rendezvous of friends, the indulgence to the young, and the relaxation of the busy and the careworn.

"The system of the day commences with a bath taken before breakfast. Afterwards follow excursions in the environs, walks in the gardens, visits to the *cafés* and billiard-rooms."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

The *Licensed Gaming-tables*—long a disgrace and shame to the minor princes who derived revenue from them, and which were for many the chief attraction at these German watering-places—are now things of the past, the influence of public opinion throughout Confederated Germany having brought about the Acts of 1868, by which their existence was limited to the year 1872.

The evening's entertainment concludes with a ball once or twice a week. A gentleman may ask any lady to dance, without the formality of being presented to her; but this kind of introduction does not entitle him to approach her as an acquaintance on future occasions when he may meet her.

To be properly enjoyed, a German, like an English watering-place, should be visited in company with friends, and there is little society to be found out of your own circle; so that a solitary traveller, after having gazed about him for a day or two, will commonly not hesitate to take flight, in order to escape from ennui.

This work does not pretend to describe the medical properties and sanitary powers of the various mineral springs; those who repair to them with a view of taking the waters or the baths should consult their own physician before leaving home. It is also prudent and customary to ask the advice of the physician resident at the baths as well before commencing a course of waters.

Physicians' Fees.—The usual fee to a foreign physician, from an English patient, used to be 5 fr. a visit, but innovations spread, and many now exact a Napoleon. About 6 mks. is a fair sum.

The mode and extent of using the waters, whether internally or externally, can only be regulated by a medical man acquainted, if possible, with the case and constitution of each person, and decidedly experienced in the qualities of the

particular waters; but as a rule the resident physician must be consulted before drinking or bathing.

Those who travel in a party with the intention of repairing to any fashionable watering-place, in the height of the season, should not omit to write beforehand either to the keeper of some hotel, the bad-meister, or the physician, to secure rooms for them, if they wish to avoid the inconvenience of finding, on their arrival, that every bed and room in the place are engaged, an occurrence by no means unfrequent.

§ 15. MUSIC.

"Music naturally makes too large a figure in the expectations of many pleasure-travellers to be passed over here; the more so because what they will find, and where they will find it, have not been stated with any completeness, fair comparison, or adequate knowledge of the subject, since the days of Burney; and he wrote at a period when German music had hardly taken its peculiar form and colour.

"The tourist will find an Opera in almost every town; its prices of admission moderate, and its performances on the average very good as regards orchestra and chorus. The musical establishments of Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, Brunswick, Frankfort, Cassel, and Hanover, are the most eminent among those within the range of this volume. Most of the above theatres are court dependencies, presided over by composers of some note, and implying life-appointments for the principal artists engaged. Hence *very mature* vocalists are a phenomenon more common than engaging. Further, the preference of the general public for translated Italian or French musical dramas, and the limited number of classical German operas which keep the stage (a dozen at most),—add to this the admitted disregard of many among the classical composers for the refinements of vocal science,—have destroyed the possibility of a school of singing being formed; and kept that branch of art at a level, the lowness and unrefinement of which will strike ears used to Italian and French execution. One or two of the master-works of Gluck, Beethoven, Weber, Mozart, and Spohr, however, in most cases, form a nominal part of every theatrical repertory. The summer and autumn are generally 'the flat seasons' of Opera in the large towns,—save in cases like the Frankfürt and Leipzig fairs, where the managers endeavour to secure some great attraction to entertain the concourse of guests expected. The traveller, however, has always the chance of encountering some favourite singer or actor on 'a starring' excursion; or, as they phrase it in Germany, playing *gastrollen*. It was not thought strange in recent years for the *fanatico* who longed to hear any particular opera in the theatrical repertory of a given town to advertise his wishes in the local newspaper,—of course in a complimentary fashion,—with a fair chance of their being acceded to within a few days.

"In orchestral music the Germans are generally far in advance of all other people. This pleasure too is more easily accessible than in any other country;—it is best to be enjoyed in the late autumn and winter, when the world of artists and audiences has come home 'from the baths.' The Symphonic Concerts of Berlin, and the subscription concerts at the *Gewand Haus* of Leipzig, will give the traveller the 'true reading' of the works of the great German symphonists, and afford him also a chance of hearing the best *solo* players, home and foreign. They are also of a wise brevity, as compared with our more cumbrous and costly entertainments. The 'high places' of chamber-music were recently Berlin, Leipzig, and Brunswick, each of which towns possessed a resident quartett of stringed instrumentalists, possessing very high renown. But all periodical music is more or less interrupted by the fine weather, which tempts the world from home.

"From June till September the tourist has the chance of falling in with some

celebration or festival, akin to our own provincial 'music meetings,' but different, inasmuch as the chorus mainly consists of amateurs. These meetings are, on the average, interesting in the music selected, excellent as regards execution from the heartiness, zeal, and patience in co-operation which pervade it, and most pleasantly social. It is the fault of bad English manners, if any Englishman, having claims on the good society of his own country, finds himself 'a stranger amongst strangers' on these occasions—a very slight introduction (and of course some power of communication) securing him a good-natured welcome. Those who winter in Berlin will of course make an effort to attend the meetings of the *Sing Academie*. This may be called the best and most renowned amateur vocal society in Europe, and its members occasionally, for purposes of charity, give public performances on a grand scale. Gentlemen, too, will do well to gain access to such meetings of the *Lieder-tafel* societies as may fall in their way. These are singing parties of gentlemen only, who execute the part-music of German composers with great spirit and energy; both the music and the execution calculated, by their difference of style, especially to interest those who care for glees and madrigals at home.

"The orchestra has by a formal decree been banished from the churches of Western Germany; the mass in the largest cathedral is now accompanied by the organ alone. The organs in Dresden, in the *Sophien Kirche*, the Catholic Church, and one or two others, built by the Silbermanns, are well worth an effort to hear.

"Lastly, for those who search less scientifically than the traveller to whom the above hints are addressed, most attractive cheap music abounds in Germany. Almost every town has its Casino or private subscription club; its pleasure garden, and other public resorts, to which every one is admitted, where a good band, often of wind-instruments alone, may be heard to play good music to good company for a very small price of entrance. And these unpretending concerts (the very absence of pretension of which is an evidence of popular taste, as distinct from fashion) are sometimes diversified by very fair quartett singing. For the characteristic of German musical execution is, that generally every one occupied in its production takes pains in its production because he likes it. In most of the above matters the traveller has better chance of gaining available and precise information from the landlord of his hotel than in the place where he would naturally seek it—at the music-shop. The want of accuracy, and backwardness, as regards the amusements of the day, to be complained of on the part of those managing the latter establishments, will often puzzle and inconvenience a prompt and impatient Englishman."—*H. F. C.*

§ 16. CLUBS AND READING-ROOMS.

In all the principal German towns Societies corresponding nearly with a London club, and known by such names as the Casino, Museum, Harmonie, or the like, are to be found. "They are very rational establishments, fitted up with a commodious elegance, which make their resources doubly attractive. The reading-rooms are stocked with a profusion of journals, reviews, and pamphlets, literary and political, from all parts of Germany; besides the French, and sometimes English and Italian newspapers. There is often a library of books of reference, and a conversation-room, where talkative quidnuncs may be relieved from the silence prescribed in the reading-rooms, besides billiard-tables and card-rooms, and sometimes a good table-d'hôte provided by a *restaurateur* of the establishment. The assembly-rooms, which form part of the edifice, are only open on occasions of balls, concerts, and evening societies: to these ladies are admitted, and they are kept sacred from the fumes of tobacco, which frequently perfume and tinge the other handsome apartments. The casinos are supported by subscriptions,—noblesse and bourgeoisie, including common tradesmen, being alike members. A foreign *traveller obtains easy access* to them by

means of his banker, and very often through the landlord of his hotel, and finds much sociable respectability, as well as convenience and resources, in them."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

§ 17. German Burial-grounds.

One of the peculiarities which distinguish Germany from England is the different light in which the abodes of the dead are regarded by the living. Before a traveller completes his survey of a German town, it will not be unprofitable or uninteresting to visit the public burial-ground—the "court of peace," or "God's Acre," to give the German names literally translated. In England the churchyard is generally a small space in the precincts of the church, which is regarded as little else than a passage leading to it; or where it is separated as it happens in many of our populous cities, it is a large enclosure overgrown with weeds and rank grass, which would indicate that it was "by the world forgot," except for the high walls, which serve the double purpose of keeping out nightly depredators (almost the only class who take an interest in its contents), and of screening the hateful object from the sight of the rest of the world. The French appear to introduce the national frivolity even into their burial-grounds, and have given to Père-la-Chaise the air of a cimetière ornée which is hardly befitting the silent city of the dead. In Germany the public cemetery is a spot in which the community seems to take much interest. It is a place of public resort at all hours,—its gates stand always open. It is planted with a few trees, so that its aspect may not be altogether cheerless; but it is more thickly planted with crosses, gravestones, and monuments, congregated together, thick as a forest, slowly advancing foot by foot, year after year, to occupy all the vacant space. The inventions of the mason and carpenter in fashioning a tombstone rarely go beyond a cross or an urn, a broken pillar or stone sarcophagus; the grave of the soldier is sometimes marked by a sword or helmet; but there are other tokens of honour and respect which show a continuance of attention on the part of the living. Gravestones of various shapes, with lengthy epitaphs, are common among us: here, however, the more touching and trustworthy symptoms of continued recollection are everywhere observed in the fresh chaplet or nosegay, the little border of flowers newly dug, the basin of holy water, all placed by the side of the funereal hillock.

At one end of the enclosure is usually a cloister or arcade, under which repose, beneath more sumptuous monuments, the rich and the noble. Communicating with it also is generally a building where the bodies of the dead are placed, in conformity with a police regulation adopted in most German towns, within 12 hours after death. At the appointed time the dead-cart calls at the door of high or low; and the only distinction made is, that the former repose in an apartment better fitted, hung with black, and lighted by a dismal lamp.

In this gloomy chamber, the dead bodies, deposited in their coffins, await the time appointed for interment. In many places, particularly at Frankfurt, a peculiar precaution is adopted to guard against the accident of burial in cases of *suspended animation*. The fingers of the prostrate corpse are placed in the loops of a string or bell-rope attached to an alarm clock, which is fixed in the apartment of an attendant appointed to be on the watch. The least pulsation in the body would give the alarm, and medical aid would instantly be called in.

It is melancholy, but impressive, to walk round the Friedhof until you come to the spot where the ground has been fresh turned up; for every inch is disposed of systematically, and the vacant space is encroached on only as it is needed. Here may be seen the fresh-painted, newly-gilt monument; then the grave on which the turf has been replaced, and has not united; beyond it the heap of bare mould, the grave of yesterday; and last of all, the open chasm with boards at its sides, gaping in readiness for those who are lying stiff hard by.

SECTION I.

RHENISH PRUSSIA.

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ROUTE 34.

THE RHINE (B): ARNHEM TO COLOGNE, BY EMMERICH, WESEL, OBERHAUSEN, DUISBURG, AND DÜSSELDORF.—RAIL (RT. BANK) OR STEAMER.

Steamer every Monday from Rotterdam *viâ* Arnhem to Cologne in 23 hrs. (from Arnhem). In descending it takes 11 hrs. from Cologne to Arnhem and 17 to Rotterdam (*viâ Nijmegen*, steamers daily between Rotterdam and Cologne, 28 hrs. up, 22 hrs. down). As there is nothing to see in the lower part of the Rhine, it is better to proceed as far as Cologne by Rail.

Railway. Distance 101 m.; *time* 4 to 6 hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Arnhem is described in Rte. 5, and the lower part of the Rhine between Arnhem and Rotterdam in Rte. 11, *Handbk. for Holland and Belgium.*

The railway crosses the Ijssel and proceeds S.E. to

9 m. *Zevenaar* Junct. Stat. Dutch *Custom House.* [Branch Rly. S.E. 12 m. to *Cleve* in Rte. 35, entering Prussian territory and crossing the Rhine by a steam ferry at *Elten* Stat. (*Inn*, not good), a village with an ancient nunnery, secularised in 1803.]

About 8 m. above Arnhem, and about the same distance above Nijmegen, the 2 branches of the Rhine—the Waal, and the Lower Rhine, or Lek—unite. Before entering the undivided stream, it is worth while to give some little attention to the hydrau-

lic works erected on the apex of the delta. They consist of dams, dykes, and jetties, constructed of earth, and faced with wicker-work, which are thrown up, along the shore or into the Rhine, to regulate its course and the direction of its waters, the object in view being so to distribute its current that in all states of its flood, both when high and when low, ⅔ of the water which it brings down may be conveyed into the Waal, and only ⅓ into the Lek. It is the duty, therefore, of the water-engineers to watch every variation of the current and level of the Rhine, and to guard against changes, and preserve the equilibrium, by constantly throwing out new works. These constructions are of the highest importance, since, in point of fact, the physical existence of Holland in a great degree depends on them: and had not the necessary precautions been taken to strengthen them in 1774, the country would, in all probability, have been overwhelmed by the inundations which occurred in 1784.

At a place called Aart, a dam is drawn across an ancient arm of the Rhine, strengthened by the Dutch with thick plantations of willows. It is intended that this abandoned channel should serve as a safety-valve in case of very great increase in the waters of the Rhine; and by a convention with the Prussian Government it is settled that, when the river attains a certain height at the gauge at Arnhem, it shall be allowed an outlet through this dam. This is by no means an impossible contingency; and were it to happen, the dam would be washed away in 5 minutes after the water had begun to flow over it, and a new passage would be opened for the Rhine to the sea.

The frontier of Holland and Prussia is marked by the situation of

rt. *Lobith*, the station of the Dutch custom-house. The steamer, in descending the river, brings-to here for an hour or more, and is boarded by the officers. Opposite Lobith stood Schenkenschanze, once a strong fortress, constructed by Martin Schenck of Nijdeck, 1586, and considered the key of the Netherlands, taken by Fred. Henry Prince of Orange 1636, and by Turenne 1672. It owed its importance to its position on the tongue of land formed by the forking of the Rhine, but the river has completely changed its bed in the course of centuries, and the separation of the Rhine and Waal now takes place considerably below the fortress, which has fallen to decay, and is now scarcely discernible.

l. The spires and towers of *Cleve* (Rte. 35) may be seen near this, at a little distance from the river. It takes 4 hrs. steam to reach

rt. **Emmerich** Stat. (*Inns:* H. Royal; Bahnhof H., both near the Stat., good, comfortable; H. de Hollande, in the town). This is the first Prussian town; it is fortified, and has a garrison and 7550 Inhab., and considerable manufactures. In the 15th cent. its Pop. was 40,000. It has a Dutch character of cleanliness. At its upper end rise the stunted Gothic tower of *St. Aldegund's Ch.*, which has 3 aisles; at the lower appears the *Minster*, the oldest ch. on the rt. bank of the Rhine; choir and crypt Romanesque of 11th cent.

The custom-house inspection of baggage here.

rt. *Rees.* (*Inn:* Krone.) A small town with high walls.

l. *Xanten*, distinguished by its double-spired church (see Rte. 35), lies at a short distance from the Rhine, which appears to have flowed close to it in former times. The ancient bed is distinctly traceable.

rt. **Wesel** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Dornbusch's, best). This is a fortress of the 2nd class, forming the bulwark of Prussia on her N.W. frontier; it lies at the junction of the Lippe with the Rhine, and has 18,500 Inhab., including the garrison.

The restored Gothic *Rathhaus* (date 1396) is a handsome building: its front ornamented with modern statues. The town carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and its commerce has increased since the Lippe was made navigable. Much wood and salt are transported out of Westphalia by that river.

The Rhine is here divided into 2 branches by the island of Büderich, also fortified by block-houses, and is crossed by a bridge of boats.

A monument was erected in 1835 on the parade near the Stat. to the 11 Prussian officers engaged in Schill's revolt at *Stralsund*, who were mercilessly shot here by Napoleon, 1809. In the porch of the desecrated *Church of St. Willebrord* was born (1555) Peregrine Bertie (Ld. Willoughby d'Eresby); his father and mother, flying from the Marian persecution, were refused lodgings by the inhabitants of Wesel as vagabonds of evil repute. The register and marble tablet against one of the piers in the S. aisle record the event. Wesel nevertheless served as an asylum to many English Protestants, its inhabitants having early adopted the principles of the Reformation. Rapin here wrote his History of England, and died here, 1725.

From 1806 to 1814 Wesel, though on the rt. bank of the Rhine, was included in Napoleon's French empire.

[Rly. N.E. to *Münster* and S.W. to Venlo, completing the direct line between Paris or Flushing and Bremen and Hamburg. Branch Rly. in progress W. to Goch by *Xanten*.]

l. Immediately opposite Wesel lies *Fort Blücher*, tête-de-pont of Wesel, called Fort Napoleon while it belonged to the French. A small town was swept away to make room for it, and has since been rebuilt about 3 m. off.

Dinslaken Stat. The Rly. turns away from the Rhine.

Oberhausen Junct. Stat. (Buffet.) Five Rlys. diverge hence to Hanover, Berlin, Leipsig, and all parts of N. Germany (Rte. 66); also a short branch Rly. runs to

rt. **Ruhrort** Stat. (Inn, Clever Hof), at the opening of the Ruhr into the Rhine, Pop. 7740, is the harbour and port of shipment for the coals brought down the Ruhr from the coalfield on its banks. Nearly 2,000,000 tons are exported annually to Holland, Antwerp, Strassburg, and North Germany. There are very large boat-builders' yards here. Near the Rly. Stat. are the *Iron Works* of the Phœnix Co., 6 blast and 108 puddling furnaces. Travellers bound for Cologne or Berlin will gain time by quitting the steamer here, or at Duisburg, and taking the railway.

By means of Armstrong's hydraulic crane, rly. carriages are lifted into and out of a steam ferry-boat, furnished with rails, to convey trucks across the Rhine to and from

l. *Homberg Terminus* of the Railway from the Rhine to Aix-la-Chapelle. (Rte. 36A.) Thus, coals from the Ruhr are sent across to Crefeld, Viersen, Gladbach, &c.

rt. **Duisburg** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Europäischer Hof; Rheinischer Hof). A manufacturing town (Drusiburgum of the Romans) of 31,500 Inhab., near the Ruhr, which falls into the Rhine 3 m. below the town. *St. Salvator's* (1415), 1½ m. distant from the Rhine, is a fine ch., restored 1850. The University, founded here 1655, was suppressed 1802. Rly to *Minden* (Rte. 66.)

[*The Valley of the Ruhr* is distinguished not only for its active industry, its coal mines, iron works, &c., but also for its very picturesque scenery. It deserves exploring; the most interesting points being Hohen Siegburg (Rte. 47), Blankenstein, and Werden (Rte. 66.)]

1. *Uerdingen*, marked by the poplars round it. At Eichelskamp, near this, the French revolutionary army under Lefèbvre, 25,000 strong, first crossed the Rhine, 1795, and, by violating the neutrality of the Prussian territory turned the position of the Austrians.

rt. *Calcum* Stat. [1½ m. from this is

rt. *Kaiserswerth* (*Inn:* Pfälzer Hof), originally, as its name implies, an island, long the residence of the German Emperors. Pippin of Hérstall built here a castle, from which the Emperor Henry IV., when a child 12 years of age (1062), was secretly carried off from his mother Agnes,

by Hanno Archbp. of Cologne. There still exist very scanty remains of a *Castle*, built by Frederick Barbarossa. The Romanesque *Church* (13th cent.) contains the silver shrine of St. Swithbert, an English monk, who preached Christianity here in the 8th cent. Here is a remarkable charitable institution founded by the late Protestant pastor, Fliedner, 1836, consisting of a Hospital, Schools, and a Penitentiary, all under the charge of Protestant deaconesses or nurses.]

rt. **Düsseldorf** (Junct. *Stat.*) *Inns:* Near the Rly.:—*Europaischer Hof (excellent). In the town:—Breidenbacher Hof, very good; Römischer Kaiser. *Post office*, a handsome Florentine building, near the Stat.

This was the capital of the Duchy of Berg, and as such of the Electors Palatine till 1716. It is situated on the rt. bank of the Rhine, which is here about 1200 ft. broad, and traversed by a bridge of boats, at the junction of the small river Düssel. It has 70,000 Inhab., and was a fortified town down to the peace of Luneville; but at present is surrounded by gardens and pleasant walks in the place of ramparts. Joachim Murat was made Grand Duke of Berg by Napoleon, 1806.

It is a neat town, with little remarkable at present except its *Academy of Painters*, but it has also become a place of considerable trade and manufactures.

The *Schloss* near the Rhine, built by the Elector Palatine, John William (d. 1716), whose bronze equestrian *statue* stands in the market-place, was in part consumed by fire, 1872. It contained, down to 1805, the famous collection of pictures removed in that year by Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria, to Munich, for safety, but never returned. The *Dusseldorf Academy* now occupies a handsome building near the Sicherheits Hafen. It possesses a very remarkable *Collection* of 1400 *Drawings* by the Old Masters, including several by *Raphael*, *A. Mantegna*, *Giulio Romano* (designs for the Palazzo del T.), *Domenichino*, *M. Angelo*, *Titian*, &c. Also 300 drawings in water-colours, copies of the finest works of Italian painters of all schools from the 4th cent. by *Ramboux*.

The *Düsseldorf school of painting* had its rise in 1822–1828, under the direction of Cornelius, a native of the town (d. 1866), Schadow (d. 1861, bust on the Schadow-platz), and Bendemann. In the branch of genre painting it is particularly strong.

The *Tonhalle* (Music-hall), Schadow Strasse, contains a choice collection of *pictures* by the Düsseldorf School. Among the best are *A. Achenbach*, Landscapes; *O. Achenbach*, Italian Funeral; *Begas*, The Infant Moses in the Nile; *Camphausen*, Frederick the Great; *Hildebrandt*. Portrait of the painter Wappers; *Knaus*, Card Playing; *Lessing*, Landscapes; *Schrader*, Don Quixote; *C. Sohn*, Tasso and the 2 Leonoras; *Tideman*, Norwegian Methodists at Prayer. There is a permanent *Exhibition* of works of modern German and French artists at Edw. Schulte's, Allée Strasse, and Bismeyers and Kraus', 5 Elberfelder Strasse, picture-dealers.

The *Ch. of St. Andrew* (*Jesuiten* or *Hofkirche*) contains some pictures by Düsseldorf artists. *Obs.* a good specimen of *Deger's* painting over the altar in the S. aisle, the Virgin standing on clouds, supporting the infant Saviour.

In the *Ch. of St. Lambert* are monuments to the 2 last Dukes of Cleve and Berg. In *Maximilian's Ch.* is a fresco of the Crucifixion, by Settegast.

The **Hofgarten* is one of the finest public gardens in Germany, much varied in surface, having groves and water, and commanding a good view of the Rhine; it is a very agreeable promenade. The new *Theatre* here was opened 1875. Music is very much cultivated.

Düsseldorf derives its chief importance and prosperity from its situation on the Rhine; it serves as a port for the merchandise sent from the industrious manufacturing districts of the Province of Rhenish Westphalia. Cottons and cloths are brought down hither from Elberfeld, iron-ware from Sohlingen, and limestone from Ratingen, to be shipped and exported. Düsseldorf is the birthplace of H. Heine,

the Jew-poet, born 1799, in the Bolker St., and of Cornelius the painter.

English Ch. Service on Sunday at the German Protestant Ch., 18, Berger-Strasse, at 10½ A.M.

At *Pempelfort* is the residence of the philosopher Frederick Jacobi, the resort of Göthe, Wieland, Herder, Stolberg, and other literary men of the last cent. It stands in a pleasant garden, and is now the Artists' Club, who have facetiously named it the *Malkasten* (Paintbox).

The mansion of Count Spee, at *Helldorf*, about 12 m. from Düsseldorf, near the Calcum Stat., on the railroad to Duisburg, contains Frescoes by modern German artists of great excellence:—1. The meeting of Pope Alexander III. and Fred. Barbarossa, in St. Mark's, Venice, by *Cornelius;* 2. Henry the Lion, the head of the Guelphic party, submitting to the Emp. Barbarossa; 3. The Humiliation of the Milanese to Barbarossa—both by *Mücke;* and, 4. Barbarossa seizing with his own hand the Saracen standard, by *Lessing;* two other designs by Mücke and Lessing.

Düsselthal, 3 m. from Düsseldorf, is a sequestrated abbey, converted into an asylum for destitute children by the benevolent exertions of Count von der Recke. About 180 children of both sexes receive a plain, useful education, and are taught some trade by which they may maintain themselves.

Rly. to Cologne; trains in 1 hr. (see below)—to Aix-la-Chapelle, by Neuss (Rte. 36A)—to Elberfeld, Minden, Hanover, Magdeburg, and Berlin (Rte. 67).

The *Steamer* takes 5 h. in ascending, 2½ in descending the Rhine between Düsseldorf and Cologne. The Rhine winds so much as to render the distance by water about one-fourth greater than that by land.

l. Soon after quitting Düsseldorf the steeple of Neuss (Rte. 35) is visible. Drusus is said to have thrown a bridge over the Rhine here: at present there is a flying bridge at Hetdorf.

rt. *Benrath* Stat., a handsome schloss, built by the Dukes of Cleve and Berg, and inhabited by Murat while grand duke, is seen at a distance.

l. *Zons*, a town of many towers. The river Wupper is crossed.

rt. *Mülheim* Junct. Stat., a flourishing town. Extensive manufacture founded by Protestant refugees from Cologne in the 17th cent. Steamers every hour across to Cologne. Close to it is *Schloss Stammheim*, the seat of Count Fürstenberg, with its modern Gothic chapel near the Rhine. [Branch Rly. to Elberfeld—to Gladback for the Abbey of Altenberg, see Rte. 36—to Vohwinkel, see Rte. 68.]

rt. *Deutz* Stat. Only express trains cross the bridge to

l. **Cologne** Junct. Stat. (Rte. 36.)

ROUTE 35.

NIJMEGEN TO COLOGNE, BY CLEVE AND GELDERN [XANTEN]. L. BANK RAIL.

Distance, 88 m.; *time*, 3¼ to 4¼ hrs.; 4 trains daily.

Nijmegen is described in Rte. 5, *Handbk. for Holland and Belgium.*

The line makes a wide bend southward, and away from the Rhine,

crossing the Dutch frontier about 6 m. from Nijmegen.

9 m. *Cranenburg* Stat. Prussian Custom House.

6 m. **Cleve** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Maywald, S. of the town, near the castle; Robbers, in the Thiergarten; Bad H., both outside the town, near the baths; H. Laferrière. This town of 9700 Inhab. is 2½ m. from the Rhine, but connected with it by a canal. It was formerly capital of the Duchy of Cleve, and long a disputed possession of the house of Prussia. It is built upon 3 gentle hills, and perhaps received its name from the Latin word *clivus*, a slope. The country around is charming from its beauty and fertility, and the pleasing variety of hills and valleys clothed with wood and verdure. In the centre of the town rises the *Schwanenburg*, an old castle, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Cleve, and in which was born the ill-fated Anne, whom Henry VIII. termed a "Flanders mare." It is now converted into public offices. The oldest part of it is a massive and picturesque *Tower*, 180 feet high, founded perhaps by Julius Cæsar, on the top of a rock, and overlooking the country far and wide. It derives its name of "the Swan's Tower" from a traditional story of a strange knight who appeared to a Duchess of Cleve in a vessel drawn by a swan; she fell in love with him, and married him, but after 10 years the swan returned and bore him away from his wife, who never saw him more. The tale forms the subject of one of Southey's poems. The *Ch.* (Stiftskirche —1345) contains monuments of the Counts of Cleve—effigies of Adolph VI. of Gueldern and wife, 1394; engraved *brasses* of John I. (1481) and II. The *Prinzenhof* is a handsome building, erected by Prince John Maurice of Nassau-Siegen, 1663, belonging to the Princess of Waldeck: and at *Berg und Thal*, 2 m. off (Restaurant), on the road to Xanten, within a grove of trees, is Prince Maurice's iron tomb. The *Thiergarten* is an agreeable pleasure-ground, containing a mineral spring, much resorted to as a watering-place, chiefly by Dutch families who lodge in the 2 hotels. The woods around are traversed by pleasant walks, commanding fine views. There is a fine panoramic view from the Cleverberg, where a monument is erected to men of Cleves who fell in the war.

Rly. N. across the Rhine to Zevenaar and Arnhem (see Rte. 34). *Diligence* twice daily to S. 9 m.

Calcar. In the Gothic *Church* (14th century) are several elaborate *altar-pieces*, choir-stalls, &c., of carved oak, representing Scripture subjects and legends, of good execution, the productions of a school of art which flourished here in the 15th cent., when Calcar was the seat of a great cloth-trade. Some of these are the works of a family of carvers named Boegel, who seem to have furnished other Rhenish cities with similar carved screens, &c. Here is an altarpiece, the best painting of *Johan von Calcar*. There is also a stately *Town-hall*. Frederick the Great's general of cavalry, v. Seidlitz, was born here 1721. There is a monument to him in the Market-place.

Diligence to S. 10 m. *Xanten*, on the rly. from Goch to Wesel (see below).

The rly. from Cleve continues S. to

8 m. *Goch* Junct. Stat. [Rly. W. to Boxtel from Breda and Flushing. E. in progress to Wesel, passing

Xanten (*Inn:* Ingenlath), a town of 3600 Inhab., 2¼ m. from the Rhine, near the Castra Vetera of the Romans. The camp of Varus, from which he led the Roman legions across the Rhine, was on the neighbouring hill called Fürstenberg. According to one version, the Emp. Maximian, 302 A.D., caused St. Gereon and the Theban Legion, amounting to 6000 men, to be slaughtered here, because they had become Christians. The scene of this event is also placed at Agaunum, now St. Maurice, in Switzerland; but of course this version is not received at Cologne, where the

traveller may see the bones of the legion in St. Gereon's Church. The *Ch. of St. Victor*, centurion of the Theban Legion, surmounted by twin spires, is a beautiful structure of trass (or tuff), in the pointed style (date 1383), except the W. front, probably built 1128. The whole was restored 1486-1522. The roodloft dates from 1400. Over the high altar is the antique silver shrine (enamelled) of St. Victor. The *Altar of the Virgin* is of carved oak, like those at Calcar. The altarpiece is the best work of *Barth. de Bruyn*, a Cologne painter, 1534. On the S. side of St. Victor is the *Chapel of St. Michael*, the oldest building in Xanten. In the churchyard an obelisk erected by Napoleon, 1811, marks the grave of the learned antiquary Corn. de Paw. The country around affords abundant traces of its ancient masters, in the variety of Roman antiquities every day brought to light. At Xanten stood the castle of the Niebelungen, the heroes of the old German epic, and here Siegfried, the slayer of the dragon, was born, according to the legend.

Diligence twice daily N. to Cleve, passing *Calcar*, see above.]

The line from Goch proceeds S.E. and crosses the Ners to

13 m. *Geldern* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Schwarzer Adler). This town of 5000 Inhab. was, up to 1813, chief town of a Duchy of the same name, but now Prussian. Wool, silk, and cotton manufactories.

[Rly. N.E. to *Wesel*, and S.W. to Venlo, completing the direct line between Paris and Hamburg.]

11 m. **Kempen** Junct. Stat. This town of 4600 Inhab. was formerly a fortress, and as such was besieged over and over again, and in 1703 destroyed by Prussian cannon. The fine *Pfarrkirche* is of the 13th and 14th cents.

Thomas à Kempis was born here 1380, of poor parents.

6 m. **Crefeld** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Wilder Mann), formerly capital of the Dukes of Mörs, a flourishing town of 57,000 Inhab. (13,000 Protestants), with straight spacious streets and handsome houses, which, by their neatness, give to this place all the appearance of a Dutch town. It owes its prosperity to the manufactures of silk and velvet, the largest in Germany, which employ 6000 persons, and were founded by the Protestants who fled here from Cologne, to the protection of the Princes of Orange (1600 to 1702). Part of the silk goods introduced into England as French are in fact manufactured here, and are equal in quality to the French. The annual value of the produce of the looms amounts to 1½ million sterling.

Railways to Aix-la-Chapelle: — to Oberhausen, Ruhrort, and Hanover; — to Venlo and Eindhoven.

5 m. *Osterath* Junct. Stat. [Rly. to Essen, crossing the Rhine at Rheinhausen.]

5 m. **Neuss** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Rheinischer Hof). Pop. 12,720. It was the Novesium of the Romans, mentioned by Tacitus. In his time it lay close to the Rhine, which at present flows 1½ m. from it. Drusus threw a bridge over the Rhine here. The picturesque Cologne gate, still called the *Drusus Thor*, is Roman in the lower part, the upper being of the 14th cent.: some cannon-balls from the batteries of Charles the Bold, who besieged the town in vain 48 weeks, 1474, have been built into it.

The *Ch. of St. Quirinus*, a splendid edifice, appears, from an inscription in the wall on the S. side of the interior, to have been built in 1208. It, especially the highly ornamented W. end and tower, is one of the most remarkable specimens of the transition from the round to the pointed style. Inside, although most of the side arches are pointed, the vaulting of the nave is round. The cross forming the E. end terminates in 3 apses, and is surrounded by a vaulted octagon dome. Beneath is a fine *crypt*. *Obs.* the peculiar form of the windows in the nave (W. end),

aisles, transepts, and dome, which is ornamented with some early paintings by *Cornelius*, in *chiaroscuro*.

[Rly. E., crossing the Rhine by an iron bridge to 5 m. *Düsseldorf;* S. to Düren; W. to *Gladbach;* and N. to Crefeld.]

Leaving Neuss, the Railroad traverses the abandoned bed of the Rhine, passing

13 m. *Worringen* Stat., the Roman Buruncum. Battle here in 1288.

9 m. **Cologne.** See Rte. 36.

ROUTE 36.

AACHEN (AIX-LA-CHAPELLE) TO COLOGNE.—RAIL.

Distance, 43 m.; *time*, 1¼ to 2 hrs.; 10 trains daily.

Aachen (*Aix-la-Chapelle*) Junct. Stat. (Buffet). *Inns: Grand Monarque*, close to the new Bath-house; tables-d'hôte at 1½ and 5; *Nuellens'* H., in a good situation, close to the Fountain—both excellent; H. *de l'Empereur;* Dubigk's *Grand* H., good and moderate, close to the Baths; *Bellevue*, good and well situated.

2nd Class.—König von Spanien; H. *Royal;* both conveniently near to the rly.

Cab (*vigilante*) or *omnibus* from Stat. into town; without luggage, 50 pf.; portmanteau, 25 pf.

The Dom is about ¼ hr.'s walk from the stat., and may be reached through the garden at the back of the Elisenbrunnen.

This town, of 74,750 Inhab. (2500 Protestants), was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquisgranum*. The warm springs induced that bath-loving people to settle on the spot, and remains of their baths are constantly found in digging. It is to Charles the Great, however, who was born here, that the city owes its eminence. He died here, 814. He raised it to the rank of second city in his empire, and made it capital of his dominions N. of the Alps, appointing it the place of coronation for the German kings, his successors, of whom 37, from Lewis the Pious to Ferdinand I., were crowned here between 814 and 1558.

In the middle ages it flourished with the privileges of a Free Imperial City, and attained great eminence in its manufactures, especially in that of cloth.

It was the scene of 17 Diets of the Empire, and of 11 councils of the Church; and in later times it has been distinguished by the congresses held here:—1. In 1668, when a treaty of peace was concluded between France and Spain;—2. In 1748, when a general peace was signed by the European Powers; and—3. In 1818, when the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and King of Prussia, were present in person, and Ambassadors were sent from George IV. and Louis XVIII., to decide on the evacuation of France by the Allied armies. and the establishment of the Holy Alliance.

After the Peace of Paris in 1815, Aachen was separated from France, to which it had been united by Napoleon, and added to the dominions of the King of Prussia. The handsome streets and fine buildings erected since that event, as well as the increase of population, evince a return to its ancient prosperity, and except the church and H. de Ville, the town wears quite a smart modern appearance. The huge chimneys starting up on all sides, and the clouds of smoke, are evidence of its importance as a manufacturing town. Since the days of the Romans and Charlemagne it has been celebrated as a watering-place, and is annually frequented by over 20,000 visitors.

The *Town Hall* (Rathhaus), in the market-place, is a large and somewhat imposing building, begun 1353, on the site of the palace of the Frankish kings. The *Tower of Granus*, at the E. end, was

PLAN OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.



1. Cathedral.
2. Rathhaus.
3. Elisenbrunnen.
4. Post.
5. Kurhaus.
6. Police.

built 1215. The semicircular tower on the W. side is the only part remaining of 9th cent. The Rathhaus has been splendidly restored, and a new staircase added. It is remarkable as the place of meeting of the two Congresses of 1748 and 1818. In the grand saloon (Kaisersaal), on the 3rd floor, are some modern frescoes—scenes from the life of Charlemagne—by *Rethel* and *Kehren*. In the Chamber of Conferences are numerous portraits of Sovereigns: among them the oldest known of Charlemagne; Napoleon, Josephine, Maria Theresa.

In the centre of the square is a fountain surmounted by the bronze *statue* of the *Empr. Charles the Great*, erected 1620. The *Grasshaus* in the Fischmarkt, once a prison, has a good front with statues of the 7 Electors, built 1257-72.

The **Münster* or *Dom* includes the most ancient polygonal ch. N. of the Alps, with additions of the 13th, 14th, and 15th cents., and is in process of judicious restoration. The *nave*, a massive cavern-like octagon within, but having externally 16 sides, with round arches, was erected by Charles the Great (796-804). It is "the chapel," after which the city was named. He designed it to be a burial-place for himself, causing it to be constructed in the form of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, or more directly imitating the ch. of St. Vitale at Ravenna. It was consecrated by Pope Leo III., "with a ceremony worthy of its splendour; 365 archbishops and bishops were present. The original church was in part destroyed by the Northmen, and repaired by the Emperor Otho III. in 983; but much of the original fabric still stands, of rude masonry, though partly encased, and modernised. The W. porch (the core of it), and the *bronze doors*, are of Charlemagne's time. The brazen wolf and fir-cone, on either side of it, belonged to an old fountain.

The position of the *Tomb*, in which once reposed the mortal remains of Charlemagne, is marked by a large slab of marble under the centre of the dome, inscribed with the words "CAROLO MAGNO." There is no crypt or vault underneath, so it is probable the Emperor's body was placed in a sort of mortuary chapel, above ground. A massive brazen chandelier hangs above it, the gift of the Emp. Frederic Barbarossa. This tomb-house was opened by the Emp. Otto III. The body was found, not reclining in his coffin, as is the usual fashion of the dead, but seated in his throne as one alive, bearing the sceptre in his hand, and on his knees a copy of the Gospels. On his fleshless brow was the crown, the imperial mantle covered his shoulders, the sword Joyeuse was by his side, and the pilgrim's pouch, which he had borne always while living, was still fastened to his girdle. All these venerable relics were removed, and used in the coronation ceremonies of succeeding German Emperors. They are now deposited at Vienna. The *throne*, in which the body of Charlemagne was seated, alone remains here: it is placed in the gallery (Hoch Münster) running round the octagon, facing the choir. It is an arm-chair, in shape somewhat like that of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, but made of slabs of white marble, which, during the coronation, were covered with plates of gold. It is protected by wooden boards, which the sacristan will remove to satisfy a stranger's curiosity.

The arches of the triforium gallery are now once more adorned with some of the 32 pillars of marble and porphyry brought by Charlemagne from the Exarch's Palace at Ravenna, and partly from Rome. These were wantonly removed by the French: a part of them only were returned from Paris, the rest have been replaced by modern pillars given by the King of Prussia. In the side chapel of St. Nicholas stands an antique sarcophagus of Parian marble, the work of Roman or Greek artists, ornamented with a fine bas-relief of the Rape of Proserpine: the feet of the dead Charles the Great originally rested in it, within his tomb.

The *Choir* of Charles the Great was pulled down to make way for the present one 1353. It was finished

1413, is 120 ft. long, of great height (114 ft.), having the appearance of a stupendous lantern all of glass; but the tie-rods in the vaulting indicate that the lightness has been attained at the expense of strength. Its windows, 85 ft. high, are filled with modern painted glass from designs by Cornelius—gifts of Fred. William IV. and others. Its pulpit, or ambo, a gift of the Emp. Henry II., is covered with plates of silver gilt, ornamented with antique carvings in ivory, gems, and precious stones: this is concealed by a wooden case, which the sacristan will remove (fee 6 grosch.). The Emp. Otto III. was buried in front of the high altar. Full musical mass every Sunday, at 10 A.M.

The **Treasury*, or *Schatzkammer*, in a chamber entered from the gallery, is a perfect museum of mediæval art, in jewellery gold. Admission, 9 to 1, 3 to 6; 1 to 3 pers., 3 mks. The **church plate* and articles of goldsmith's work, shrines, ampuls, reliquaries, crosses, chalices, &c., render it a perfect museum, and a real treasure of the best period of Gothic art, deserving attention for the inventive skill shown in the designs, and the excellent execution of the ornaments. It is perhaps the richest collection of the kind remaining. The most remarkable pieces are 2 large shrines of silver-gilt enamelled, with figures and inscriptions, said to be gifts of Otto III. and Frederick II.; the golden plates that covered the throne of Charles the Great impressed with figures in the Byzantine style; a fine ivory cup; 2 Gothic reliquaries of gold, of beautiful workmanship, gifts of the Emp. Charles V. and Philip II. of Spain, but evidently of much earlier date. Golden cross, 9th cent., gift of Lothar II., has a cameo of Augustus in front; a sceptre and ornamented chest, gifts of Richard of Cornwall; the Pala d'Oro, and 12 gilt reliefs, for an altar decoration, 10th cent. The skull of Charles the Great, enclosed in a silver case, something like a barber's block, and his arm-bone, both taken from his grave. It is recorded of Charles the Great, that he was of tall stature, and this is confirmed by the immense length and thickness of this arm-bone; unluckily it has been discovered that the bone is no *arm* at all, but a *leg-bone*, or tibia! The case for the arm was the gift of Louis XI. of France, who had it made 1481. The rest of the bones of Charles the Great were discovered here, in 1847, in a chest, put away in a dark closet. Besides these are the *hunting-horn* of Charles the Great, an elephant's tusk, gift of Haroun-al-Raschid; also a locket of the Virgin's hair, and a piece of the true cross, 2 relics which he wore round his neck, in his grave, as well as while alive. The leathern girdle of Christ (on which may still be seen the impression of Constantine's seal), the cord which bound the rod which smote Him, a nail of the Cross, the sponge which was filled with vinegar, that arm of Simeon on which he bore the infant Jesus, some of the blood and bones of St. Stephen, some manna from the Wilderness, and some bits of Aaron's rod, are preserved here! It was upon these relics that the German Emperor swore at his coronation.

The Great Relics are shown only once in 7 years, from the 10th to the 24th of July. The last exhibition took place in 1874. In 1860 upwards of 500,000 persons, chiefly peasants, resorted to the exhibition! These relics were presented to Charles the Great by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and by the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid. They are deposited in a rich shrine of silver gilt, of the 13th cent., set with antique glass and enamels, and consist of—1. The robe worn by the Virgin at the Nativity; it is of cotton, 5 ft. long.—2. The swaddling-clothes in which Jesus was wrapped; they are of cloth, as coarse as sacking, of a yellow colour.—3. The cloth on which the head of John the Baptist was laid.—4. The scarf worn by our Saviour at the Crucifixion, bearing stains of blood. Intermixed with these religious relics are many antique gems, some Babylonian cylinders, and the like, which serve as jewels to ornament the saintly treasury.

On the way from the rly. stat. you pass by the *Marienkirche*, built for the

Jesuits, into a very handsome wide street terminating in the *Theatre* (built 1825) and the *Elisenbrunnen*. This is situated in a fine building with a semicircular Doric colonnade, built 1824. It serves the purpose of a pump-room, and has a café and Restaurant attached to it, and a pretty *Garden* behind. The guests, or visitors, repair hither at 7 in the morning to drink the water, which, though conducted in pipes direct from the Emperor's spring, retains a temperature of 42° Réaumur. A band of excellent music plays at the spot from 7 to 8 A.M. until the end of September, which is considered the close of the season.

The *Mineral Springs* of Aix rise in the centre of the town; they are of 2 classes: the upper, which are the hottest; the lower, which are cooler. In the first class the principal spring is the *Kaiserquelle*, at the upper end of the street called Büchel, where is an extensive *Kaiserbad—Bathing Establishment*. This spring contains a larger quantity of sulphur than any other known in Europe; and when the vapour arising from it is confined, and not allowed to escape, it deposits crystals of sulphur. It has a temperature of 131° Fahr., and owes its disagreeable taste to the presence of supersulphuretted hydrogen gas. According to Liebig's analysis these springs contain iodine and bromine. These waters are efficacious in chronic cutaneous diseases, chronic rheumatism, gout, the effects of metallic poisons, in certain cases of neuralgia, and in lymphatic and strumous swellings and ulcers. The Emperor's spring supplies—2. The *Bain Neuf* (New Bath), in the Büchel, comfortable, and better lighted than No. 1. —3. *Bain de la Reine d'Hongrie* (Queen of Hungary's Bath), in the Edelgasse. The less hot Quirinus spring supplies the *Bain St. Quirin* (St. Quirinus' Bath), having only 38° Réaumur.

The baths supplied by the lower spring, situated in the street called Comphausbad, are—1. *Le Bain de la Rose* (Rose Bath).—2. *Bain St. Corneil* (St. Cornelius' Bath).—3. *Bain St. Charles* (St. Charles's Bath).—4. *Armenbad* (Poor Bath), appropriated to the use of the poor.

Besides the warm spring there are also sources of chalybeate water, to receive which a Bath-house and Hotel are erected in the Theater Strasse.

The bath-houses are the property of the town, and are let to tenants: they contain lodgings, and are pretty much on a par.

The *Kurhaus* (No. 10), in the Comphaus-Bad-Strasse. The grand suite of rooms is devoted to the use of visitors. Here is a reading-room, supplied with English and foreign newspapers; open 10 A.M. unto 11 P.M. Ball-room and refreshment rooms. The band plays in the adjoining garden from 3 to 4½ daily. Every Saturday here is a ball paré. commencing at 8½. It is usual to subscribe to the Kurhaus for a month, or for the season. This building was formerly the Redoute. In the garden is the new *Music Hall*.

Portions of the *ramparts* remain, of 14th and 15th cent., and 2 old *gateways*. *Pont Thor*, on the N., retains its barbican, and *Marschier Thor*, near Cologne Terminus, is a small mediæval fort, with grooves for portcullis, a hall on the upper floor, and dungeon below.

The *Manufacture of Cloth*, the most important in Aix-la-Chapelle, employs more than 14,900 persons, who work either in the 48 factories in and around the town, or at their own houses. In 17 *needle* manufactories employment is found for 1500 persons. There are several manufactories of steam-engines, spinning machinery, &c.

H. Benrath has a well-furnished library and music-shop.

Physicians: Dr. Wetzlar, Dr. Brondis, Dr. Diemer, Dr. Sträter, Dr. Kilian, Dr. Reumont, all speak English.

Post Office: 23 Jacob Strasse, near the Town Hall.

English Ch. Service on Sunday, at 12 and 7, in the ch., 21 Anna Strasse.

Lovers of music will easily gain admission to the *Liedertafel* Saturday Evening Concerts, and those of other societies.

The *Boulevard*, above alluded to, is a pleasant promenade, occupying the place of the levelled ditch and walls of

the town, prettily laid out, shaded by fine trees.

Opposite to the Rhine Rly. Stat. is a *Monument* erected, 1872, to the soldiers who fell in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870.

The *Environs* of Aix abound in beautiful walks. A pleasant walk of ¾ m. from the gates of Aix leads by an avenue of trees to

Burtscheid (French *Borcette*), a small town of 5000 Inhab. and a watering-place, now connected by houses with Aix. On the way the noble viaduct is passed, which carries the Cologne railway (see below) over the valley of Burtscheid. Persons intending to take the waters, and desiring retirement, will find this a less expensive place of residence than Aix. *Inns:* H. St. Charles, Rose Hotel, very good;—Bain de l'Epée, board and lodging 5 fr. per day.

The principal source, called *Kochbrunnen* (*i.e.* Boiling Spring), is hotter than any at Aix (179° Fahrenheit); it resembles the Aix waters in its contents, but, while they are nauseous from the taste of sulphur, this is almost tasteless: all that can be detected is a slightly saline flavour, by no means disagreeable. It rises in the open air in the middle of the principal street. Burtscheid also contains springs of saline water not unlike that of Wiesbaden. The hot springs are so copious that the rivulet formed by the union of them runs warm;—der warme Bach.

Walks, Drives, and Excursions.—a. N. of Aix, on the opposite side to Burtscheid, ¾ m. beyond the Pont Thor, or Sandkaul Thor, is the *Lousberg*, a hill 200 ft. high, planted and laid out in winding walks, surmounted by an obelisk, raised for trigonometrical purposes, commanding a beautiful view of Aix, of the line of the Railway, and along the rich valley (Soersthal) strewn with country-houses, coal-pits, &c. The white pilgrimage church on the Salvatorsberg is a conspicuous object. The summit of the Lousberg may be reached in ¼ hr. by an easy carriage-road. On the lower slope stands a Café, commanding a noble prospect.

The *Hospital* on the Boulevard, near the Cologne gate, stands in a garden of 30 acres well laid out.

b. An agreeable drive of 3 m. along the Burtscheid road, and by the Ronheid Stat., leads to Carlshöhe, pretty grounds on a thickly wooded ridge, laid out with walks.

c. The *Frankenburg*, described next page, 1 m. distant from the theatre, 20 min.'s walk from the Rhine Railway Stat. 1 m. farther is the wood of Drimborn, a grove whose refreshing shade is resorted to in the summer heats.

d. About 2 m. out of Aix, on the rt. of the post-road to Cologne, is the château of Kalkofen, in which General Eliott, the brave defender of Gibraltar, died.

e. About 7 m. S.W. of Aix., near the great railway viaduct over the Geul, is an old castle on a height, called *Emmaburg*, from the daughter of Charlemagne, who ran off with his secretary Eginhard. Near it are calamine-mines and zinc-works of the *Vieille Montagne* Company.

Railroads—to Cologne; to Liége 4 times a-day; to Brussels and Antwerp 3 times, and to Ostend twice a-day, in 7 hrs.; to Antwerp direct by Maestricht, 4 hrs. rail; to Düsseldorf, Hanover, and Berlin (Rte. 36A); to Paris 2 express trains daily, in 9½ hrs.

The Rly. Stat. for Cologne is on the E. side of the town, between it and Burtscheid. A noble *Viaduct*, 892 ft. long, and 70 ft. high in the centre, consisting of 2 tiers of 15 small and 20 large brick arches, carries the rly. from the stat. across the narrow valley of the Wurmbach, in which Burtscheid is built. A good view is obtained, a little beyond it, of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Lousberg behind.

1 m. from Aix, on l., stands the *Castle of Frankenburg*, an ivy-clad and ruined tower of considerable antiquity, to which a more modern edifice (date 1642) is attached, surrounded by a pool of water, once a lake. Charles the Great

is said to have founded and inhabited a castle on this spot; and here, according to the legend, died his beloved queen Fastrada. He caused her body to be enclosed in a coffin of glass, and never quitted it day or night, neglecting the concerns of his empire, and abandoning himself wholly to grief, until Turpin the Wise, watching one day until he slept, opened the coffin, took off the golden wedding ring from the dead queen's finger, threw it into the castle moat, and thus released the emperor from the spell of sorrow. Here is a café and restaurant.

The village *Nirm* is seen on l. before we enter the cutting leading to the *Nirm Tunnel*, 327 yards long, which carries the rly. through the basin of hills which surrounds Aix. Skirting a beautiful wood called Reichswald, we reach

6 m. *Stolberg* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Hiesel, Welters). The town (Pop. 3000) is seen on l. about 3 m. S., up a valley studded with mills, forges, and country seats. It is surmounted by a picturesque old *Castle* on the top of the hill. The principal manufacture is that of brass, and the conversion of it into wire, &c. In the large *Glass-works* a million square feet of looking-glass are made in a year. Zinc, coal, iron, lead, and silver are obtained from mines in the vicinity. [Branch rly. to Alsdorf.]

The district traversed by the rly., and in which Stolberg lies, is a productive coalfield, supplying numerous manufactories of iron and glass, &c. It is scattered over with houses, steam-engines, and chimneys, and includes extensive ironworks. Excellent coal is furnished hence, and is much used by the steamboats on the Rhine. Some of the shafts are more than 1000 ft. deep.

After crossing the Inde, the small stream flowing out of the vale of Stolberg, a second tunnel of no great length, driven through the rock of the Ichenberg in a curve, brings the railroad to

2 m. *Eschweiler* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Raisin). An industrious town (Pop. 15,600) on the Inde, having manufactures of silk, iron, wire, &c., and an old picturesque *Castle* close to the rly., now a hospital.

[Branch rly. N.E. 10 m. to Jülich, for Gladbach, Rte. 36B.]

We next pass l. the old Castle of *Nothberg*, flanked by 4 round towers. From the top of a high embankment a good view is obtained of the pleasing vale of the Inde, which is finally concealed by the sides of the deep cutting leading to

5 m. *Langerwehe* Stat. A viaduct of 7 arches conveys the railroad over the vale of the Wehe. On the rt. lies the village and castle of *Merode*, with 4 towers at the angles, 2 high and 2 low, capped with irregularly shaped spires. This is the cradle of a noble family still existing in Belgium.

The railway is carried through the midst of the village *Dhorn*, and a little to the l. of Gürzenich, before it crosses, by a bridge of 6 arches, the Roer, a river well known in strategic history, especially in the revolutionary French campaign of 1792-3.

6 m. **Düren** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. Mommer; H. Bellevue, near the rly.), This is the Marcodurum of Tacitus, and has 12,900 Inhab., devoted to the manufacture of cloth and paper. The *Ch. of St. Anne*, with a high tower, possesses the head of that saint enclosed in a strong box. A Protestant church has been built. Charles V. was nearly killed by a shot fired from the walls by a townsman, as he was besieging Düren, which he took and destroyed, after an obstinate resistance, 1543. [*Rly.* N. 30 m. to *Neuss*, in Rte. 35, and S. up the picturesque *Valley of the Roer*, to Zülpich, Gerolstein in the Eifel, and Trèves (see Rte. 45).]

A cutting 3 m. long carries the rly. through the high ground which separates the basin of the Meuse from that of the Rhine.

7 m. *Buir* Stat.

The railroad is carried by a high embankment over the lowlands of the

valley of the Erft, which river is crossed on 3 bridges a little before reaching

7 m. *Horrem* Stat.

On l. rises the *Castle of Frenz*, whose ancient owners were descended from one of the 15 noble families of Cologne who traced their descent from colonists established in that city by the Emperor Trajan, A.D. 108!

The railway passes from the valley of the Erft into that of the Rhine by the *Königsdorf Tunnel*, 1 m. long, carried through a sand-hill 136 ft. below the summit, and lined with brick.

3 m. *Königsdorf* Stat.

On l. is the village of Brauweiler, with a large Benedictine convent, now a Penitentiary. In the fine Romanesque *Ch.* (13th cent.) is an engraved monumental slab, and some old fresco paintings on the roof.

A fine view is presented of Cologne, with its many towers and steeples; conspicuous among which rises the octagon of St. Gereon. Just where the railroad arrives abreast of the walls, it passes (rt.) one of the detached forts, capable of mounting 100 guns, surrounded by trees like an island in the open plain.

9 m. **Cologne** (Germ. Cöln, Dutch Keulen). *Terminus*, or Central Rly. Stat. near the Dom, ill-managed, officials careless of luggage, and uncivil. Buffet at the stat. *Omnibuses* to the several hotels. *Cabs* (Droschken) stand for hire.

Inns: In the middle of the town are—the H. *Disch*, Brücken Strasse, excellent; H. *du Nord*, near the Cathedral and Rly. Stat., first-rate, but somewhat noisy; *Mainzer Hof*, near the Post-office, good; H. *Victoria*, well managed, on the Heumarkt; H. *de l'Europe*, opposite W. end of Cathedral, small but comfortable. On the Rhine Quay, close to the steamers, are—Grand H. *Royal*, very good; H. *de Cologne;* H. *de Hollande*, clean and well conducted; *Wiener Hof*. *2nd class:* H. *Ernst*, near the Cathedral; *Laacher Hof*.

Inns in Deutz, on the opposite side of the Rhine: H. *Bellevue*, commanding fine view of Cologne, and not far from the stat. of the Minden, Hanover, and Berlin Rly.; H. *Prinz Karl*. These inns have gardens in which there is commonly music every evening in summer.

Café and *Restaurant*, St. Paul, near the Central Bahnhof. Café du Dome.

Droshkies (cabs). *Fares:* for 1 or 2 persons, 60 pf.; for 3 persons, 1 mk.; for 4 persons, 1 mk. 25 pf., for a drive within the walls. The fare is double to Deutz and the Cöln-Minden Stat., with the addition of a bridge toll. Luggage extra. Tariff of prices is hung up in every cab.

Post Office, 25 Glockengasse. *Telegraph* at the Central Rly. Stat.

Cologne the largest and wealthiest city on the Rhine, and a free port, is a first-class fortress on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 150,000 (14,000 Protestants, 7500 soldiers), including Deutz, its suburb, and Tête de Pont, on the rt. bank, with which it is connected by a *boat bridge* 1400 ft. long, removed in winter, and by a handsome permanent double iron tubular suspension *Bridge*, 1352 ft., for rly., carriage, and foot traffic, finished 1859. It rests on 3 piers, 313 ft. apart, calculated to resist the floating ice of winter, supporting 4 iron lattice spans of 344 ft. 6 in. each. At the Cologne end is a *statue*, by Bläser, of the late King *Friedrich Wilhelm IV.*, and at the Deutz end an equestrian *statue*, by Drake, of the Emperor *William I.*

Cologne owes its existence to a camp pitched here by the Romans, under Marcus Agrippa, which was afterwards enlarged and rendered permanent by the removal, under Augustus, of a native tribe, called the Ubii, from the rt. bank of the Rhine (Tacitus, Ann. I. 36), and their settlement at the spot now occupied by Cologne. This first city was called *Oppidum Ubiorum*. More than 80 years after Agrippina, born here, in the camp of her father Germanicus, and the mother of Nero, induced her husband, Claudius Cæsar, to send

hither a *colony* of Roman veterans, and gave to it her own name, calling it *Colonia* Agrippina. A part of its ancient appellation is still retained in the modern name of *Cologne*. Trajan here received the summons to assume the Imperial purple; Vitellius and Silvanus were proclaimed Emperors on this spot, and the latter was murdered in the Capitol.

Traces of the possession of this city by the Romans remain, not only in various fragments of walls, originally part of the outer defences, though now far within the city, and in the numerous altars, inscriptions, coins, &c., which come to light almost wherever the ground is turned up, but even in the features and complexions of its inhabitants, who are said to betray their hereditary blood, and to differ considerably from their German neighbours. The inhabitants were so proud of their Roman origin, that up to the time of the French revolution the higher citizens styled themselves patricians — the 2 burgomasters wore the consular toga, and were attended by lictors—while the town banners bore the pompous inscription S. P. Q. C. The foundations of the Roman walls may be traced in the very heart of the present city through the street Auf der Burgmauer, by the Zeughaus—and the *Klarenthurm*, a tower of brick in *opus reticulatum*, standing on the Roman wall.

The existing *outer Walls* present a nearly perfect example of the fortifications of the middle ages, with picturesque flanking towers and gate-houses. They were built between the 12th and 15th cent., the greater part about 1185.

In 508 Clovis was declared king of the Franks at Cologne. From the middle of the 12th, nearly to the end of the 15th cent., Cologne was the most flourishing city of Northern Europe, one of the chief emporiums of the Hanseatic League, concentrating the trade of the East, and keeping up a direct and constant communication with Italy. From this connection, not only the productions, but also the arts of the East, were at once transferred to the then remote West of Europe. The architecture of many of the oldest churches is identical with that of Italy, and there is some similarity between the paintings of the early Italian and Rhenish schools; it is even probable that the Southern school of art was indebted to the artists of the North for some portion of its excellence. "In the middle ages, from its wealth, power, and the considerable ecclesiastical foundations of its bishops, it was often called the Rome of the North."—*Hope.* Another relic of the ancient alliance with Italy is the *Carnival*, which is celebrated here, and nowhere else in the N. of Europe, in the same manner, and almost with as much spirit and pomp of masquerading, &c., as in Rome or Venice. The procession of masks is tolerated even in the streets here, and in one or two other towns of the Rhenish provinces, as an ancient custom. Another amusement common in Italy, but found nowhere in Germany but at Cologne, is the *Puppet Theatre* (Puppen Theater — Hennes-chen), Blind-Gasse, near the Haymarket, where droll farces are performed by dolls; and the dialogue, spoken in the patois of the country, and full of satirical local allusions, is carried on by persons concealed behind the scenes.

Cologne has an interest for the Englishman, from various associations. William Caxton settled here, 1470, and here learned the art of printing, which he speedily transferred to his own country.

In 1259 Cologne obtained the staple right by which all vessels were compelled to unload here, and ship their cargoes in Cologne bottoms. The Cologne merchants enjoyed important privileges in England; Henry VI. granted them the exclusive use of the hall of the Steelyard in London. After its period of prosperity and splendour, during which the city could send forth 30,000 fighting men, came the season of decay. Commerce took a new route across the continent of Europe, and Cologne fell under the domination of priests. Almost uninterrupted feuds arose between the citizens, bent on maintaining their privileges, and the archbishops, so that

in 1262 Archbishop Engelbert removed first to Brühl, and afterwards to Bonn. The bigotry of ecclesiastical rulers, on three occasions, marred Cologne's prosperity, and finally completed its downfall. The first was the expulsion of the Jews, 1425; the second, the banishment of the weavers; and the third, the expatriation of the Protestants, 1618. The harm done to the city by these arbitrary acts is best proved by the desolate condition to which they reduced it, contrasted with the increasing prosperity of Crefeld, Verviers, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, Mühlheim, Solingen, and other places, in which the exiles, who were almost invariably the most industrious citizens, settled themselves. During this period the number of churches and convents multiplied enormously. Cologne is said to have had as many steeples as there were days in the year. Before the French Revolution the number of buildings devoted to religious uses was 200; she is now content with 29, but many of the buildings remain, applied to secular purposes.

From 1749 to 1814 the city was in the hands of the French, but in the latter year it was handed over to Prussia. Since 1830 trade has greatly revived; improvements have followed increasing prosperity, and the town has thrown off the dirty and gloomy appearance for which it was notorious. Many of the streets have been widened and paved, new streets and houses built, and old ones repaired; and some of the thoroughfares boast of traffic, shops, and crowds like those of London. A large portion of the space enclosed within the walls, formerly the fields and gardens of conventual houses, is rapidly becoming covered with buildings.

One of the leading causes of the decline of the prosperity of Cologne in the 16th cent. was the closing of the navigation of the Rhine by the Dutch. This restriction was removed in 1837, pursuant to treaty, and Cologne now trades directly with countries beyond sea. Seagoing vessels are constructed here, and lie alongside the quay lined with bonded warehouses, just below the bridge. The transport of corn and Rhenish wine down the Rhine, and into the neighbouring countries of Holland, Belgium, and Westphalia, employs a great many vessels and persons. There are considerable sugar refineries here.

The yearly increasing prosperity, fostered by the long peace, and augmented by the convergence to this point of the Railroads from Paris, Antwerp, and Berlin have caused Cologne again to raise her head high among the chief cities of Europe. This huge carcass of ruined buildings and vacant enclosures, revived by increasing wealth, has expanded into its former proportions, and flourishing both in population and industry. A great part has been rebuilt since 1840, and, excepting the churches and Town-hall, it is now one of the most modern-looking towns on the Rhine. The *fortifications*, planned at great cost and skill, have been condemned in consequence of the improvement in modern artillery, and they are replaced by a system of 8 detached forts outside the city, and a new enceinte.

Plan of a Walk through Cologne.

The objects of interest being spread over a wide space, the following plan may be useful to the stranger:—

Begin with the *Cathedral*: thence by the *Jesuits' Ch.* close to the Stat. to *St. Ursula* (the curious in architecture should visit *St. Cunibert's*); to *St. Gereon;* passing the Roman Tower to the *Apostles' Ch.* (exterior); to *St. Peter's*, *St Mary's*, in the Capitol (inside), the *Gürzenich*, the *Rathhaus* (outside), the *Museum*, and the *Iron Bridge*.

N.B. The names of streets running to or from the Rhine (E. and W.) are written in *red* letters, at the corners; those running parallel to the Rhine (N. and S.) in *black* letters.

The churches are commonly open from 7 to 10 A.M.

The ***Cathedral* (Domkirche) of St. Peter was begun in 1248 by Bishop Conrad v. Hochstedten on the site of an earlier ch. existing here in the 9th cent. but burnt in that year. The choir was

consecrated in 1322: but in 1509 a stop was put to the church's further progress, only the N. and S. aisles of the nave being then carried up as far as the capitals of the columns, and covered with a wooden roof. In this state it remained for more than 300 years. In 1830 the original plan was resumed. In 1842 the good work commenced with the thorough repair of the portion of the ch. then in existence. It is to be regretted that the name of the great architect who designed so splendid a structure—the St. Peter's of Gothic architecture—has been lost; one Master Gerhard, who was living 1252, is the builder earliest named, but nothing is *known* of him. The 2 principal towers, according to the original designs, were to have been raised to the height of 500 ft. The crane employed to lift the stones to the top of the tower stood until 1868, when the long-cherished notion of finishing the towers was on the eve of fulfilment, and is now replaced by the more efficacious steam-engine. The towers will be finished as fast as money is forthcoming.*

To King Frederick William III. is due the merit of rescuing the Dom from the state of a ruined fragment. During his reign nearly 50,000*l.* were laid out upon it, chiefly in repairs; in that of his successor, Frederick William IV., 225,000*l.*, more than half of which was contributed by the King, the rest by public subscription. In 1842 he laid the foundation of the transept.

An Association, called *Dom-bau Verein*, has been established, with branches in all parts of Europe, to collect subscriptions for completing the edifice according to the original design. In Sept. 1848, the nave, aisles, and transepts were consecrated; the magnificent *S. portal* was finished 1859 at a cost of 100,000*l.*; the N. portal, more simple in detail, is also finished—both are from Zwirner's designs. A handsome terrace has been raised round the church. All this has been done at a cost of not less than 400,000*l.*, raised between 1842 and 68.

The restoration has been conducted in a masterly manner, the faulty stone from the Drachenfels, on the exterior, replaced by another of a sounder texture brought from Andernach and Mayen in the Eifel, of volcanic origin; and the workmanship in the new sculpture and masonry is excellent.

The entire length of the body of the church is 511 ft., equal to the height of the Towers when finished; the breadth, 231 ft., corresponds with the height of the gable at the W. end.

"The *Choir* consists of 5 aisles, is 161 ft. high, and internally, from its size, height, and disposition of pillars, arches, chapels, and beautifully coloured windows, resembling a splendid vision. Externally, its double range of stupendous flying buttresses, and intervening piers, bristling with a forest of purfled pinnacles, strike the beholder with awe and astonishment. This is at once the most regular and most stupendous Gothic monument existing."—*Hope.* The fine old stained windows of the choir (14th cent.) have been thoroughly cleaned and repaired: and the spandrels of the arches decorated afresh by Steinle and artists of the Düsseldorf school. Round the choir, against the columns, stand 14 colossal statues of the 12 Apostles, the Virgin, and Saviour, coloured and gilt, sculptured in the beginning of the 14th cent. Of the same date are the finely carved stalls and seats of the choir.

King Louis of Bavaria presented the 5 windows in the S. aisle of the nave. They are eclipsed by the 5 painted windows in the N. aisle, executed in 1508, of which the 4th from the W. entrance is the best. The reredos of the altar of St. Agilolphus, an ancient and fine

* *In order to see the Cathedral—Obs.* The nave and painted glass are open to all, through the day; best hour from 8-9. The hours of service are 7-8, 9-10, and 3-3½; on Sunday, 10-11, 3-3½, and 5-6. During these hours the church is open, but is not shown. The Swiss, or Beadle, who may be found in the transept, is authorized to give out *tickets* (1 to 5 persons, 1½ mk.) to see the choir, chapels, and the Dombild; another ticket (1½ mk.) admits to the inner and outer galleries round the choir, which are well worth visiting; and a ticket for the Magi's Shrine and Dombild costs 4½ mks. A single person may readily join a party, on paying his share of the ticket. Reject the offers of intrusive guides, who are useless.

work of mixed wood carving and Flemish painting, brought from the Ch. of Sta. Maria ad Gradus.

The apsidal E. end is surrounded by 7 chapels, in which are found the monuments and effigies, fine works of art, of various archbishops of Cologne: Engelbert (1264), Philip of Heinsberg (1191) surrounded by a mural parapet, marking him as the builder of the walls of Cologne; Conrad of Hochstedten (1261) of bronze. N.B. In this chapel is suspended the original elevation on parchment of the W. end and two towers drawn by the architect, from which the restoration has been completed. It had been lost at the time of the French invasion. The chapel immediately behind the high altar is that of the *Three Kings of Cologne*, or Magi, who came from the East with gifts for the Infant Saviour. Their bones were carried off from S. Eustorgio at Milan by the Emp. Frederic Barbarossa, when he took that city by famine (1162), and were presented by him to Reinhold Archbp. of Cologne, who had accompanied him on his warlike expedition.

The Shrine, or case in which they are deposited, is of plates of silver gilt, and curiously wrought, surrounded by small arcades, supported on pillars, enclosing figures of the Apostles and Prophets. The priceless treasures which once decorated it were much diminished at the time of the French revolution, when the shrine and its contents were transported for safety by the chapter to Arnsberg, in Westphalia. Many of the jewels were sold to maintain the persons who accompanied it, and have been replaced by paste or glass imitations; but the precious stones, the gems, cameos, and rich enamels which still remain, will give a fair notion of its riches and magnificence in its original state. The skulls of the three kings, inscribed with their names — *Gaspar*, *Melchior*, and *Balthazer*—written in rubies, are exhibited to view through an opening in the shrine, crowned with diadems (a ghastly contrast), which were of gold, and studded with real jewels, but are now only silver gilt. On the front of the shrine are these 2 leonine lines, asserting the possession of the entire royal remains, against all rival proprietors of relics:—

Corpora sanctorum recubant hic terna Magorum,
Ex his sublatum nihil est, alibive locatum.

Those who show the tomb assert that its treasures are still worth 6 millions of francs = 240,000*l.*: this is an exaggeration, no doubt.

This shrine is now deposited in the *Treasury*; and those who desire to see it must apply to the sacristan, and pay a fee of 1½ mk., which admits to it and the ch. plate, relics, &c.

Under a slab in the pavement, between the high altar and the shrine of the three kings, the *heart of Mary of Medicis* is buried.

In the side chapel of St. Agnes, on the right of the Magi, is a very *ancient painting*, in distemper, called the *Dombild* (the Cathedral picture), bearing the date 1410, by one Stephan Löthener or Master Stephan. It represents the Patron Saints of the city of Cologne, viz.—in the centre, the Adoration of the Magi, or the Three Kings; on the one side, St. Ursula and the 11,000 Virgins; on the other, St. Gereon with the Theban Legion. It is a masterly production for so early a period.

In the chapel of the Virgin is an Ascension from the pencil of *Overbeck*.

In the *Sacristy*, or Schatzkammer, N. of the choir, are many relics of Saints, including a bone of St. Matthew; St. Engelbert's shrine of silver, ornamented with reliefs of good workmanship, date 1635; much church plate, and the like curiosities—among them the Sword of Justice, with a finely chased scabbard, borne by the Electors of Cologne at the coronation of the Emperor; 10 elaborate carvings in ivory; the State Cross of the Archbishop, 7 ft. high, ornamented with enamel; and a Pax of solid gold, 5 in. by 4.

It is well worth while to climb up to the triforium gallery (entrance rt. of S. transept outside) to appreciate the grandeur of the edifice, and to examine the painted glass; or even to mount to the roof for the sake of the view of the town, and of the exterior of the edifice.

On the Domhof, opposite the S. door of the cathedral, is the *Archbishop's Museum*, devoted to mediæval art and ecclesiastical antiquities, church plate, missals, tapestries, metal-work, &c. It occupies the old chapel of the former Archiepiscopal Palace.

St. Andrew's, W. of the Dom, is remarkable for its Romanesque W. end and vestibule of 5 compartments domed, resting on cusped arches. Choir, late Gothic, contains the relics of Albertus Magnus.

St. Cunibert, finished in 1248, the year the Dom was begun, but in a style totally different from it, is a remarkable instance of the adherence to the older style after the pointed style had become prevalent and perfect. The W. tower fell down in 1830, and is replaced by a very inferior one. The interior is quite simple. It contains the oldest painted glass in the country, of most glowing hues, and has an elegant portal.

The *Ch. of *St. Ursula, and of the* 11,000 *Virgins* (of which the W. end only is Romanesque 12th cent., the choir poor Gothic, of 14th and 15th cent.), is too singular a sight not to be visited. *Tarif:* each person, ½ mark. It is situated just within the walls, and is not remarkable in its architecture, but is filled with the bones of St. Ursula's companions. That saintly lady (according to the legend, a princess of Britain) set sail with her virgin train as the destined brides of an army which had migrated under Maximus, to conquer part of Gaul (Armorica) from the Emperor Gratian. The ladies mistook their way, however, and landed at Cologne, where the whole party was slaughtered by the barbarian Huns, because they refused to listen to their spontaneous and uncouth addresses. On entering the choir the hideous relics meet the eye, beneath, above, around: they are built into the walls, buried under the pavement, and displayed in gaunt array in glass cases about the walls. Among them Professor Owen, at a glance, detected numerous remains of lower animals. The Saint herself reposes in a coffin behind the altar. In the *Golden Chamber* the skulls of a select few of her associates are admitted, encased in silver, along with a number of other relics, such as one of the alabaster vessels which held the water that was turned into wine at the Marriage in Cana, &c. A bad picture in the church represents the landing of this female army of Saints at Cologne. Some, who have been staggered at the number of Ursula's maiden train, have supposed that the legend arose from confounding the name of one of her attendants, Undecimilla, with the number undecim millia (11,000).

The *Church of the Jesuits* (Maria Himmelfahrt) dates from 1636, and, like others erected by the Order, is overloaded with gorgeous decorations of marble, sculpture, &c. It contains the staff of St. Francis Xavier, and the rosary of St. Ignatius Loyola. Its bells were cast out of the cannon taken at Magdeburg by Tilly, and presented by him to this church.

Travellers interested in architecture will find in Cologne many excellent examples of the Romanesque style, with some specimens of the transition style from the round to the pointed. "The east ends of these [Romanesque] churches look like those of the Greeks, or the mosques of Constantinople."—*Hope*. The architects who designed these earliest churches at Cologne, and many similar along the Rhine, had evidently studied the Lombard churches of Pavia, which became familiar to the inhabitants of the Rhine-land by the residence of the Carlovingian Emperors in that capital of their Italian dominions. The architectural traveller will visit Sta. Maria in Capitolio, the Ch. of the Apostles, St. Gereon, St. Martin, St. Cunibert, and St. Pantaleon.

**St. Gereon's Kirche*, another ossuary, since it is lined with the bones of the Theban Legion of 6000 martyrs, slain, according to the story told here, either on this spot or at Xanten, during the persecution by Diocletian, is one of the finest and most ancient churches in Cologne. The nave dates from 1212; the rest of the church, including the choir and the spacious

crypt, upon which it is raised, was built 1066–69. The earlier building is in the round style, except where some repairs were executed, as is thought, after a storm in 1434; the latter shows a preponderating mixture of the pointed. "By a singular and theatrical arrangement, arising out of these various increments, its body presents a vast decagonal shell and cupola, the pillars of whose internal angles are prolonged in ribs, which, centering in a summit, meet in one point, and lead by a high and wide flight of steps, rising opposite the entrance, to an altar and oblong choir behind it; whence other steps again ascend to the area between the 2 high square towers, and to the ½ circular east end, belted, as well as the cupola, by galleries with small arches and pillars, on a panelled balustrade, in the style of the Ch. of the Apostles. The entrance-door, with square lintel, low pediment, and pointed arch, is elegant; and the crypts contain remains of handsome mozaics, which have been uncovered and cleaned, and beneath the altar are some ancient stone coffins. The elegant octagonal transitional baptistery contains a font of porphyry, said to be a gift of Charlemagne. The Gothic sacristy, in the pointed style, is apparently of the 14th cent. It contains some painted glass.

Near St. Gereon's, in front of the Archbp.'s palace, rises a *monument to the Virgin* (Marien Säule), erected 1858, to commemorate the reception of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

Between St. Gereon's and the Apostles' Church is the

Roman Tower, circular, distinguished by coloured masonry, arranged like a mosaic, of Roman origin, and perhaps part of the oldest fortification. The outer coating is mediæval.

The **Apostles' Church*, on the Neumarkt, was begun in 1020, and finished in 1035. It suffered from fire in 1098 and 1199, and was partly rebuilt in the beginning of the 13th cent. It has a double transept. To the earlier building belong the choir, the eastern transept and octagonal cupola, the 2 small towers, the lower part of the nave, and the great tower. The western transept and upper part of the nave are the parts rebuilt in the 13th cent. The vaulting of the nave, which had become ruinous, has been restored in wood, after the old pattern. This church has "3 apsides, or ½ circular cupolas, with slim octagonal steeples between them, rising undiminished to the top, from the transepts and the choir. Their common centre is crowned by an octagonal cupola, which, as well as the 3 apsides, is belted, immediately under the cornice, by galleries of small arches, on small columns, coupled in the depth of the arch, resting on a panelled balustrade, such as is displayed by all the other churches here and on the Rhine of the same period, and covered with a low ribbed roof of lead, so as to present a striking resemblance to some of the oldest Greek churches in some of the remotest parts of Asia Minor; and at the same time in its proportions as airy and elegant, and calculated to magnify its apparent size, as the heavy, clumsy, English-Norman roof often does the contrary."—*Hope*.

The *Church of St. Peter* contains an altarpiece of the Crucifixion of that Saint by RUBENS, who was baptized in the brazen font still existing in this church. The picture is not one of Rubens's best; the subject is disagreeable, and many travellers think it scarce worth while to pay the fee (1½ mk. for 1 to 3 persons) to the sacristan to turn the picture round, and display the original at the back of the copy. On Sundays and festivals the original is turned outwards. "It was painted a little time before Rubens's death. The body and head of the Saint are the only good parts in this picture, which is finely coloured (broad light and shade), and well drawn; but the figure bends too suddenly from the thighs, which are ill drawn, or rather in a bad taste of drawing; as is likewise his arm, which has a short interrupted outline. The action of the malefactors (executioners) has not that energy which he usually gave to his figures. Rubens,

in his letters to Gildorp, expresses his own approbation of this picture, which he says was the best he ever painted: he likewise expresses his content and happiness in the subject, as being picturesque; this is likewise natural to such a mind as that of Rubens, who was, perhaps, too much looking about him for the picturesque or something uncommon. A man with his head downwards is certainly a more extraordinary object than in its natural place. Many parts of this picture are so feebly drawn, and with so tame a pencil, that I cannot help suspecting that Rubens died before he had completed it, and that it was finished by some of his scholars."—*Sir J. Reynolds.* "The composition is the best part of this picture: the bringing of the figures together is most original and skilful, and presents the difficulty of a bad subject overcome. Still the painting, except in the left shoulder and breast of the Saint, is below the usual run of this great master; though done indeed with great power, yet in the drawing of the figures the indication of anatomy is far from good."—*Wilkie.* The 3 painted E. windows are fine, representing—1. Christ bearing his Cross; 2. Crucifixion; 3. Descent from the Cross. They were executed 1528-1530.

Maria de' Medici died, 1642, in the house, No. 10 Sternengasse; her remains, except the heart, were carried to France. RUBENS lived in this house until he was 10 years old. He was born 1577, at Siegen (Rte. 47).

Santa Maria in Capitolio, so called from its occupying the site of the capitol of the Roman city, stands on a height surmounted by flights of steps. The Frankish kings had a palace here, to which, in 696, Plectrudis, the wife of Pippin of Héristal, retired, having separated from her husband on account of his attachment to Alpais, the mother of Charles Martel. She, in 700, removed the capitol, and built a church and a nunnery on its site. It has been contended that the existing church is nearly entirely of that period. It is more probable that the greater part at least was built about 1000, and it is in the early Romanesque style. In plan the ch. has a W. narthex, nave with aisles, apsidal transepts with aisles both on N. and S. sides, as well as two chapels in each transept. The greater part of the interior is covered with modern frescoes. Inside the choir, the coupled columns, with their rich arabesque capitals, are in the style of the 11th or 12th cent. The lower windows of the choir have been filled with tracery of the latest period of the pointed style. The pointed vaulting of the nave is apparently a restoration of the latter part of the 14th cent. "Externally, in the same style with the *Ch. of the Apostles*; internally resembling a Greek church still more, and, in fact, a counterpart of one existing among the ruins of Seleucia, since round its semicircular apsides and east end run internally semicircular rows of columns supporting round arches."—*Hope.* The effigy of Plectrudis, a very early work (10th cent.), is let into the wall outside of the choir. The doorways of the N. transept, carved with Scriptural subjects in relief, executed at the end of the 12th cent. at the latest, are very curious (compare the doors at Hildesheim). The walls of the *Hardenrath chapel* are covered with paintings by an old German master (1466); and the windows have some good stained glass. That of the Schwarz family, with groined vaulting, contains the brass *Font* (1594), surmounted by a figure of St. Martin on horseback. The tower was built after 1637, when the old one fell. The cloister of the 10th cent. has been restored: great part is modern.

The *House of the Templars*, in the Rheingasse, No. 8, supposed to be of the 12th or 13th cent., was repaired, 1840, and now serves as the Exchange and Chamber of Commerce.

The *Casino* is a handsome building, near the theatre, provided with ball and reading-rooms, where newspapers are taken in. The *Regierungs Gebäude* is also a handsome edifice.

In the ancient *Kaufhaus* or *Gürzenich* (so called from the person who gave the ground on which it stands), finished in 1474, restored 1857–59, several Diets of the Empire were held, and many German Emperors enter-

tained at the hospitable board of the patrician magistrates, in the huge hall which occupies the 1st floor (admission 50 pf.). Here the carnival balls, concerts, and orchestral entertainments are given. It has two remarkably fine Gothic fireplaces.

The *Rathhaus* (Town-hall), fronting the Alten Markt and Stadthaus-platz was erected at different periods; the ground-floor dates from the 13th cent.; the Gothic tower, containing the Archives, in 1414; the very pleasing Renaissance marble porch of 2 storeys was added 1571. In the restored *Hansa Saal* were held the meetings of that mercantile confederation which at one time carried on the commerce of the world.

Great St. Martin's Ch., on the Rhine, was dedicated 1172, but its lofty tower, resting on arches nearly 100 feet high, was not added until the beginning of the 16th cent. Its site, originally an island in the Rhine, was occupied by an earlier church, which, in 980, Archbishop Warin gave to the Scotch Benedictines. The interior was modernised in 1790. The octagonal white marble font, a Roman work of the 8th cent., was the gift of Pope Leo III.

St. Maria in Schnurgasse contains, over a side altar, the shrine of the British martyr St. Alban, a gilt coffer of 12th-cent. work, enriched with enamel and precious stones. The relics consist of his head and shoulder.

St. Mauritius is a good modern Gothic ch. (Stadtz, arch.).

In the *Church of the Minorites*, whose pointed Gothic choir, 13th cent., nearly contemporary with that of the Dom, has been restored along with the W. front, is the tomb of *John Duns Scotus*, the eminent English scholastic theologian (died 1309). The late Pointed *cloister* is included in the adjoining Museum.

The Wallraff-Richartz *Museum* is a Gothic edifice (built 1861) near the Church of the Minorites. It owes its existence to the munificence of 2 private citizens, Herr Wallraff (d. 1824), who bequeathed his pictures to his native city, and Herr Richartz (d. 1861), who built the edifice to hold them (open daily from 9 to 6 (fee 1 mk.); on Sundays and holidays 10 to 12½ free). The staircase is painted by Steinle. It is chiefly occupied with early and second-rate works of art. The greater part by unknown masters; 8 paintings of the Sufferings of Christ are attributed to the master of the Lyversberg Passion; 100 or more are early specimens of the School of Cologne,* 1250-1350, and of its later productions, when influenced by Van Eyck, 1450-1550. Among the more remarkable are—the Last Judgment, by *Master Stephan Löthenar*, painter of the Dombild (1410); the Death of the Virgin, by *Schoreel;* and a Descent from the Cross, by *Israel von Mechenen* (1488); also a Virgin and Child, and several others, by *Master William* of *Cologne* (1380); — by *Alb. Dürer*, a Drummer and Piper; a Holy Family with St. Anne, the Infant Saviour has a fig in his hand; by *Rubens*, St. Francis receiving the Stigmata, a carefully-painted work; a Holy Family; by *Vandyk*, Portrait of Jabach, a citizen of Cologne, fine; a Madonna, by *Francia;* a Madonna and Child, by *Titian*, is almost the only good Italian painting.

One wing is devoted to pictures by modern artists. Observe the Captive Jews at Babylon, by *Bendemann*, "no less remarkable for the simple beauty of the composition, than for the depth and earnestness of feeling it expresses;" the Convent Court, in a snow-storm, by *Lessing*, also good. Galileo in prison, by *Karl Piloty:* Archangel Michael protecting the body of Moses against Satan, by *Plochhorst:* 25 views of the Rhine, by *Caspar Scheuren.*

In the lower storey are rooms containing old armour, furniture, painted glass, pottery, &c.; in the lower cloisters many Roman antiquities, some of which were found in or near Cologne, such as mosaic pavement with figures of Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, &c.; besides these are busts and statues, and one specimen of sculpture, distinguished as a work of Grecian art, of great beauty and value—it is the *Head of Medusa*, resembling the famous "Medusa Ron-

* See Kugler's Handbook of Painting, § xi.

dinini," in the Glyptothek at Munich, found at Rome.

St. Pantaleon's, S. side of the city, was the oldest Christian structure in Cologne, and the lower part of the great tower, and the walls connected with it, are probably not later than 980. It was built by Archbishop Bruno, with the materials of the Roman bridge and Castle of Deutz. The greater part of the present ch. is of the year 1622. The nave and transepts Romanesque, the chancel and apse 3rd Pointed. It is used as the garrison ch. Against the piers hang lists of soldiers who fell in the war of 1813-15.

The *Synagogue*, Glockner Strasse, built circ. 1865 in Byzantine style, chiefly of iron, is rich in polychromy.

The *Winter Concerts*, given by the Directors of the *Conservatory of Music*, will be fully appreciated by musicians.

Eau de Cologne, so renowned all over the world, is an article of considerable commerce for the city. There are 24 manufacturers, and several who bear the same name; but the shop of the original Johann Maria Farina is to be found opposite the Jülichs Platz. Another kind, *Eau des Carmes*, invented by the *nun* Mary Clementina Martin, gained a prize in the Great Exhibition, and may be had opposite the Dom. Eau de Cologne is *forced* upon the stranger at every step by touters, waiters, and even cabmen. It is a perfect nuisance. Cologne is now a clean and well-drained city, and nearly free from the objection of foul smells which once provoked the following verses of Coleridge:—

Ye nymphs, who reign o'er sewers and sinks,
The river Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne:—
But tell me, nymphs, what power divine
Shall henceforth wash the river Rhine?

Physicians. Dr. Sticker and Dr. Eulenberg: both speak English.

English Church Service, Sundays, 8 Rheingasse.

Bookseller. Eisen, opposite the Dom; keeps handbooks and photographs.

A little way down the river, on the l. bank, are a *Zoological* and a *Botanical* Garden, much resorted to on Sunday afternoons. Small steamers (20 pf.) will take you thither from the Boat Bridge. Admission to each, 1 mk.

On the rt. bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, stands

Deutz (*Inn:* Hôtel Bellevue, excellent), which is connected by the iron bridge and *bridge of boats* with Cologne, and strongly fortified as a tête de pont: it is a favourite place of resort in summer evenings. The gardens at the river-side afford the amusements of music, dancing, and beer-drinking to the citizens.

From the Deutz extremity of *the Bridges, the finest view of Cologne* and its ranges of buildings, extending for 3 m. along the opposite bank, is obtained. The *Minden and Berlin Rly. Terminus* is in Deutz, but express trains start from the Central Stat. at Cologne.

[An exceedingly interesting excursion may be made from Cologne to the Cistercian *Abbey of* **Altenberg*, 14 m. distant, 2½ hours' drive, from Deutz. The rly. from Deutz, *viâ* Mülheim to Bergisch-Gladbach passes within 6 m. of it. The Abbey lies about 1 m. from the post-house at Strasserhof, to the S. of the road, in the midst of beech forests, buried in the pretty retired valley of the Dhün, and close to the rushing stream. The *Ch.* is a beautiful specimen of Gothic, begun in 1255, but not consecrated till 1379; it is 84 ft. high, and of graceful proportions. The windows contain some beautiful old painted glass; and remains of frescoes may be traced on the walls. The high altar, richly ornamented with carvings, the pulpit, and numerous monuments of abbots and monks, knights and noble ladies, are tolerably perfect. Among them are several of the Counts of Altena, and the Counts and Dukes of Berg. Observe the free and natural foliage of the capitals; it is well executed, and with great taste. The choir windows are narrow, and tall out of all proportion; hidden on the outside by the projecting buttresses, and rather poor when seen within. The conventual buildings, from which the monks were turned out only in 1803, were built

about 1214: they were converted into a manufactory of Prussian blue, and were destroyed in 1815 by a fire. In 1836 the Crown Prince of Prussia (Frederick William IV.) undertook the restoration of this exquisite relic of Gothic architecture. A dinner, with trout from the Dhün, may be had at Schmitz's *Inn* at Engelrath, near Strasserhof.]

Railroads—Three stations. 1. *Central Bahnhof*, in Cologne, for the trains of the Rheinischer Rly. to Coblenz. Mainz, &c.—to Aix-la-Chapelle, Treves—to Crefeld and Cleves—or Venlo and Flushing, as well as for the express trains (at 7 A.M. and 8 P.M., in 11 hrs. 50 min.) of the Köln Mindener Rly. *viâ* Düsseldorf and Minden to Berlin. 2. *Köln Mindener Bahnhof*, in Deutz, for the ordinary trains to Düsseldorf. Minden and Berlin—to Giessen, &c. 3. *Bergisch Markischer Bahnhof*, also in Deutz, for the trains for Hagen, Steele, &c.

Steamers several times a-day, *up* the Rhine to Coblenz (Rte. 37), and *down* to Nijmegen and Arnhem (Rte. 34), and thence to Rotterdam (Rte. 12, *Handbook for Holland and Belgium*); to Mülheim, on the rt. bank, below Cologne; and to the *Zoological Gardens*, starting from the Quay below the bridge, near St. Cunibert's, many times a day.

ROUTE 36A.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO BERLIN, BY RUHRORT AND OBERHAUSEN.—RAIL.

Distance, 381 m.; *time*, 11¼ to 13 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

Travellers bound to Hanover, Berlin, or N. Germany, from England or Belgium, may proceed direct from Aix to Ruhrort by this railway. They will save time and expense by taking places from Ostend only to Aix-la-Chapelle, instead of going round by Cologne. They should take care, on arriving at Calais or Ostend, to have their luggage booked for Aix, and not for Cologne.

Aix-la-Chapelle is described in Rte. 36.

This rly. has 2 Stats., one near the Marschier-Thor (near the Rhenish Rly.); the other near the Pont-Thor. It breaks through the old walls of Aix, near a lofty watch-tower, and skirts the Lousberg, and soon leaves (on l.) the line to Maestricht (Rte. 27, *Handbook for Holland and Belgium*), through a rich coal-field.

8 m. *Herzogenrath* Stat. (French Rolduc), a small town, with an old Castle. See l. former Abbey *Klosterrath*, now a boys' school.

12 m. *Lindern* Stat. The rly. crosses the river Roer.

8 m. *Erkelenz* Stat. has a picturesque *Castle* in ruins, and a fine *ch.*, 14th cent.

8 m. *Rheydt* Stat. (Krüseman's *Inn*).

[6 m. E. is *Schloss Dyk*, residence of Prince Salm Dyck, who bears the title of Prince and Altgraf. The château is modernized and not remarkable, but it has beautiful grounds, and one of the largest collections of *Cacti* in Europe.]

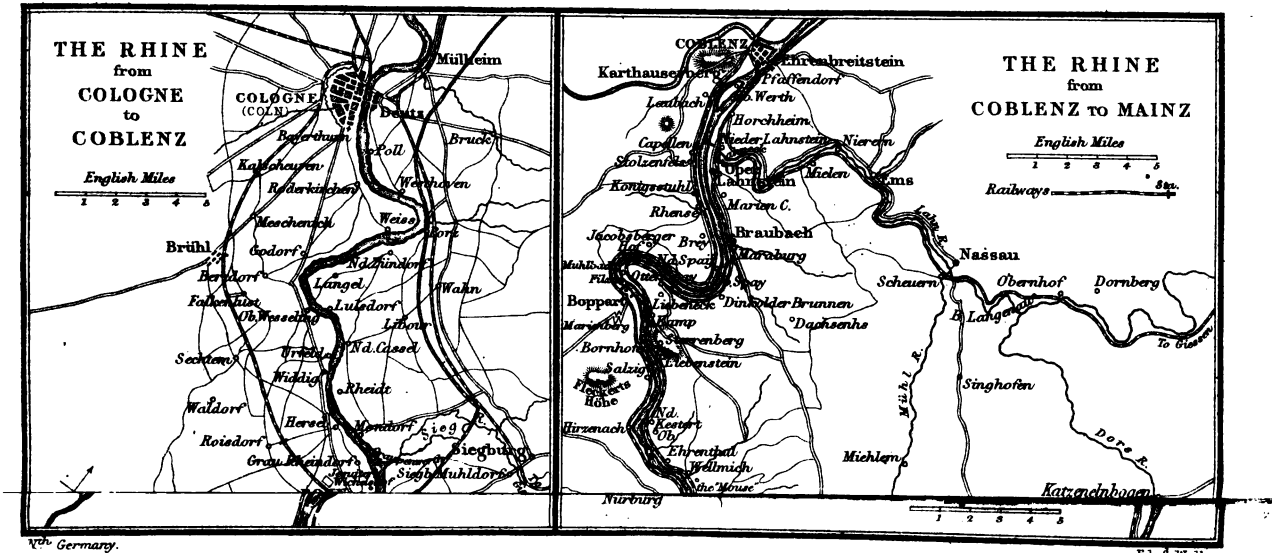
3 m. **Gladbach** Junct. Stat., close to a gigantic Gothic cotton-mill (Herf's *Inn*). Pop. 25,000. The town is on the Ners, and the *Minster* dates from the 12th cent., except the crypt of the 10th, and the choir, pure Gothic, of 1275. Cotton-spinning was established here 1807, while England was shut out from the Continent, and flourishes greatly. [*Rly.* E. 15 m. to Düsseldorf, and S. 32 m. to Düren.]

5 m. *Viersen* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. N.W. for Venlo, thence to Flushing.] The line proceeds N.E. to

9 m. *Crefeld* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 35.)

11 m. *Hornberg* Stat. on the Rhine

I.



Pub.d Germany.

London. John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Edw.d Weller.

(see Rte. 34). Steamboat in 5 min. crosses the river to

1 m. *Ruhrort* Junct. Stat. in Rte. 34. Thence branch line to

5 m. *Oberhausen* Junct. Stat. For the line hence to

313 m. **Berlin,** see Rtes. 65A and 66.

ROUTE 36B.

GLADBACH TO DUREN, BY JULICH—RAIL.

Distance, 32 m.; *time,* 1¼ to 2 hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Gladbach is described in Rte. 36A.

The line runs S. to

23 m. *Jülich* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Drei Könige—civil people, and clean beds). A melancholy-looking town, until 1860 a fortress, with 5000 Inhab., in the midst of a plain, surrounded by marshes and stagnant ditches, which render it very unhealthy. It was the capital of a Duchy until its temporary annexation to France, 1801. The surrounding district is so fertile that it has received the name of the Granary (Kornkammer) of the Rhine-land.

[Branch Rly. S.W. 10 m. to Eschweiler Junct. Stat.]. The Rly. turns S.E. to

9 m. *Düren* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 36.

ROUTE 37.

THE RHINE (C).

FROM COLOGNE TO COBLENZ.

rt. denotes the right, l. the left bank of the Rhine, according as they would lie on the right or left of a person looking down the stream.

The Rhine.

" On the banks of the majestic Rhine,
There Harold gazes on a work divine,
A blending of all beauties; streams and dells,
Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, cornfield, mountain, vine,
And chiefless castles breathing stern farewells
From grey but leafy walls, where Ruin greenly dwells.

" And there they stand, as stands a lofty mind,
Worn, but unstooping to the baser crowd,
All tenantless, save to the crannying wind,
Or holding dark communion with the cloud.
There was a day when they were young and proud,
Banners on high, and battles pass'd below;
But they who fought are in a bloody shroud,
And those which wav'd are shredless dust ere now,
And the bleak battlements shall bear no future blow.

" Beneath these battlements, within those walls,
Power dwelt amidst her passions; in proud state
Each robber chief upheld his armed halls,
Doing his evil will, nor less elate
Than mightier heroes of a longer date.
What want these outlaws conquerors should have
But History's purchas'd page to call them great,
A wider space and ornamented grave?
Their hopes were not less warm, their souls were full as brave.

" In their baronial feuds and single fields,
What deeds of prowess unrecorded died!
And Love, which lent a blazon to their shields,
With emblems well devis'd by amorous pride,
Through all the mail of iron hearts would glide;
But still their flame was fierceness, and drew on

Keen contest and destruction near allied,
And many a tower for some fair mischief won
Saw the discolour'd Rhine beneath its ruin run.

"But Thou, exulting and abounding river!
Making thy waves a blessing as they flow
Through banks whose beauty would endure for ever,
Could man but leave thy bright creation so,
Nor its fair promise from the surface mow
With the sharp scythe of conflict,—then to see
Thy valley of sweet waters, were to know
Earth pav'd like Heaven; and to seem such to me,
Even now what wants thy stream?—that it should Lethe be.

"A thousand battles have assail'd thy banks,
But these and half their fame have pass'd away,
And Slaughter heap'd on high his weltering ranks;
Their very graves are gone, and what are they?
Thy tide wash'd down the blood of yesterday,
And all was stainless, and on thy clear stream
Glanc'd with its dancing light the sunny ray;
But o'er the blacken'd memory's blighting dream
Thy waves would vainly roll, all sweeping as they seem.

"Adieu to thee, fair Rhine! How long delighted
The stranger fain would linger on his way!
Thine is a scene alike where souls united
Or lonely contemplation thus might stray;
And could the ceaseless vultures cease to prey
On self-condemning bosoms, it were here,
Where Nature, nor too sombre nor too gay,
Wild but not rude, awful yet not austere,
Is to the mellow earth as Autumn to the year.

"Adieu to thee again! a vain adieu!
There can be no farewell to scene like thine,
The mind is colour'd by thy every hue;
And if reluctantly the eyes resign
Their cherish'd gaze upon thee, lovely Rhine!
'Tis with the thankful glance of parting praise:
More mighty spots may rise—more glaring shine,
But none unite in one attaching maze
The brilliant, fair, and soft,—the glories of old days.

"The negligently grand, the fruitful bloom
Of coming ripeness, the white city's sheen,
The rolling stream, the precipice's gloom,
The forest's growth, and Gothic walls between
The wild rocks shap'd as they had turrets been
In mockery of man's art; and these withal
A race of faces happy as the scene,
Whose fertile bounties here extend to all,
Still springing o'er thy banks, though Empires near them fall." BYRON.

To the above accurate description of the poet is added another in prose, from the pen of a German, because it serves to illustrate the feelings of pride and almost veneration with which the Rhine is regarded in Germany; it is indeed looked upon as the national river.

"There are rivers whose course is longer, and whose volume of water is greater, but none which unites almost everything that can render an earthly object magnificent and charming in the same degree as the Rhine. As it flows down from the distant ridges of the Alps, through fertile regions, into the open sea, so it comes down from remote antiquity, associated in every age with momentous events in the history of the neighbouring nations. A river which presents so many historical recollections of Roman conquests and defeats, of the chivalric exploits in the feudal periods, of the wars and negotiations of modern times, of the coronations of emperors, whose bones repose by its side; on whose borders stand the two grandest monuments of the noble architecture of the middle ages; whose banks present every variety of wild and picturesque rocks, thick forests, fertile plains; vineyards, sometimes gently sloping, sometimes perched among lofty crags, where industry has won a domain among the fortresses of nature; whose banks are ornamented with populous cities, flourishing towns and villages, castles and ruins, with which a thousand legends are connected, with beautiful and romantic roads, and salutary mineral springs; a river whose waters offer choice fish, as its banks offer the choicest wines; which, in its course of 900 miles, affords 630 miles of uninterrupted navigation, from Bâsel to the sea, and enables the inhabitants of its banks to exchange the rich and various products of its shores; whose cities, famous for commerce, science, and works of strength, which furnish protection to Germany, are also famous as the seats of Roman colonies and of ecclesiastical councils, and are associated with many of the most important events recorded in the history of mankind;—such a river it is not surprising

that the Germans regard with a kind of reverence, and frequently call in poetry *Father* or *King Rhine.*" — Dr. LIEBER.

RAFTS ON THE RHINE.—Every traveller on the Rhine should have his attention called to the vast floating islands of timber which he will constantly meet with on that river. They are the produce of the forests which cover the remote hills and mountains traversed by the Rhine and its tributaries,—the Neckar, the Murg, the Main, the Mosel, &c. &c. They are first hurled down, in single logs, from the almost inaccessible heights where they have grown, and, having been felled, are committed to some rushing mountain rivulet, whenever its waters, swelled by rain or melting snow, suffice to float them. If the tree escape unshattered from the rocks against which it is dashed by the stream, it is caught, bound together with other logs, and again set afloat till it is conveyed by the tributary rivulet into the recipient river, and reaches other stations on its banks, where it is again enlarged, and entrusted to the care of boatmen to navigate. It may thus bear the same motto as the snowball, *vires acquirit eundo*, until, on reaching the lower part of the Rhine, it is carefully built into one prodigious fabric, which is then navigated to Dortrecht, and sold. These constructions have the appearance of a floating village, composed of 8 or 10 little wooden huts, on a large platform of oak and deal timber. The rowers and workmen sometimes amount to 400 or 500, superintended by pilots, and a proprietor, whose habitation is superior in size and elegance to the rest. The captain places himself upon a raised platform or stage, from which he can survey the float from end to end, and direct, by words and signs, its movements. It is steered by means of anchors and the immense oars or sweeps of a quadruple row of rowers, placed fore and aft. The vast fabric bends and twists like a snake, when passing near dangerous eddies and narrow straits, such as are met with in the Rhine under the Lurlei and the Binger Loch. The raft is composed of several layers of trees, placed one on the other, and strongly fastened together by chains and rivets, planked over with rough deals so as to form a deck, which is sunk nearly to the level of the water. Several smaller rafts are attached to it by way of protection, besides a string of boats loaded with anchors and cables, and used for the purpose of sounding the river and going on shore. The domestic economy of an East-Indiaman, or an English man-of-war, is hardly more complete. The boatmen are often accompanied by their wives and families, and spinning, knitting, tailoring, dressmaking, are carried on; poultry, pigs, and other animals are to be found on board—and several butchers are attached to the suite. A well-supplied boiler is at work night and day in the kitchen; the dinner-hour is announced by a basket stuck on a pole, at which signal the pilot gives the word of command, and the workmen run from all quarters to receive their messes. The consumption of provisions in the voyage is almost incredible. It has been stated to be, from the time the construction of the raft commences until it is sold at Dort, 45,000 lbs. of bread, 30,000 lbs. of fresh and dried meat, 15,000 lbs. of butter, 10,000 lbs. of cheese, 50 sacks of dried vegetables, 500 tuns of beer, 8 butts of wine, and several other articles in proportion. The expenses are so great that a large capital is necessary to undertake a raft. Their navigation is a matter of considerable skill, owing to the abrupt windings, the rocks and shallows of the river; and some years ago the secret was thought to be monopolised by a boatman of Rüdesheim and his sons.

At present the rafts are not so large as formerly; instead of 900 feet in length, they are now commonly not more than 600 or 700; they never exceed 250 in breadth, and are subjected to be measured at Caub, to ascertain that they do not exceed this width; if larger they could not pass through the narrow channel between the rocks at Oberwesel. They do not draw more than 2 or 3 ft. of water. The smaller

rafts, which still often require 400 men to navigate them, are both more easily managed, and can also set out from a higher point up the river than the larger floats. A single float is commonly the property of a great number of shareholders. The timber is sold at the end of the voyage, and sometimes produces from 300,000 to 350,000 florins (25,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*). During the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, the average quantity of timber imported into Holland by the Rhine amounted annually to 110,500 tons Eng. weight, consisting principally of wood suited for ship and house building, wainscot logs, spars, weals, staves, and firewood; the whole of which is consumed in Holland, with the exception of some trifling quantity sent to the colonies. The value of the Rhenish timber consumed annually in Holland amount to about 170,000*l.* The voyage from Bingen to Dort may be performed, under favourable circumstances, in 8 days; but it sometimes takes up 6 weeks. It is curious to find that the boatmen who navigate the Rhine still call the l. bank of the river Frankenland, and designate the rt. Hessenland,—though these names no longer apply to the present possessors of either bank.

STEAMBOATS ON THE RHINE. — (See Rte. 11, *Handbook for Holland and Belgium*). 1. The best are those belonging to the Amalgamated Cologne and Düsseldorf Company, who have built vessels in the American fashion, having lofty deck-saloons, with windows opening all round, so that the view is unimpeded, while the passengers are under cover. They travel from Cologne to Mainz in 13 hrs. Mainz to Cologne in 8 or 9 hrs.

The fares are moderate, being kept so by the competition of the rlys.

If you have not paid your fare before entering the steamer, it is advisable to do so as soon as you are embarked, or the conductor may summon you to pay from the steamer's farthest point of departure. Passengers are allowed to break the journey.

2. The Netherlandish or Dutch Company, between Rotterdam and Mannheim. At the rate of 10 or 12 m. against the stream, and of 15 m. with it.

Steamers daily in summer.

	Departure.	Eng. M.
Mannheim to Mayence	2 or 3	= 51
Mayence to Cologne	4 to 6	= 116
Cologne to Rotterdam, several		= 198

There are also *night-steamers*, furnished with sleeping-berths for passengers.

As the hours of departure and arrival are constantly changing, the traveller is referred to the Companies' printed bills, which he may obtain at their offices, and find in every inn or steamboat he enters; or to Hendschel's time-tables at Frankfurt-a.-M. It is not always prudent to take information from innkeepers, nor from bills of ancient date hanging in their halls. To obtain positive accuracy it is best to go to the steamboat office.

The steam-boats are divided into 3 cabins:—1. The pavilion, or small state cabin in the stern of the vessel, is seldom occupied except by invalids and persons of distinction. The charge for it for a party amounts to 12 or 15, ordinary fares. 2. The chief cabin. 3. The after-cabin, for servants and inferior persons.

Breakfasts and dinners are provided on board, at prices fixed by a printed tariff hung up in the cabin. Table-d'hôte, at 1 o'clock.

Caution.—Places are booked at all parts of the Rhine and at Frankfurt *direct for London, daily*, but the tickets so issued are available only for one set of steamers plying between Rotterdam and London. One of the Rhenish companies corresponds with the Batavier, which sails only once a week; consequently the unwary traveller may be detained 7 days at Rotterdam, unless he choose to sacrifice the money which he has paid, and take a passage in the other company's steamers. Even upon the Rhine it is scarcely worth while, for the sake of a small saving,

to bind oneself down to go by the boats of a particular company. If the hour of departure happen not to suit the traveller, or he arrive too late for the boat to which he is engaged, he must either forfeit his money, or wait till the next day. If he pay the money in advance, he has probably only one chance in a day; if he is free, he has three or four up and down the river.

In 1827, when the Cologne company commenced, 18,000 passengers were conveyed up and down, between Cologne and Mayence; the number had increased to 800,000 in 1851, and is now not less than 1,000,000.

The completion of the *Railways* along *both* banks of the Rhine has diminished the use of steamers *up* the stream, except in that portion between Bonn and Mayence, where the deck of the steamer affords the best means of enjoying the scenery.

English is now very generally spoken in the inns, passport and coach offices, and public conveyances, from Cologne to Mayence and Frankfurt, and thence to Baden.

SCENERY OF THE RHINE.—The *glories* of the Rhine commence about 20 m. above Cologne with the beautiful cluster of mountains called the Siebengebirge; and the banks of the river afford, nearly up to Mayence, a succession of scenes of equal beauty and variety. English travellers are often under the erroneous impression that they have *seen* the Rhine in passing up and down in a steam-vessel, and they hurry onwards to something beyond the Rhine. It may be said of them, in the words of a homely phrase, that they "go farther and fare worse." The views in many places, looking *down* upon the Rhine from its lofty banks, far surpass those from the river itself; and the small valleys, which pour in their tributary streams on the rt. hand and l., have beauties to unfold of which the steam-driven tourist has no conception, which are entirely lost to him. At the same time, to avoid disappointment at first, he should remember that below Bonn or Godesberg he will find nothing to admire in the scenery of the river. In order thoroughly to explore and appreciate the Rhine, it is necessary every now and then to make a halt, and the following places appear the most appropriate stations to remain at:—*Godesberg*, or *Konigswinter; Coblenz; St. Goar; Bingen;* or *Rüdesheim*.

RAILROADS run along both banks of the Rhine. The *rt. bank* rly. from *Cologne to Coblenz* (41 m., 5 trains daily), starts from the terminus at Deutz. The *l. bank* rly. (50 m., 10 trains daily in 2 to 3 hrs.) starts from the Central Bahnhof near the Dom. The seats on the l. side of the carriages alone command the view.

RAILWAY TO BONN.

Distance, 21 m.; *time* (express) 14 min., 14 trains daily.

Quitting Cologne, the train leaves rt. the line to Aix (Rte. 36), passes the goods depôt, and skirts the city, making a wide sweep in view of its walls, towers, and spires. The line at first runs through a plain of corn-fields, at some distance from the Rhine.

10 m. *Brühl* Stat. (*Inns:* Pavillon and Belvedere). (Pop. 2000). In front of the stat. is the *Château* built by the Elector, Archbp. of Cöln, Clement Augustus, 1728: it was the residence of Marshal Davoust in the time of Napoleon, and now belongs to the German Emperor. The King of Prussia received Queen Victoria here in 1845, during the Beethoven festival at Bonn. It contains some portraits of Rhenish Electors and other German princes. The garden and an old-fashioned park attached to it are skirted by the rly.

The ancient Franciscan convent is now a seminary for schoolmasters.

The hunting-seat of *Falkenlust*, united to Brühl by avenues of trees, also belonged to the Electors.

3 m. *Sechtem* Stat.

At Waldorf are remains of a Roman aqueduct, which, extending up to the course of the Erft, conveyed its waters to the Rhine.

4 m. *Roisdorf* Stat. Here are mineral springs resembling the Seltzer water. The outline of the Seven Mountains beyond the Rhine is a pleasing feature in the view.

The Kreuzberg, with its ch., and the village of Poppelsdorf, are seen rt. before reaching

5 m. *Bonn* Stat., close to the horse-chestnut avenue leading to Poppelsdorf. *Omnibus* from the stat. to the steamers.

BY THE RHINE TO COBLENZ.

Several *steamers* start every morning from Cologne to Coblenz, 54 m., making the voyage in 8 hrs., descending in 5.

At the upper end of Cologne, at the margin of the river, rises the *Bayenthurm*, a stately and picturesque Gothic tower of the 14th cent. From its position, projecting into the river, it serves in winter to stave off the ice-shocks from the city below.

The château of *Bensdorf*, now a Prussian military academy.

From Cologne to Bonn the banks of the Rhine are as flat and uninteresting as in Holland, and the villages which lie on them do not require any notice, and on this account time may be well saved by taking the rly. as far as Bonn, on nearing which the picturesque outline of the Siebengebirge (Seven Mountains) on the rt. bank, rivets the attention.

rt. The abbey buildings of *Siegburg*, rising conspicuously on an eminence above the Sieg, about 3 m. E. of the Rhine (see Rte. 47).

rt. Mouth of the river Sieg. The Sicambri (Sieg - ambri), an ancient people, lived upon its banks.

rt. At *Schwarz-Rheindorf*, opposite Bonn, about ½ m. below the Flying Bridge, there is a curious architectural monument, *The Stift Kirche*—a church of 2 storeys, now restored for divine worship. It was erected by Arnold von Wied, Archbishop of Cologne, in 1151, yet it is entirely in the Romanesque style, showing no traces of the pointed Gothic. It is surrounded outside by an elegant open gallery or arcade, supported by more than 100 little pillars, whose bases and capitals exhibit a prolific variety of ornament. It will interest architects and antiquaries.

1. **Bonn** *Stat.* (*Bu c'.*) *Inns:* *Goldner Stern, good, comfortable, and moderate, in the market-place; Königlicher Hof, outside the Coblenz gate; Hotel Bellevue; Hotel Kley—these all have gardens down to the water-side. *Boarding House:* Château du Rhin, close to the river, quiet, comfortable, and well kept. The red Ahr wines, called Walporzheimer and Ahrbleichart, are very good here.

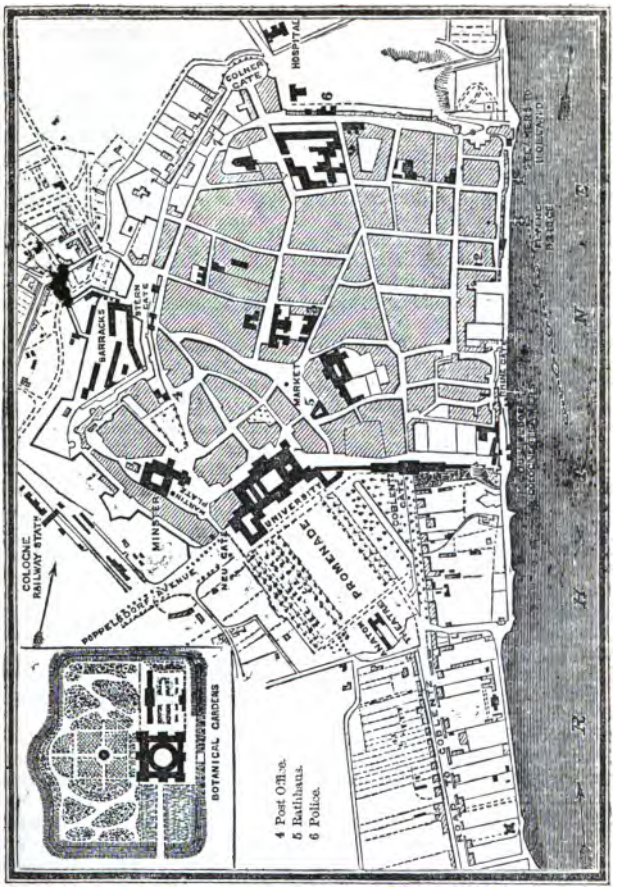
This flourishing town of 26,244 Inhab., lies on the l. bank of the Rhine. It has been greatly increased of late by new buildings, owing to its attractions as a pleasant place of residence. It is chiefly remarkable for its *University*, established by the King of Prussia, Frederick William III., in 1818. The Prince Consort was a student here. Among those who have filled chairs here, the most distinguished are Niebuhr and A. W. Schlegel, both dead.

At the present time Pflüger, the physiologist, and Kekuly, the chemist, have European repute. The chemical laboratory is first-rate.

The Electors of Cologne removed their court here from Cologne in 1273. Their huge palace, built 1730, nearly ¼ m. long, now serves to contain the *University;* and includes Lecture-rooms, *Library* of 200,000 vols., and *Academical Hall*, decorated with modern frescoes, painted under the direction of *Cornelius* by his pupils. The subjects are the four faculties, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Medicine, in which Cuvier and Linnæus are conspicuous, and Theology, where Luther, Calvin, Wiclif, St. Jerome and the Fathers, Ignatius Loyola, and other divines, both Catholic and Protestant, are introduced.

The same building contains the *Museum of Rhenish Antiquities*, a small but interesting assemblage of local remains discovered on the banks of the Rhine, and relics of Roman settlements in this part of Germany, in three small rooms, but not named nor catalogued. The following seem to be the most remarkable objects:—A Roman altar, dedicated to Victory, which formerly stood in the square called Römerplatz, and is supposed by some to be the identical *Ara Ubiorum* mentioned by Tacitus (Annal.

PLAN OF BONN.



I. 39). A bronze vase, bearing figures of Hercules, Mars, and Venus, in a pure style of art, found at Zülpich. Numerous weapons, trinkets, vases, glass vessels, a winged head of Mercury, found at Haddernheim; the gravestone of one M. Cælius, who fell in the great battle of Varus against Arminius, very interesting from the event it commemorates, as well as for its representation of Roman military costume; Jupiter's wig and a thunderbolt of bronze, from the Hundsrück; tiles stamped with the numbers of several Roman legions (xxi. xxii.) stationed in these parts; a Roman millstone of Mendig tufa, and an ancient German shield of wood, dug up at Isenburg, in Westphalia, besides 200 bronzes. The Universetätspedell shows the hall (small fee) and the Museum. The collections are opened to the public Wed. and

Sat., 12-1; the library on the same days, 2-4.

A double *Avenue of chestnuts*, about ½ m. long, forming an agreeable walk, conducts to the *Schloss Poppelsdorf*, containing the *Museum of Natural History*. The collection of minerals and fossils is extensive and good, and especially interesting, as illustrating the geology of the Rhine, and of the volcanic deposits of the Siebengebirge and Eifel, arranged by Prof. Goldfuss. Among the fossil remains may be seen a complete series from the brown coal formation of Friesdorf, near Bonn. A set of fossil frogs, from the most perfect state down to that of a tadpole, discovered in the shale called paper-coal, deserves notice. Attached to the Château is the *Botanic Garden*, very spacious, very rich, and beautifully situated. ¼ hour's good walking brings you from this garden to the church on the Kreutzberg.

The *Münster*, a fine building externally, surmounted by 5 towers, was founded, it is said, by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, and contains a bronze statue of her, of the style and age of Louis XIV. The circuit of the choir and its 2 towers were apparently built in the 10th cent.: the rest, including the middle tower, about 1177. The more remarkable parts are the central tower, seen from the rly., the windows of the nave formed of 5 small pointed arches, and the *cloisters*. The interior is very plain.

To the *Reading-Rooms* of the University admission may be obtained by a Professor's order.

The *English Ch. Service* is performed on Sunday by an English clergyman, in the University Ch.

There is a very good club here, called *Lese-* and *Erholungs-Gesellschaft*.

Dr. Wolff is a clever and safe *physician*; also Prof. Busch: both speak English.

Dr. Perry, an English gentleman (Poppelsdorfer Allée), receives a few pupils in his house, and prepares them for competitive examinations in the military and civil service; also for a mercantile career.

Beethoven was born (1770) in the house No. 934 Rheingasse. A bronze statue by Hähnel was erected to him in 1845, in the Münster-platz; and (in 1865) one in bronze of *Arndt* (d. 1860), the poet and patriot, on the Alten Zoll.

In the *Churchyard*, outside the Sternen Thor, Niebuhr the historian (d. 1831) is buried. His monument, raised to his memory by his pupil King Frederick William IV., is by Rauch. Here also lie A. W. Schlegel and Robert Schumann, the musician (d. 1856). Here also are the graves of several students killed in duels. A small 13th-cent. Romanesque chapel, brought from Romersdorf 1847, has been set up here.

Bonn, mentioned by Tacitus as Castra Bonnensia, was one of the chief Roman fortresses on the Rhine, founded probably by Drusus, and was the spot where Claudius Civilis, the rebel leader of the Batavi, was defeated by the Romans, A.D. 70. (Hist. iv. 20.)

The most notable events in the annals of Bonn are its capture after a long siege, in 1584, by Archbp. Ernest of Bavaria, from Archbp. Gebhard of Waldburg, who had been deposed from the see because he had become a Protestant; and its surrender to the English and Dutch army under Marlborough, in 1703, after a siege, conducted by the celebrated Coehorn. In the course of it a great part of the town was burnt.

Excursions.—At Bonn the beauties of the Rhine may be said to commence, and the view of the Seven Mountains on the opposite side of the river is striking. They are seen to great advantage from (*a*) the commanding *terrace*, called *Alten Zoll*, overlooking the Rhine, outside the Coblenz gate, or (*b*) from the summit of the *Kreuzberg*, one of the hills behind Poppelsdorf, 1½ m. from Bonn. Here is a *Church* formerly attached to a convent of Servites, built 1627. In a chapel behind the altar are shown the *Sacred Stairs* which led up to Pilate's Judgment Hall. They were built of Italian marble by the Elector Clement Augustus (1725), in imitation of the staircase at Rome called the Scala Santa; and no one is allowed to

ascend them except on his knees. The church is annually visited by pilgrims, chiefly the rude peasants of the Eifel. In the crypt beneath lie 25 mummied monks. Let them rest in peace.

(*c*). A pleasant walk of 2 hrs. through woods and thickets will take you to and from the top of the *Venusberg*, which is one of the very best points of view.

Agreeable expeditions may be made from Bonn to—1. Godesberg Castle (see below), on the railroad to Coblenz, and the Alum Works at Friesdorf; 2. The Drachenfels and Siebengebirge, with the ruins of Heisterbach on the opposite side of the Rhine, described farther on; 3. The valley of the Ahr (Rte. 39). A direct carriage-road leads over the hills to Altenahr, 18 m.

Omnibus to Siegburg Stat. (Rte. 47), beyond the Rhine; crossing it by the flying bridge.

BONN TO COBLENZ.

Steamers in 4—4½ hrs.

Railway along the rt. bank of the Rhine, from *Ober-Cassel* Stat. opposite Bonn. Railway carriages are ferried over in iron boats.

Railway, l. bank, 1 hr. 10 m. to 1 hr. 40 m., traversing the Poppelsdorf Avenue, runs at first across the plains at a little distance from the Rhine.

After leaving Bonn about 3 m., *see* l. a *Gothic Cross* called the *Hochkreuz*, erected by an Archbishop of Cologne, 1331.

[About a mile from this, to the rt. of the road, are the brown-coal mines and alum-works of *Friesdorf*. The stratum here worked is, in fact, a forest, buried in an early period of the world's existence, and now converted into lignite or brown coal. The trunks of trees are intermixed with clays and sands, and exhibit all the stages from fossil wood, in which the vegetable fibre and texture are quite discernible, down to bituminous earthy coal fit for burning as fuel. Many fossil fishes and freshwater shells are found in these beds. Associated with the coal is a stratum furnishing the ingredients for extensive alum-works. The alum of commerce is a compound of sulphuric acid, potash, and aluminous earth, and all these substances are obtained on the spot, from materials found in contact with the alum clay. The sulphuric acid is formed by the action of air and moisture upon iron pyrites (sulphuret of iron), previously gently roasted, and the potash from the ashes of the brown coal used as fuel in evaporating and crystallising the alum salt. The same mine furnishes a fine potter's clay, which is used in making the conical moulds employed in refining beet-root sugar, which is extensively manufactured hereabouts.

At Putzburg, near Friesdorf, gigantic trunks of trees, sometimes 10 or 12 ft. in diameter, occur embedded in the strata. The earthy brown coal worked here affords the valuable pigment known by the name of burnt umber, or Cologne earth.]

l. Plittersdorf, a village of quaint houses fronting the river. Here the steamer stops for passengers to or from Godesberg, 1½ m. distant from the Rhine, and 5 from Bonn. Here is a ferry to *Nieder-Dollendorf* Stat.

[About 2 m. inland S.E. from Nieder-Dollendorf lie the ruins of the *Cistercian Abbey of Heisterbach* (*Inn* near). A carriage-road leads to it. The pedestrian, after passing Ober-Dollendorf, will proceed by a wooded path into the Petersthal, a secluded valley at the base of the Petersberg, one of the Seven Mountains, in which the Abbey lies. A fragment—the apse of the choir—alone remains to attest its ancient magnificence. It is a beautiful specimen of the finest style of the transition from the round to the pointed styles—begun in 1202, finished 1233. The building was sold for the mere value of the materials by the French in 1806, and greater part was pulled down and removed to form the fortifications of Wesel. The beautiful fragment which still exists is carefully preserved by the Count Lippe-Biesterfeld, its present owner, and well-deserves the stranger's attention.]

rt. ***Godesberg** Stat. (*Inns:* Blinzler's—good; Adler). Donkeys ply near the

stat. Hotel, to convey persons up to the castle.

This village of 1200 Inhab. is, on account of its situation, 1½ m. from the Rhine, an agreeable summer residence. Many merchants of Cologne, Elberfeld, &c., have villas here. Near it is a mineral spring, called the Draitscher Brunnen, known to the Romans, where there are baths, 1 mk. each.

¼ m. from the stat., to be reached by numerous paths winding round the hill, is the ancient *Castle Keep*, a picturesque and conspicuous object for miles. It was built by the warlike Archbishops of Cologne, 1212, on the site of a Roman fort, and served them long as a stronghold. The Bavarians took it and blew it up, 1583, because it held out for the Protestant Archbp. Gebhard of Waldburg, who had become entangled with a Lady Agnes, Countess of Mansfeld. The cylindrical Donjon (100 ft. high, built 1340) commands a beautiful prospect over the Rhine.

Excursions.—1. The volcanic hill of Roderberg. 2. The Seven Mountains. The nearest way to them is to cross the Rhine by the Flying Bridge to Königswinter, at the foot of the Drachenfels. This excursion may be lengthened by ascending the l. bank of the Rhine as far as Rolandseck, and, after exploring its ruined castle, crossing in a boat to Nonnenwerth and then dropping down the river to Königswinter. The excursion will not take up more than a day, and is decidedly a very interesting one. 3. The short tour up the valley of the Ahr (Rte. 39). 4. A visit to the abbey of Heisterbach may be combined with the tour of the Seven Mountains, but is better made separately, crossing the Rhine by the ferry from Plittersdorf (l.) to Nieder-Dollendorf.

Mehlem Stat. is 5 min. walk from the Rhine, and from the ferry (flying bridge) across it to

rt. *Königswinter* Stat. (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe, comfortable; Hôtel de Berlin both: overlooking the Rhine), a village of 1500 Inhab., at the foot of the Drachenfels, which is most conveniently ascended from this in 30 min. Asses 2 mks., there and back 3 mks., for the ascent of the mountain. A 1-horse carriage 6 mks., there and back 7 mks.; 2 horses 7 and 8½ mks. The footpath to Heisterbach Ch. (described above) is shorter than the road and very pleasant, but difficult to find without a guide. *Boats* to Nonnenwerth and back, 2 mks.

rt. The SEVEN MOUNTAINS (**Siebengebirge**). This group of hills, in reality more than 7 in number, forms a grand commencement to the beautiful scenery of the Rhine. They are the highest and wildest on its banks, entirely of volcanic origin, and consist of lava, trachyte, and basalt, ejected through the rocks, which form the basement of the surrounding country, by subterranean eruptions which took place previous to the existence of any human record or tradition. The names and heights of the 7 principal summits (for there are many minor heights) are as follows:—Lohrberg, 1355 ft.; Niederstromberg, 1066 ft.; Oelberg, 1429 ft. (the highest); Wolkenberg, 1001 ft.; Drachenfels, 1056 ft.; Petersberg, 1030 ft.; Löwenberg, 1414 ft. (the last commanding a view considered by some superior to that from the Drachenfels); and reached in 1¼ hr. from Honnef or Rhöndorf. They are almost all crowned with a chapel or the ruin of some ancient tower or hermit's cell, which adds much to their picturesque features.

The trachyte rock of the Wolkenburg is quarried to a considerable extent as building stone. It abounds in the mineral called glassy felspar.

The most interesting of the whole group, from its shape and position, but more than all from the verses of Byron, is the famed *DRACHENFELS (Dragon Rock), whose precipices rise abruptly from the river side, crowned with a ruin.

"The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine;
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine,
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy wert *thou* with me,

"And peasant girls with deep blue eyes,
And hands which offer early flowers,
Walk smiling o'er this paradise;
Above, the frequent feudal towers
Through green leaves lift their walls of gray,
And many a rock which steeply lowers,
And noble arch in proud decay,
Look o'er this vale of vintage-bowers;
But one thing want these banks of Rhine,—
Thy gentle hand to clasp in mine!

"The river nobly foams and flows,
The charm of this enchanted ground,
And all its thousand turns disclose
Some fresher beauty varying round:
The haughtiest breast its wish might bound
Through life to dwell delighted here;
Nor could on earth a spot be found
To nature and to me so dear,
Could thy dear eyes in following mine
Still sweeten more these banks of Rhine!"

BYRON.

The *summit* of the Drachenfels commands a noble view, and it may be reached in about half an hour from Königswinter without difficulty and without a guide. The slopes are covered with brushwood, through which the path winds, except near the summit where the rock breaks through. The traveller is shown the quarry from which the blocks of trachyte were originally taken to build the cathedral of Cologne, called, in consequence, Dombruch, and the cave of the Dragon (from which the mountain was named) killed, as it is reported, by the horned Siegfried, the hero of the Niebelungen Lay. On a terrace a little below the top is a tolerable *Inn*, where people may dine. The ruins of the keep of a castle on the top, reduced to 3 sides of wonderfully solid masonry, is of the 12th cent. It was destroyed in the 30 Years' War.

The *View* hence extends down the river as far as Cologne, 20 m. off; upwards, the Rhine is soon shut in by rocks, which, however, are very grand, while Bonn and its University, with old castles, villages, and farmhouses almost beyond number, fill up the foreground of the landscape. The principal objects are Remagen and the Apollinarisberg, the volcanic chain of the Eifel behind, Oberwinter and the island Nonnenwerth, the ruined arch of Rolandseck, the extinct crater of Roderberg, and the donjon of Godesberg.

Scarcely less interesting is the view in the rear of the Drachenfels, over the Seven Mountains and their intervening valleys. The ruins on several of their summits are remains of castles of the Archbishops of Cologne. In that which crowned the *Löwenberg* the reformers Melanchthon and Bucer passed some time with Archbp. Herman von Wied, who afterwards adopted the Reformed faith; and his successor, the Archbp. Gebhard of Waldburg, took refuge here, with his beautiful wife, Agnes, Countess of Mansfeld, 1585. The view from this summit extends back over part of the Westerwald and of Westphalia.

1. Near Mehlem Stat. is the *Roderberg*, one of the most interesting extinct volcanoes on the Rhine. Its crater is circular, nearly ¼ m. in diameter, and 100 ft. deep. It is now covered with fields of corn. The sides are composed in many places of tufa and scoriæ, exactly similar to those found on Vesuvius. From this crater you may walk through the gorge called Eliasschlucht to the ridge on which stand the ruined arch and modern tower of (1.) the *Castle of Rolandseck*, an admirable point of view for surveying the Rhine (see below).

Rolandseck Stat. Buffet, good, fine views. (*Inns:* H. de Roland, with pretty garden, at foot of the rock; *H. de Rolandseck, often full, good; H. Billau on the Rhine.)

The bold and precipitous rock of Rolandseck, composed of prismatic basalt, with one desolate arch, a fragment of its scanty and mouldering baronial fortress, is a striking object from the river. Its summit, ¾ m. from the Stat., 340 ft. above the Rhine, is crowned by a *modern* tower, erected 1848, and commands a view less extensive but more picturesque than that from the Drachenfels on the opposite bank. This ruin receives its name from a tradition that the famous nephew of Charlemagne chose this spot because it commanded a view of the Convent of Nonnenwerth, within whose walls his betrothed bride had taken the veil upon hearing a false report of his having fallen at Roncesvalles. He lived here a lonely hermit for many years, accord-

ing to the story, which has furnished the subject of one of Schiller's most beautiful ballads, 'Ritter Toggenburg.' The scene, however, has been transferred by Schiller from the Rhine to Switzerland, and the tale to the time of the Crusades. The castle was, at one time, a nest of robbers, whose depredations rendered them the terror of the vicinity. Rolandseck projects so far forward, that the rail and high road have barely room to pass between its foot and the brink of the Rhine.

Exactly opposite, in the *middle* of the stream, is the *island of Nonnenwerth* (Nun's island), so called from the large building upon it, embowered in trees, an Ursuline nunnery, built 1673, on the site of that which was once the asylum of the bride of the unfortunate Roland. The amiable intercession of Josephine with Napoleon, on behalf of the nuns, is said to have preserved to them the possession of their ancient retreat, at the time when the other religious establishments on the Rhine were secularised by the French. A new wing has been added to the building in order to fit it for a girls' school, under the direction of a sisterhood.

rt. *Honnef* Stat. (Klein's *Inn*).

The greater part of the road and rly. from Rolandseck to Remagen is quarried in the rock. It was begun by the Bavarians, continued by the French, and completed by the Prussians. The Romans, however, have the credit of laying the foundations of this noble highway, as was proved by remains turned up by the modern road-makers, such as coffins, coins, and a Roman milestone, the inscription of which proved, that under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, A.D. 161-180, a road had been already formed here.

rt. *Unkel* Stat. (Clasen's *Inn*), whose market-place abounds with picturesque houses. l., opposite the village, is the Unkelstein, a hill composed basaltic columns, resembling those of the Giant's Causeway. They are found both in a horizontal and vertical position, and extend far into the bed of the Rhine, where they formed an obstacle to the passage of timber-rafts, until the rock was blown up by the French. As it is, the current of the Rhine sweeps with great force past the Unkelstein. The basalt affords the best material for roads and pavements, on which account it is extensively quarried. In 1846 a landslip in the basalt lifted up the high road 40 ft. above its former level.

l. *Apollinarisberg*, a low rocky platform, named after a Saint, whose head is preserved here, bears on it a modern Gothic *Church*, designed (1839) by Zwirner (the restorer of the Dom of Cologne), for Graf Fürstenberg Stammheim. It is decorated internally with *Frescoes*, completed in 1853, which rank as some of the best works of the German school. Entering by the W. door: on the l. are scenes from the life of Christ, by *Deger*. In the N. transept, St. Apollinaris destroying, through prayer, the statue of Jupiter in the presence of the Roman Empr., by *A. Müller*. Figures of Saints, by *Ittenbach*. The Crucifixion, and, beneath, the Passion of Christ, by *Deger*. Justice, Prudence, Fortitude, and Temperance, by *Ittenbach*. Martyrdom of St. Apollinaris, by *A. Müller*. In the choir: on the l. the Resurrection of Christ, by *Deger*. Noli me tangere, and Delivery of the Keys to Peter, by *Ittenbach*. On the arch of the apse, the Adoration of the Lamb, and the Sacraments, by *C. Müller*. In the apse, Christ among the Saints of the old and new Covenant, by *Deger*. On the rt. of the choir, the Coronation of the Virgin, by *C. Müller*. In the S. transept, the episcopal consecration of St. Apollinaris, by *A. Müller*. SS. Theodore, Sophia, Francis of Assisi, and V. Paula, patrons of the founder and his family, by *Ittenbach*. Annunciation, Marriage, and Visitation of the Virgin (close to the window), by *C. Müller*. Faith, Love, Hope, and Humility, by *Ittenbach*. St. Apollinaris raises the daughter of the Governor of Ravenna, by *A. Müller*. On the rt. on entering by the W. door, Scenes from the Legends of the Virgin, by *Ittenbach*. Beneath the ch. is a *Crypt*. There is a very good distant view of the 7 mountains from the Apollinarisberg. Ch. open 9½

to 12 and 2 to 4. At the foot of the hill lies

l. **Remagen** Stat. (*Inns:* *H. Fürstenberg and König von Preussen, close together, at the water-side, one proprietor, good); the Rigomagus of the Romans, a town of 2500 Inhab. See the Romanesque *Gateway*, part of the Palace of the Frankish kings, now leading to the Pfarrhof, close to the church. The sculptures on it are quaint and difficult to explain;—on the l. jamb, a warrior trampling on another man; griffins; a man in a tub, dragon and serpent, figures male and female with fishes' tails and birds, a sow with 3 pigs, &c. The Apollinarisberg is 10 min. walk from the stat. Pleasant walks have been made up the Victoriaberg.

Excursions may conveniently be made from this—1, to Ahrweiler, Neuenahr, baths (8 m.) omnibus, and Altenahr, in the Ahr valley (Rte. 39); 2, to Brohl and the Lake of Laach (Rte. 40). *One*-horse *carriage* to *Ahrweiler* 4 mks., and back 7 mks.; *two* horses 7 mks. and 10½ mks. To *Altenahr*, 8½ and 11 mks., or 11½ and 16 mks. See the tariff.

The l. bank *Railway* above Remagen quits the side of the Rhine, crossing a flat plain to avoid a great bend which the river makes, to Niederbreisig.

rt. A little beyond Remagen, on the opposite bank, rise the basaltic precipices, 700 ft. high, called *Erpeler Lei*, hollowed into *quarries* of paving stones. The ingenuity of man has converted these barren rocks, which are almost inaccessible, into a productive vineyard. The vines are planted in baskets filled with mould, and inserted in crevices of the basalt. By this means alone can the earth be preserved from being washed away by every shower.

rt. The blackened walls of the ruined castle of Ockenfels. A little farther on is

rt. **Linz** Stat. (*Inn:* Nassauer Hof), an ancient fortified town, partly surrounded by walls of basalt; it has 2200 Inhab. An Archbp. of Cologne, in 1365, built the tower, still standing, near the Rhine gate, to enforce the payment of tolls on the river, and to defend the place from the Burghers of Andernach, who were engaged in almost perpetual feuds with him and the townspeople of Linz. The *Pfarrkirche*, on the height behind, commands a fine view; it contains a monument to the Counts of Renneberg, 1257, one of the noble families of the neighbourhood, and a remarkable picture of 7 compartments, probably of the school of Cologne, bearing the date 1463. A cross 40 ft. high has been placed on the top of the Hummelsberg, a hill behind Linz, as a memorial of the battle of Waterloo. About an hour's walk from Linz are extensive and picturesque **Quarries* of columnar basalt, like that of the Giant's Causeway, or Fingal's Cave in the Isle of Staffa, near the summit of the *Minderberg;* carriage-road to within 300 yds. of the top; fine *view*. The basalt quarries of Dattenberg are only 20 min. walk from Linz.

l. The river Ahr issues into the Rhine opposite Linz and is crossed by the rly.

Travellers by steamer may best visit Sinzig by landing at Linz, and crossing in a boat—ascending the Ahr, 1½ m.

l. **Sinzig** Stat. (*Inns:* Stern; Deutsches Haus), an old picturesque walled town of 2000 Inhab., about 1½ m. from the Rhine, was the Sentiacum of the Romans. The *Parish Ch.*, restored, is an interesting building, of the time of the transition from the round to the pointed style, date beginning of 13th cent. *Obs.* the polygonal form of the choir, with a gable over each side. The interior resembles the ch. at Andernach, in having both pointed and circular arches, and over each aisle a gallery, called here the *Mannhaus*. According to an obscure tradition, near this spot the Cross appeared in the sky to Constantine, on his march to attack Maxentius. Out of the ruins of the Reichs-Pfalz (Palace of the Empire), rt. of the stat., a Gothic castle has been raised by Mr. Bunge, a merchant of Antwerp. [*Diligence* to Ahrweiler (Rte. 39) in 1½ hr. This is

the best point to ascend the Ahr thal for those coming from Coblenz.]

rt. The gable-fronted *Schloss Ahrenfels*, the Stammhaus, or cradle of the family von der Leyen, is seen in the distance behind the ancient village of Hönningen. It has been restored by Graf Westerholt, and a chapel with spire added.

l. *Niederbreisig* Stat. Farther from the river lies Oberbreisig, with a curious ch. of the 14th cent.

l. The train passes under the *Castle of Rheineck*, an ancient watch-tower, 65 ft. high, to which a modern castellated residence was added, 1832, at a lavish expense, for Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg. It contains some modern pictures, and in its chapel are frescoes of the Beatitudes by *Steinle*. It is shown to strangers when the owner is absent. Its garden commands a fine view, and is always open.

l. *Brohl* Stat., a small village (Nonn's Inn, tolerable), at the mouth of the stream and valley of the Brohl. It possesses a paper-mill, and several others moved by the streams of the Brohl-Bach for grinding tuff-stone into *trass* (Dutch tiras—*i. e.* cement); and there are very singular cave-like quarries of tuff-stone up the valley. This rock resembles the tufa formed at the present day by Etna, Vesuvius, and other active volcanoes, and is probably the result either of a torrent of volcanic mud discharged from some extinct crater into the valley, or of showers of pumice and ashes, thrown up by one of the volcanoes of the Eifel, falling into a lake, mixing with the mud at the bottom of it, and now consolidated into a soft stone. This, when quarried and ground into powder, is called *trass*, and from its possessing the valuable property of hardening under water is in great request as a cement. Large quantities are exported from this to distant countries, especially into Holland, where it is employed in the construction of the dykes; it resembles the puzzolana of Naples, and the imitation of it, Roman cement. The ancients made use of this kind of stone for coffins; and from its property of absorbing the moisture of the dead body, gave them the name of sarcophagi, *i. e.* flesh consumers. Votive tablets, bearing Roman inscriptions, have been discovered in the Rhenish quarries, proving at how early a period they were worked. Trunks of trees reduced to the condition of charcoal, and even land-shells of various species, are embedded in the substance of the rock.

[The pleasant day's excursion to the * *Lake of Laach*, described in Rte. 40, may be made from Brohl, waggonettes, &c., may be hired at the stat.]

The rly. cuts through the lava stream descending from the Fornicherkopf.

rt. On the summit of a bold, black, precipitous rock, opposite to an island in the river, stand the broken walls of *Hammerstein Castle*, built in the 10th cent., the refuge in 1105 of the Empr. Henry IV., when persecuted by his son, and the place of deposit for the time of the regalia of the Empire. It was besieged by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, and destroyed by the Archbp. of Cologne in 1660. The small old ch. within it is interesting.

l. Namedy has a pretty church.

(l.) **Andernach** Stat., 1 m. from the town. The rly. passes at the back of the town (*Inn:* H. Hackenbruck, not good), one of the oldest cities on the Rhine, 5000 Inhab. It was called by the Romans Antonacum, and originated in one of Drusus' camps pitched on the spot. Most of the present fortifications date from 1577-83. The picturesque telescope *Watch-tower*, at the lower end of the town, by the water-side, round below, and eight-sided above (date 1520), its side breached by French cannons 1668, and the *Crane*, a little lower down the stream, built 1554, add to its air of picturesque antiquity.

There are 2 articles of traffic peculiar to this spot: *millstones* obtained from very singular quarries near Nieder-Mendig, and exported to England, Russia, the East and West Indies, and

to other remote parts of the world. They were used by the Romans, and have been found among Roman ruins in England, and are spoken of as Rhenish millstones by Latin authors. The stone is a species of basaltic lava which separates into columns, and is used as door-posts, window-sills, and side-posts at the corners of the streets, &c. (Rte. 40.) Another volcanic production is the trass, or cement, brought from the neighbouring quarries of Brohl and Kruft. A species of pumice called Oven-stone, because, from its resisting heat, it is used for lining ovens, is also obtained from 14 quarries at Bell near Nieder-Mendig, 5 m. W. of Andernach.

The *Parish Church* has 4 towers: those at the W. end tall and much ornamented, built, together with the nave, in the beginning of the 13th cent., but the choir, the tower on its N. side, and the lower part of that on its S. side, belong probably to a preceding church of the 10th, which so far escaped the destruction of Andernach by Philip of Hohenstaufen about 1200. A bas-relief over the S. door, the carvings of the capitals which support it, and the ornaments on the W. façade, are interesting specimens of sculpture. The interior is supported upon 2 tiers of arches of nearly equal height; behind the upper tier runs a spacious gallery, intended for the male part of the congregation, and called the *männerchor*, or *mannshaus*; the women sate below. The pulpit once belonged to the abbey ch. at Laach.

Beneath the Rathhaus is a *Jews' Bath*, of considerable antiquity (perhaps Roman). It has not been used since the Jews were expelled from the town, 1596.

The Coblenz *Gate* is an elegant Gothic portal. Adjoining it, on the rt. of the road, are the extensive ruins of the *Palace* of the Archbishops of Cologne, built in the middle of the 15th cent.; blown up by the French, 1688.

Not far from the Stat., on the rt., are the noble remains of the *Abbey of St. Thomas*, a convent for ladies of rank, which was burnt in 1795. It is now turned into an asylum for incurable lunatics. St. Michael's chapel, attached to it, is interesting: it was built 1129.

Excursions to the lake and abbey of Laach (Rte. 40) are best made from Remagen.

Below Andernach the mountains on both sides of the Rhine again approach the river, and form a majestic defile.

From Andernach to Coblenz the banks of the Rhine are flat.

rt. Just above the village of Irrlich the river Wied issues out into the Rhine. A long avenue, partly of tall poplars, joins Irrlich with Neuwied.

l. The small river Nette is crossed by the rly.

Neuwied Stat., l. bank Rly., named from the town on the opposite side of the Rhine, with which it is connected by a flying bridge.

rt. **[Neuwied** Stat. (*Inns:* Anker; Brüder-Gemeinde [Moravian Hotel], both on the Rhine), a neat and uniform town of straight streets, crossing each other at rt. angles (8000 Inhab.), formerly capital of the mediatized county of Wied. It was founded about 1600 by Prince Alexander of Wied, who invited colonists of all persuasions, from all parts, to come and settle, with a promise of perfect toleration.

The *Schloss* of the prince of Wied is at the lower end of the town, on the Rhine. Here is a collection of *Roman antiquities*, derived from the buried city of *Victoria*, discovered 1791, near the village of Niederbiber, 2 m. N. of Neuwied. The objects brought to light comprise a bronze genius nearly 2 feet high, helmets, weapons, a ploughshare, tools of various trades, a sacrificial knife, pottery, coins, and hand-mills; bones of deer, pigs, dogs, and a large quantity of oyster-shells. Many tiles have been found stamped with the names and numbers of the legions quartered here.

The *Colony of Moravian Brothers* exceeds 400, who occupy a distinct quarter of Neuwied: their establishment, church, schools, and workshops are worth seeing. Visitors are expected to make some purchase at the magazine.

The park and gardens of the château

of *Monrepos*, situated between the Wied and the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.E. from Neuwied, form a pleasant excursion, and afford beautiful prospects.]

(l.) The train passes between the Rhine and the village of *Weissenthurm* (White Tower) (*Inn:* Riese), so called from the square watch-tower, built 1370, by an Elector of Treves to mark the frontier of his domain. Its modern *Church* is decorated with frescoes. Here the French crossed the Rhine in spite of the opposition of the Austrians in 1797. On an eminence behind, to the rt. of the road, stands an *Obelisk*, erected to the memory of the French general Hoche, who achieved that memorable exploit by throwing a bridge across to the island in the middle of the river. The monument bears the simple inscription, "L'Armée de Sambre et Meuse à son Général Hoche." Byron says of it, "This is all, and as it should be; Hoche was esteemed among the first of France's earlier generals, until Napoleon monopolised her triumphs. He was the destined commander of the invading army of Ireland," but died shortly after this at Wetzlar.

(l.) Beyond Weissenthurm the railroad quits the side of the Rhine.

(rt.) *Engers* Stat., a small village, with an ivy-clad stump of a *Tower*, built by Archbp. Cuno of Falkenstein, 1386, and a *Schloss*, built 1758, by a later Elector of Treves, facing the river, now a Prussian military academy. This is supposed to be the scene of Cæsar's second passage of the Rhine, described in his Commentaries, by means of a bridge which his army threw across the river. A short way above this the remains of a Roman bridgehead are discoverable near the river, and there are important iron works up the valley. The so-called "Engerser Sandstein" is an excellent artificial building stone, made out of the volcanic pumice found in this neighbourhood.

(rt.) *Mühlhofen*, a village at the mouth of the river Sayn, rising above which appear the furnaces of the Ironworks (Sayner Hütte), now property of the Prussians, 900 Inhab. (*Inn:* Post). The coal comes from the Ruhr and Saar, the iron ore (hæmatite) from Braunfels, near Wetzlar.

[A good road strikes up the valley, and leads, in 3 m. from Engers, and about 8 m. from Coblenz, to the village and modern *Château of Sayn*, belonging to the Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn. It is handsomely furnished, and contains a good collection of modern paintings—shown in the absence of the family (on Thursdays and Sundays). Pleasant walks lead through the grounds behind to the picturesque ruins of the *Old Castle of Sayn*, destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War, crowning the point of the hill, visible from the Rhine, and commanding a fine view. Farther up the valley is the romantic Park of Rennerberg. Architects should look at the *Old Church of Sayn*, behind the Castle, a narrow nave without aisles ending in an E. apse $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a circle, date 1400. At the upper extremity of the valley is the *Castle* of the Counts of *Isenburg*, whence they used to sally forth and plunder the merchants upon the Rhine. The whole valley is beautiful; the stream of the Sayn gives it verdure; its woody sides afford a cool shelter even in summer, and are intersected with walks, and provided with seats and summer-houses. It is a favourite excursion of the people of Coblenz. N. of the valley, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Sayn, and as far N.E. of Engers, on the slope of a hill, stands the ruined abbey of *Rommersdorf*. The ch. was consecrated in 1210: the fine chapter-house and cloister were built between 1214-1236. The abbey has become the property of the Duc d'Aremberg, and is well preserved.]

rt. *Bendorf* Stat. (*Inn:* Rhein Hof). The Protestant Ch. is pure Romanesque, with a later Gothic transept, and annexed to this a modern Rom. Cath. ch.

rt. *Vallendar* Stat. has a handsome

modern ch. Fine view hence. About ½ hr.'s walk E. up a pretty valley, passing the remains of the convent *Schönstatt*, now a cloth manufactory, is the village of *Höhr*, containing some characteristic old carved wood houses, and once the principal seat of the manufacture of the cheap and often artistic blue and white earthenware seen everywhere near the Rhine.

(rt.) The walls and buildings of the *Castle of Ehrenbreitstein*, on the top of its massive and commanding rock pedestal, are visible long before Coblenz appears behind the green slopes of the l. bank. *Rly. Stat.* at foot of rock.

l. *Neuendorf*. Here the comparatively small timber-rafts from the upper Rhine and its tributaries, and from the Mosel, are formed into the large rafts which descend to Holland.

(l.) Near *Kesselheim* are remains of the château of *Schönbornlust*, originally a palace of the Elector of Treves, and only remarkable because it was the headquarters of the Bourbon princes and their supporters who were exiled from France during the first revolution. Here their plans of invading France were concocted. The part of the building now standing serves as an inn. The plain between Andernach and Coblenz becomes every 3 years the scene of extensive military reviews of the Prussian army; 25,000 men are manœuvred on these occasions, usually in August or September, for the space of one month.

(l.) Near the junction of the Mosel and Rhine, the railway skirts the fortified height of Petersberg, crowned by the strong *Fort Franz*. Within its walls, on the l. as you enter, a plain marble slab with 4 corner-stones marks the *Grave* of the French General *Hoche*, who died at Wetzlar. Not far off is the "*Monument* of General *Marceau*, killed at the battle of Altenkirchen, in attempting to cover the retreat of Jourdan, on the last day of the 4th year of the French republic." (Sept. 21, 1796.)

"By Coblentz, on a rise of gentle ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;
Beneath its base are heroes' ashes hid,
Our enemy's—but let not that forbid
Honour to Marceau! o'er whose early tomb
Tears, big tears, gush'd from the rough soldier's lid,
Lamenting and yet envying such a doom,
Falling for France, whose rights he battled to resume.

"Brief, brave, and glorious was his young career,—
His mourners were two hosts, his friends and foes;
And fitly may the stranger lingering here
Pray for his gallant spirit's bright repose;
For he was Freedom's champion, one of those,
The few in number, who had not o'erstept
The charter to chastise which she bestows
On such as wield her weapons; he had kept
The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er him wept." BYRON.

Byron adds: "The inscriptions on his monument are rather too long, and not required: his name was enough. France adored, and her enemies admired; both wept over him. His funeral was attended by the generals and detachments from both armies." It was in allusion to the last circumstance that the words of the Marquis of Pescara, in whose arms Bayard breathed his last under nearly similar circumstances, were inscribed on the monument: "Je voudrais qu'il m'eût coûté le quart de mon sang, et vous tinse en santé mon prisonnier! quoique je sais que l'Empereur mon maître n'eut en ses guerres plus rude ni fâcheux ennemi."—*Mémoires de Bayard*. On another side of the monument were inscribed the words, "Qui que tu sois, ami ou ennemi, de ce jeune héros respecte les cendres."

This injunction has not been exactly complied with. The monumental pyramid originally stood at a little distance from its present position; but as it interfered with the line of fortifications, it was removed in 1819, along with the remains of the General, to the spot which they now occupy, where the tomb was rebuilt at the command of King Fredrick William III. of Prussia, on its present site, ¼ hr.'s walk from the Mosel Bridge.

l. After passing under the works of the *Fort Kaiser Franz*, which the French commenced and called Fort Marceau, the railroad crosses the Mosel, a little above the old stone *bridge*,

some distance above its confluence with the Rhine, and penetrating the walls reaches

Coblenz Stat., surrounded by fortifications, from which little is seen of the town.

The breaking up of the frost is sometimes attended with danger to the town of Coblenz. In the spring of 1830 the ice on the Mosel came down while the Rhine was still frozen over; and being forced on by the current, while there was no outlet for its discharge, was raised into heaps 10 ft. high near the junction of the river, so as to overtop the stone bridge across the Mosel, and the quays along its banks. Indeed, but for these quays, then recently built, it is probable some of the houses in the lower town would have been injured: the boats moored in front of them were crushed by the weight. The water of the Mosel rose so high as to break over the tongue of land on its l. bank, threatening destruction to the village of Neuendorf, whose inhabitants took to flight; and it *even floated up the Rhine on the top of the ice as far as Boppard!*

The *Palace of the Emperor*, formerly *of the Electors of Treves*, the Government house, and a long row of stately houses, hotels, &c., extending along the l. bank of the Rhine, are conspicuous as the steamer reaches her moorings.

† l. **Coblenz** *Junct. Stat.* — *Inns:* the **Giant* (Riese), nearest to the landing-place of the steamers; *H. *Bellevue*, quieter, both facing the Rhine. Table-d'hôte, at 1. *Trierscher Hof* (Poste), in the Clemens Platz, good and quiet, table-d'hote, 2½ mks. 2nd class, H. *de Liége*, moderate, near the Mosel and the Rly. Stat.; *Anker*, next to the Giant, good. Mosel wines may be had good here.

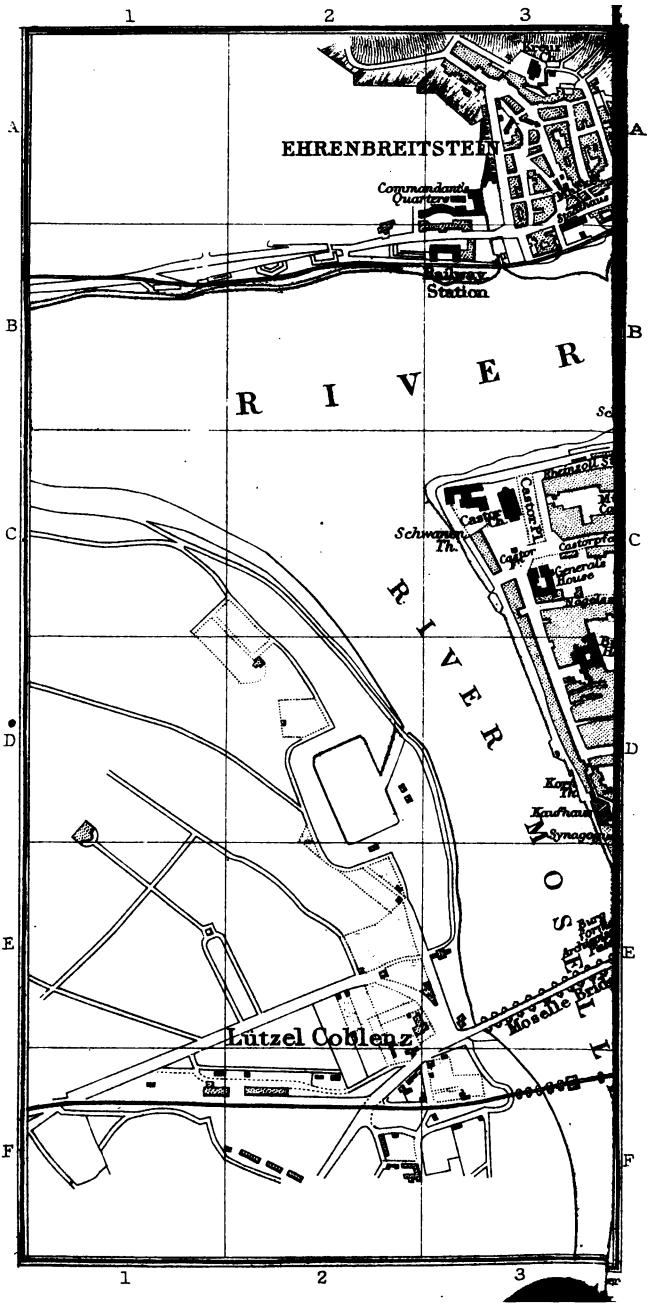
N. B. — The principal hotels are nearer the Ehrenbreitstein rt.-bank stat. than the Coblenz l.-bank stat.

This strongly fortified town, long the bulwark of Germany and Prussia on the side of France, lies on the l. bank of the Rhine, and rt. of the Mosel. The Romans called it Confluentes, modernised into Coblenz, from its situation at the *confluence* of these 2 rivers. It is the capital of the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, and its population, including that of Ehrenbreitstein and 5000 men in garrison, is 33,500.

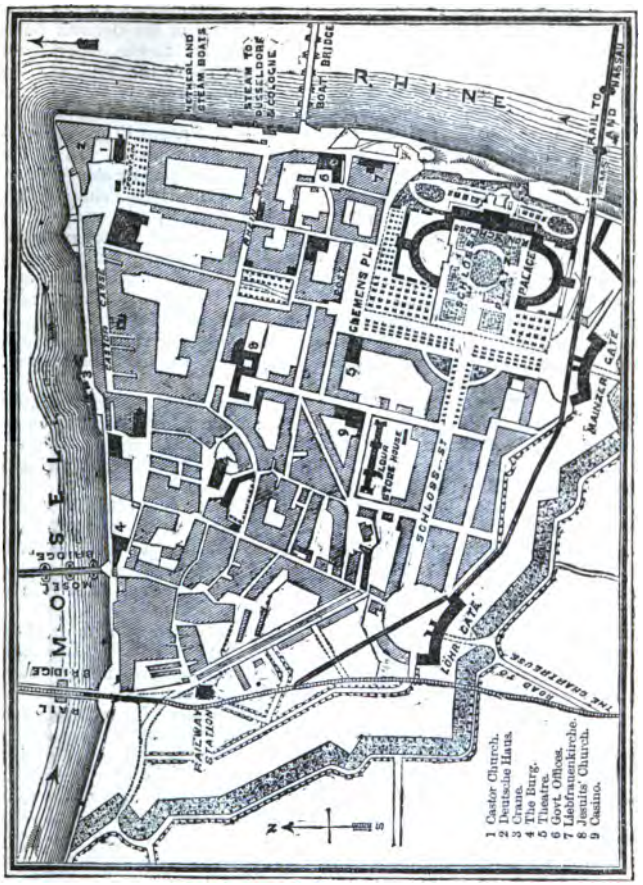
The Fortifications, which occupied half a century to complete, consist of four groups or systems of works: 1. The town itself, surrounded by ramparts on the l. bank of the Rhine, and 2, its outworks, extending from l. bank of the Rhine to rt. of the Mosel, including Ft. Alexander (the key), Ft. Constantine, and five other forts commanding the valley of the Mosel. 3. A system of works crowning the hills between l. bank of the Mosel and the Rhine, of which *Feste Franz* is the centre, surrounded by 6 minor forts. 4. The Aster System, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, of which *Asterstein* is the central fortress, flanked and fronted by five minor forts. A deep ravine and sunk road separate these from 6 other forts, forming the N. and more important division of the Aster System, ranging with the lower works of Ehrenbreitstein almost on a level with the Rhine. The whole is crowned by Upper Ehrenbreitstein, which contains 46,000 stand of arms (all needle-guns), and in its vaults abundant stores of provisions. In all, the works amount to 26 forts or fortresses! These vast defences form a fortified camp, capable of containing 100,000 men, and are unique in their way.

The presence of the military and civil government, and of an extensive garrison; the situation of the town in the centre of the great highway up and down the Rhine, nearly equi-distant from Cologne and Mayence, at the point of junction of the roads to Frankfurt and by Treves to Paris; its vicinity to the fashionable watering-place Ems; and the number of persons daily arriving and departing, render Coblenz a lively and bustling place, especially in summer.

A walk round Coblenz, including the most interesting objects. — Start from the Rhine Bridge to the mouth of the Mosel, through the gate to see St. Castor's ch. and Fountain, thence to the Mosel Bridge, and through the town


1
2
3
A
B
C
D
E
F
EHRENBREITSTEIN
Commandant's Quarters
Railway Station
RIVER
RIVER
Castor
Castor Pl.
Schwanen Th.
Castor Pl.
General's House
Kaufhaus
Synagogue
MOSELLE
Moselle Bridge
Lützel Coblenz

PLAN OF COBLENZ.



to the *Löhr* and *Mainzer thor*, massive specimens of modern military gates; cross the Rhine by rly. bridge; if time allows, ascend to the Asterstein for the view. Return by the Rhine boat-bridge.

The *Ch. of St. Castor*, at the very confluence of the 2 rivers, distinguished by its 4 towers, and boasting of Louis the Pious (836) for its original founder, in its actual structure dates from 1208, and is an early instance of the Lombard style in the Rhine-land. The exterior of the choir dates from 1201; the nave and transept from 1208; W. portal restored 1862, with statue of St. Castor; the pointed vaulting from 1498. In 1830 the church was restored. On the l. of the chancel stands the beautiful *tomb* of Cuno of Falkenstein, Archbp. of Treves (d. 1388); it is ornamented with a painting of the Crucifixion, attributed to the old German master, William of Cologne. 2 modern frescoes in the choir are by *Settegast*. The Nativity by *Gassen* deserves notice.

In 1338 King Edward III. repaired to Coblenz to meet the Emp. Lewis of Bavaria, who installed him, in front of this church, Vicar of the Empire W. of the Rhine, in order that he might secure the succour of the Imperial vassals on the l. bank of the Rhine, to aid him in his designs against France.

In the square in front of St. Castor's stands a *Fountain*, erected by the French in 1812, bearing an inscription to commemorate their Invasion of Russia, affixed to it by the French Préfet of the Département. This inscription had not stood many months before the Russians, pursuing the army of Napoleon, arrived here on their way to Paris. Their commander, St. Priest, instead of erasing the obnoxious words, contented himself with the following sarcastic addition, which remains to the present time: "Vu et approuvé par nous, Commandant Russe de la Ville de Coblentz, le 1er Janvier, 1814."

The *Liebfrauenkirche* has early pointed arches and scalloped windows in the style of Cologne. It was originally built in 1259; the choir 1404-1431; the vaulting about 1500. The spacious Triforium was evidently intended to hold part of the congregation (? the women); it is paved with old tiles, and reached by roomy staircases.

The *Mosel Bridge*, begun 1344 by Baldwin, Archbp. of Treves, commands a pleasing view up and down the river, and along the picturesque old buildings which line the quay. Below it, on the rt., rise the ancient *Town Hall*, and the original *Burg*, or Castle of the Electors of Treves, built 1280, now a manufactory. One of the first buildings on the l. hand, after passing through the archway from the bridge, is the "*Stammhaus*" (family house) of Prince Metternich, the late Austrian Prime Minister, who was born in it. There are many other seats of the ancient nobility of the Empire, as that of the Princes von der Leyen, Counts Bassenheim, Elz, &c. The *Hospital* is under the management of the Sisters of Charity.

The principal building in the *New Town* is the *Schloss*, fitted up for the summer residence of the German Emperor. Its handsome façade extends along the Rhine, above the Bridge of Boats; its principal front is turned towards St. Clemens Platz, near which the parade is held about 12 on Wednesdays, when the band plays. It was built, 1786, by the last Elector of Treves, Clement Wenceslaus, Prince of Poland, Duke of Saxony, and uncle of Louis XVI. The interior is very splendid and tasteful, and contains interesting works of art; a bust of the Empress, modelled by the Princess Royal of England, and Gobelin tapestries. It is shown when the royal family are absent (small fee to the housekeeper).

The *Service of the Church of England* is performed in a large room, fitted up for the purpose near the N. end of the *Palace*, by an English clergyman twice every Sunday.

The *Palace of Justice* contains the Law Courts, which are open to the public. Justice is administered by judges in gowns, but without wigs, and by trial by jury. The assizes are held every 3 months.

The *Casino*, or town club, is of chaste architecture; it has an elegant ball-room, good reading-rooms, and gardens.

Close at hand is an ancient *College of Jesuits*, now the grammar-school. The *Cellars* beneath it may deserve a visit as the largest in the district and characteristic of the wine-land. A very agreeable sparkling wine is made from the grapes of the Rhine and Mosel; and the vines which grow under the very guns of Ehrenbreitstein furnish, under skilful management, a highly flavoured wine, which is no bad substitute for Champagne. MM. Jordan, wine-merchants and bankers, have a very large stock of the finest of these wines.

A little above the Boat-bridge, the Rhine is crossed by a very handsome *Iron Bridge*, opened 1866, for the rly. Foot-passengers can cross paying 2 pfennings. Just above this bridge are the *Anlagen* formed out of land recovered from the Rhine, a pleasant resort, with walks made by the Queen

of Prussia. Military bands play here frequently. Café in the centre.

Coblenz is a free port, and carries on an active commerce up and down the 3 rivers, Rhine, Mosel, and Lahn, supplying the country around with colonial produce. From its vicinity to the wine districts it forms the natural staple place of the Rhine and Moselle wines, going down the river to Great Britain, Holland, and other parts of the world. About a million jars of Seltzers and other mineral waters from the duchy of Nassau are shipped annually from hence. Corn and the excellent iron of the neighbourhood are exported up the Mosel into France. The volcanic productions of this country form very peculiar articles of trade; such are the lava itself, in the shape of millstones, and the ashes, or pumice-stone, ground to form Dutch tiras: these, as well as potter's clay from the Mosel, bark from the forests of the Eifel and Hunsdrück, and stoneware from the Sauerland, a mountainous and poor district of Westphalia, N. of the Duchy of Nassau, are much in request in Holland.

No town on the Rhine surpasses Coblenz in the beauty of its situation: from whatever side you approach, by land or water, it presents a beautiful picture. The views from the centre of the Bridge from the heights of Ehrenbreitstein, of Pfaffendorf, or of the Chartreuse, are all fine.

The most interesting object in the vicinity, on account of its towering and majestic appearance, for the glorious *View* of the junction of the Rhine and Moselle, and of the course of the Rhine from Stolzenfels down to Andernach, which it commands, and for the vast extent of its fortifications, is

(rt.) **Ehrenbreitstein** (honour's broad stone, some derive it from *Arn*, Eagle), the Gibraltar of the Rhine, connected with Coblenz by a bridge of boats. Admission tickets, 50 pf., are obtained at the office of the Deputy Commandant: on rt. after passing the entrance. Time required, 2 hrs. from Coblenz to and fro. The view from the obelisk on the *Asterstein* (see below), outside the works to the S., is nearly as fine, and no permission required.

This fortress was, during the middle ages, the refuge and stronghold of the Archbishops, Electors of Treves, who, in later times, occupied the *Palace* at the foot of the rock, before the erection of their more princely residence on the opposite side of the Rhine. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1688, under Marshal Boufflers, notwithstanding the celebrated Vauban directed the operations against it, and although Louis XIV. repaired hither in order to be the eye-witness of its surrender. But it fell into their hands in 1799, after a siege, in which the garrison was reduced to such extremities from want of food, that a cat sold for 1½ florin, and horse-flesh rose to 30 kreutzers per pound. It was blown up by the French when they evacuated it after the peace of Luneville.

"Here Ehrenbreitstein, with her shatter'd wall
Black with the miner's blast upon her height,
Yet shows of what she was, when shell and ball
Rebounding idly on her strength did light:
A tower of victory! from whence the flight
Of baffled foes was watch'd along the plain;
But Peace destroy'd what War could never blight,
And laid those proud roofs bare to Summer's rain,
On which the iron shower for years had pour'd in vain." BYRON.

It has long ceased to be a ruin. Since 1814 the Prussians have spared no pains or cost in restoring it, and adding new works. Prussia devoted to the re-construction of this fortress 15 millions of frs., her share of the contribution which France was compelled to pay the Allies after the war: but twice that sum (1,200,000*l.*) has been expended on it by the Prussian Government. The works on both sides of the Rhine at Coblenz, although they may be converted into a fortified camp holding 100,000 men, are so constructed as to be defensible by a garrison of 5000. The magazines are capable of containing provisions for 8000 men for 10 years.

Ehrenbreitstein is defended by about 400 pieces of cannon. The escarped rocks, or steep slopes, on 3 sides, would bid defiance to almost any assault: its weak point is on the N.W. Here, however, art has done its utmost to repair a natural defect, and 3 lines of defences present themselves, one within another, which would require to be taken in succession before the enemy could enter in this direction. The great platform on the top of the rock, serving as a parade, covers vast arched cisterns of water, furnished by springs without the walls. There is, besides, a well, sunk 400 ft. deep in the rock, communicating with the Rhine.

The rt. bank Rhine Rly. has a *stat.* at Ehrenbreitstein, and is carried through the rock, at the base of the fortress, and over part of the outworks.

(l.) *Hill of the Asterstein.* — The view from Ehrenbreitstein is, perhaps, even surpassed by that from the heights in front of the Asterstein Fort, a little S. of Ehrenbreitstein. The best point is a platform marked by an *obelisk* to the memory of the Prussian soldiers who fell in the campaign of 1866. It may be reached in about 20 min. from either of the bridges. From the Boat-bridge by way of Café Rheinlust and the Louisenthurm; from the Railway-bridge to the village of Pfaffendorf, where turn l. by a road passing under the rly. Ehrenbreitstein's rock and citadel form the grand feature of the view. The hill of the *Karthause* between the Rhine and Mosel may be ascended by a carriage, and commands charming views of both rivers. The road passing Fort Constantine, occupying the site of a Carthusian convent, and higher up Fort Alexander. While the *Schöne Aussicht*, a platform furnished with seats and shaded by trees, may satisfy those not strong a-foot.

There are so many interesting spots near Coblenz, to which *Excursions* may be made, that it deserves to be chosen as a halting-place for some days. (*a.*) To the *Castle of Stolzenfels*, 3 m. up, on the l. bank of the Rhine, where is Capellen Stat., on the railroad to Mayence, Rte. 38; vehicles may be found near the Mainzer Thor to take you there and back (4 mks.) It is cheaper and pleasanter to take steamer to Capellen. (*b.*) to the top of the *Kühkopf*, the wooded hill, 1160 ft. high, rising S. of the Chartreuse, about 1½ m. from Coblenz: (*c.*) to *Lahnstein* Stat., on the rt. bank of the Rhine, Rte. 38: (*d.*) to *Sayn* Château, the ruined *Castle of Isenberg*, and the Abbey of Rommersdorf (see Rte. 37). Tours of a day may be made to the *Abbey* and *Lake of Laach* (Rte. 40); to the *Castle of Elz* (Rte. 41); to the *Castle of Marksburg* (Rte. 38)—taking the train, or a carriage to Niederspay, opposite Braubach, stopping to see Stolzenfels and the Königsstuhl. Cross the ferry at Niederspay, ascend to the Marksburg. Return by train on rt. bank.

The numerous forests around abound in game—roes, stags, wild boar, and even wolves. The preserves of the Duke of Nassau and Prince of Wied are richly stocked, but they are not known to be liberal in admitting foreigners to their shooting parties.

The Rhine, above Coblenz.—Some of the finest scenery of the Rhine lies between Coblenz and Bingen. Its beauties are better seen from the steamer than from the railroads, which run up both banks. The voyage up to Bingen takes 4 hrs., 2 hrs. down.

Excursion from Coblenz to Ems, 11 m., and the Castle of Nassau, 6 m. beyond it (see Rte. 95), by railway or carriage, or by steamer to Ober-Lahnstein Stat. Ascend the hill above Ems (ladies may mount a donkey): enjoy the view.

Those who have a week to spare may make from Coblenz the tour of the beautiful *Mosel* to Treves (Rte. 41), returning by the river in the steamer (Rte. 42). N.B.—The Mosel steamer is liable to be stopped for want of water in summer. They who cannot afford time to go all the way to Treves will find it worth their while to devote 1½ or 2 days to an excursion by road (carriage or diligence) to the castle of *Elz*, and the village of *Alf*, situated on the Mosel, at a spot where its scenery is

most beautiful, and to the Baths of Bertrich, returning by the Mosel; and in this short space the traveller may enjoy some of the most beautiful scenery that river presents. (Rte. 42.)

The young peasant girls in the country around Coblenz wear before marriage a very elegant cap richly embroidered, with a silver-gilt knife or stiletto stuck through their hair.

The eminent *oculist* Meurer resides here and attracts patients from all parts of the world.

Good *physicians* are Dr. Soest, Dr. Baermann, and Dr. Schlegel, who understand English.

English boys, gentlemen's sons, are boarded and educated here with great care and propriety by Mr. Archer Burton, Magd. Coll., Cambridge.

Swimming Baths on the Rhine at the Boat Bridge; cold and warm baths attached to the Boat Bridge.

Steamers on the Rhine several times a-day up to Mayence and down to Cologne; up the Moselle 4 times a week (in summer) to Treves, in 1½ day, returning in 10 or 12 hrs. (Rte. 42.)

Schnellpost to Treves twice a day, in 15 hrs.

Railways to Cologne; to Bingen and Mayence up the l. bank of Rhine;—to Ems, Lahnstein, Rudesheim, and Wiesbaden, along the rt. bank of the Rhine (Rte. 38); also to Neuwied and Bonn, rt. bank.

Omnibus to Ems several times a-day. *Droskies* (cabs) are much cheaper than carriages hired at the hotels.

ROUTE 38.

THE RHINE (D). COBLENZ TO MAYENCE. RAIL OR STEAMER.

† denotes a landing-pier of the steamers.

Railways along both banks of the Rhine, 56 Eng. m.

l. The *Rhenish Railway* along the l. bank of the Rhine. 9 trains daily; to Mayence in 3 hrs.; express in 2 hrs.

rt. The *Nassau State Railway*, along the rt. bank of the Rhine, to Castel for Mayence, 5 trains daily in 3 hrs. See Rte. 95.

Steamers, 6 times a day up to Mayence in 5¾ hrs. to 7 hrs.; down the river in 3 hrs. to 4½ hrs.

Immediately above Coblenz the mountains close in upon the Rhine, which flows through a contracted gorge extending as far as Bingen. The dark shadows of the mountains, the numerous feudal castles in ruins, and walled and turreted towns, are the prominent features of its scenery, the effect of which is heightened by historical associations and the charms of romance and chivalry.

(l.) On quitting Coblenz the *Left Bank Railway* passes (rt.) under Fort Constantine. On the rt. bank rises another fort, crowning the heights of Pfaffendorf, above a village of that name. They have been fortified with as much care and expense as the citadel itself. The rly. rejoins the Rhine opposite the island Oberwerth, upon which stands the country-house of Count Pfaffenhofen, formerly a nunnery.

The Nassau or Right Bank Railway, passing inside the Löhr and Mayence

gates, crosses the Rhine by an *iron bridge* just above the Palace, to

rt. *Horcheim* Stat. The *Laubach* Water-cure Establishment is very popular.

(l.) *Capellen* (*Stolzenfels*) Stat. is a little village at the foot of the *Stolzenfels*, a castle, finely placed on a jutting rock overlooking the Rhine, and nearly opposite the confluence of the Lahn, 3 m. above Coblenz. Its picturesque outline and commanding position seem to justify its name of the *Proud Rock*, and render it one of the most imposing feudal castles on the Rhine. It is one of the numerous fortresses built by the Archbishops of Treves, and was a favourite residence of several of those princely Prelates. The Lady Isabel, sister of Henry III. of England, and bride of the Emp. Frederick II., was lodged here with a splendid retinue in 1235. It was destroyed by the French in 1689, and had been abandoned to decay, until it was presented by the town of Coblenz to the late King of Prussia, while Crown Prince, by whom it was restored at a cost of more than 50,000*l*. A carriage-road has been formed, partly by bridging a ravine, up to the castle, 300 ft. above the Rhine, and is carried thence in zigzags to the top of the neighbouring hill. Pretty plantations and walks have been laid out around it. The *view* over the Rhine from castle and grounds is unsurpassed. The chapel is painted by Professor Deger, one of the best artists in Germany; the Rittersaal by *Stilke*, whose frescoes represent the knightly virtues and accomplishments by scenes from history. 1. Courage: the death of the blind King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crécy, after having fastened his horse to those of two knights. 2. Fidelity: Herman von Siebeneichen saves the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa, by exposing himself to the Guelph assassins, after compelling the Emperor to fly. 3. Love: the Empr. Fred. II., receives his bride Isabel, sister of Henry III. of England. 4. Music: Philip of Swabia and his wife Irene sailing down the Rhine, surrounded by the most famous minstrels of their day. 5. Justice: Rudolf of Habsburg reestablishes general peace. 6. Perseverance: Godfrey of Bouillon hangs up his arms in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. On the window side are St. Gereon, St. George, St. Maurice, and St. Reinhold. In another room is an armoury, where are preserved the swords of Tilly, Blücher, J. Sobieski, Duke of Alva, &c., the pistols of Schill. The swords of Napoleon and Murat have been stolen from the Castle. King Fredrick William IV. of Prussia received Queen Victoria here in 1845, and the apartments occupied by H.M. are ostentatiously shown. The castle is often resorted to by the Coblenzers on account of its fine view. Near the *Inns* (Stolzenfels, Bellevue), at the foot of the rock, donkeys swarm to convey the strangers up it.

Both banks of the Lahn and the rt. bank of the Rhine, nearly all the way hence to Mayence, belonged to Nassau down to 1866.

(rt.) Below the mouth of the Lahn stands the *Church of St. John*, built about 1100, but reduced to a ruin through a lawsuit about the liability of the titheowner to repair it, which lasted 40 years. The choir is square outside, but curved within: the sacristy has elliptical vaulting: a tower is raised very boldly upon columns: the great tower is the oldest. Beyond it is the village of Nieder-Lahnstein, on the rt. bank of the Lahn. Here the Russians, under St. Priest, crossed the Rhine in 1814. Douquet's *Inn*, at Lahnstein, is a good dining place, and its small court-yard commands fine views. A good carriage-road leads up the rt. bank of the Lahn to Ems (Rte. 95), and a *Railway* along the l. bank.

(rt.) Above the mouth of the Lahn, on the top of a rock, is the *Castle of Lahneck*, ruined but now restored, which gave rise to Göthe's verses 'Geister Gruss.'

† rt. *Oberlahnstein* Junct. Stat. (*Inn*: Weller's), an old unaltered walled town, 3000 Inhab., whose most conspicuous edifice is the red Castle of the Electors of Mainz, on the margin of the Rhine,

Just without its S. gate a little white *Chapel* is visible among the trees; it is memorable as the spot where the Electors met to pronounce the deposition of the cruel and indolent King Wenceslaus. [Branch rly. E. 7 m. to *Ems* (see Rte. 96.)]

l. The railroad passes (l.) the *Königsstuhl* (King's Seat), where the Electors used to meet to deliberate on affairs of the Empire. It is an open arched platform with 7 arches and 9 pillars, 1 being in the middle, and with 7 stone seats round the side for the 7 Electors. Here many treaties of peace were concluded, and several kings and emperors dethroned and elected. It was allowed to go to ruin under the French government, and was pulled down 1807, but has been rebuilt in its original shape, and partly out of the old materials (1843). This situation was selected from its vicinity to the territories of the 4 Rhenish Electors. The town of Rhense belonged to the Elector of Cologne, Lahnstein to Mainz, Capellen and Stolzenfels to Treves, and Braubach to the Palatinate. Thus each could repair to this spot, or retire from it into his own dominions, in a few minutes' time. The Rly. passes through the midst of

(l.) **Rhense* (*Inn:* Zum Königsstuhl), 1500 Inhab., one of the least altered and most picturesque towns on the Rhine; its timber houses, few of which are newer than the 16th cent., and some even of the 14th cent., retain entirely the mediæval German aspect.

(rt.) *Braubach* Stat., a town of 1750 Inhab., with a Schloss at the water-side (now turned into an *Inn*, zur Philipsburg), stands at the foot of a high and almost conical rock, surmounted by the imposing *Castle of Marksburg*, an unaltered specimen of a stronghold of the middle ages. It is sometimes used as a prison, and is garrisoned by a corps of invalids. Here is shown the cell in which the Emp. Henry IV. was confined. A secret passage is said to pass down through the rock to a tower on the borders of the river. Good view from the top of the Donjon (called Wimpel or Flag Tower). Braubach is about 7 m. from Ems. A tolerable road connects the two places (Rte. 95). Just out of the town, at the roadside, is a delicious spring of mineral water, resembling that of Selters.

(l.) Three small villages close together, called *Mittelspay*, *Niederspay*, and *Oberspay*. The Rhine here makes a very great bend, and does not recover its former direction till Boppard is passed.

(rt.) *Osterspay* Stat. 2 m. beyond Braubach, nearly opposite Oberspay, is a mineral spring called Dinkholder Brunnen. Above the little village of Osterspay rises the *Castle of Liebeneck*, with white walls.

†(l.) **Boppard** *Stat.*, behind the town (*Inns:* Rheinischer Hof, clean, comfortable and moderate; Spiegel), a very ancient walled town, with 5000 Inhab. and dark narrow streets, no better than lanes. It was the Roman Baudobriga, and, like many other places upon the Rhine, it owed its origin to a castle built by Drusus, and the walls of this Castrum, an oblong square of Roman masonry, still exist in the heart of the town: the outer walls date from the middle ages. Boppard once an Imperial city, was made over in the 14th cent. to the Elector of Trèves. The *Hauptkirche*, built about 1200, and distinguished by its twin spires, is an interesting specimen of the Romanesque style, with triforium galleries over the aisles [*männerchöre*], small round-headed arches, supported on twin columns, and enclosed in larger ones: wall-plates with arches, some round, some pointed. A door at the E. end, surmounted by 3 concentric arches of peculiar arrangement, is worth the architect's notice. The *Carmeliterkirche* contains a monument of the family von Elz,—rich specimens of sculpture of the 16th cent., but mutilated. Within the picturesque streets the antiquary and artist will find much to interest them. Some of the timber

houses, dating from the 15th to the 17th cents., are very elaborate in design. The *Tempelhof* preserves the recollection of the Knights Templars of Boppard, who first mounted the breach at the storming of Ptolemais in the 3rd Crusade.

Boppard is one of the best halting-places on the Rhine, on account of the beauty of its situation and the variety of charming walk and rides.

[*Excursions.*—(*a*) The Mühlthal, running up from the Rhine at Boppard, is one of the prettiest of its lateral valleys. (*b*) From the *Fleckerts-hohe*, 1663 ft. above the sea, 6 m. distant (1½ m. on l. of the road over the Hundsrücken), a fine panoramic view, extending to the 7 Mountains, Eifel, &c., but commanding only a glimpse of the Rhine itself. (*c*) From another eminence nearer Boppard 4 different glimpses are caught of the winding of the Rhine, hence called *The Four Lakes*. (*d*) To *Schloss Ehrenburg* and the Moselle at Punderich, a walk of 9 m., requiring a guide, by the village of Buchholz.]

The train passes rt. the large *Convent of Marienburg*, built 1738, behind Boppard, once a nunnery, next a cotton-mill, afterwards a girls' school, now converted into a medical boarding-house for the *Water-cure*. The Mühlbad near the river is also a *Water-cure*.

Before reaching *Salzig* (l.), famed for its cherry orchards, the mountains recede somewhat from the banks of the river, and give place to corn-fields and meadows.

(rt.) *Camp* Stat. A little higher up than this village, immediately above the ancient Convent of *Bornhofen* (where is a 2-aisled *ch.* exhibiting some bold construction), and opposite Salzig, rise the mouldering towers of the *twin castles* of *Sterrenberg* and *Liebenstein*, crowning the double summit of a lofty rock, covered with vines. They go by the name of *the Brothers*, and are interesting from their picturesqueness and the tale of their owners, two brothers, who, having fallen in love with the same fair maid, became foes, settled their rivalry by the sword, and fell by each other's hands. The castles belonged to the Electors of Treves.

(rt.) *Ehrenthal*, a hamlet occupied by miners, where are silver and lead works. A little above this is *Welmich*, a small village at the foot of a mountain, surmounted by the ruined castle of *Thurnberg* or *Kunoberg*, built by Kuno v. Falkenstein, Archbp. of Treves (1363), and called "the Mouse," in contrast to "*the Cat*," another castle above St. Goarshausen. The Mouse, however was generally the stronger of the two, so that the Cat trembled before it. It is one of the most perfect castles on the Rhine; the wood-work alone is wanting; the walls are entire. Fine view.

(l.) Just before reaching the town of St. Goar the rly. skirts the base of the *Fortress of Rheinfels*, the most extensive ruin on the Rhine, 338 ft. above it, but it hardly rewards the trouble of the ascent by the view which it commands. The original castle was built by a Count Diether of Katzenellnbogen (1245), as a stronghold where he could reside, and also exact toll, or, as we should say at present, levy transit duties, upon all merchandize passing up or down the Rhine. An attempt, however, on his part to increase these duties roused the indignation of his neighbours, and his castle was besieged in vain for 15 months by the burghers of the adjacent towns. This successful resistance gave rise in the middle of the 13th cent. to the extensive confederacy of the German and Rhenish cities, to the number of 70, whose more numerous and formidable armies reduced and dismantled not only the castle of Rheinfels, but also most of the other strongholds, or robber-nests, upon the Rhine. The castle afterwards fell by inheritance to the Landgraves of Hesse Cassel, who converted it into a modern fortress, with bastions and casemates. It was besieged in 1692 by an army of 24,000 French, under Marshal Tallard, who had promised the fortress as a new year's gift to his master, Louis XIV.; but, through the brave defence of the Hessian general Görtz, Tallard was compelled to break his word and draw off his forces. Görtz's example was not followed in 1794,

when, though its works had been greatly strengthened, it was abandoned by the Hessian garrison, without firing a shot, on the first appearance of the revolutionary French army, by whom it was blown up, and rendered useless. There is no interest in the ruins, and the view is limited. Under Rheinfels lies the town of

† (l.) **St. Goar** *Stat.* (*Inn:* Rheinfels, close to pier), well placed for a day's halt. The views in its vicinity are among the most picturesque in the whole course of the river, and the rocks which hem it in are peculiarly wild and precipitous.

The *Protestant Ch.*, near the centre of the town, of pleasing architecture, built 1441, contains monuments of Hessian Princes; it stands over the crypt of the old Ch. of St. Goar. In the *Catholic Ch.* of St. Goar is the image of that holy hermit, who in the middle of the 7th cent. settled here to preach Christianity to the rude inhabitants, and who afterwards gave his name to the town. It is recorded that once, to prove his sanctity, he hung up his cloak on a sunbeam, to dry. His shrine, after his death, in 611, became a place of pilgrimage, and is still famed for working miracles, and his help is supposed to have rescued many a poor boatman from the perils of the Gewirr (a whirlpool formerly existing in this part of the river), and the enchantments of the Nymph of the Lurlei.

(rt.) The Nassau bank of the Rhine hereabouts also affords pleasant excursions and points of view. Boats are always ready at St. Goar to transport visitors across the river to

rt. *St. Goarshausen* Stat. (*Inn:* Adler, good; the steamers will set you down here). A neat little town of 1200 Inhab., at the water-side, near the opening of the so-called Swiss Valley, and surmounted by the very picturesque

rt. *Castle of Katz* (a contraction of Katzenellnbogen, Cat's Elbow, the name of its original possessors; from whom it passed to the house of Hessen Cassel, but the Elector abandoned it in 1806 to the French, who destroyed it, but it is now partly restored, and is private property). The view from it is not inferior to that from the l. bank. Those who feel an ardour to climb still higher may reach the brow of the Lurlei, and gaze upon the Rhine from the brink of this lofty precipice.

[At Goarshausen mules may be hired to explore the pretty Schweizer Thal (Swiss Valley), traversed by a limpid stream descending in numberless small cascades between precipitous walls of rock, and turning many water-mills. Ascending it for 3 m. you reach the ruined *Castle of Reichenberg*, one of the most interesting in the vicinity of the Rhine, built 1284, ruined in 1302, but shortly after restored by Archbp. Baldwin of Treves in an Asiatic style, traces of which may be observed in the gateway. It was destroyed by Tilly in the Thirty Years' War. Return by the village of Patersberg, whence by far the finest view of the Rheinfels is to be obtained. It requires about ½ hr. to ascend to the summit of the *Lurlei* from St. Goarshausen.]

(rt.) A short way above St. Goar, but on the rt. bank, rises abruptly from the water's edge the bare, black, and grand perpendicular precipice called the *Lurlei* (Germ. Loreley). The remarkable *Echo* of the Lurlei is said to repeat sounds 15 times. It readily repeats the rly. whistle. The German students amuse themselves by asking the echo, "Who is the Burgomaster of Oberwesel?" Answer — "Esel" (the German for Ass): a joke of which the burgomaster highly disapproves. The rock has been pierced by a *Tunnel* for the rt.-bank Rüdesheim Rly. to pass. The fishery of salmon in this part of the river is not so good as formerly.

At the bend of the Rhine between St. Goar and the Lurlei rock a whirlpool (Wirbel) called the *Gewirr* formerly existed, and above it a rapid called *the Bank*, formed by the stream dashing over a number of sunken rocks, now for the most part blown up. The passage of the large rafts which navigate the Rhine

over this spot was thus rendered difficult and dangerous; the crews were plunged up to their necks in water, and men have been washed overboard. The perils of this spot, taken in connection with the mysterious echo, no doubt gave birth to the superstition that the *Lurlei* was haunted by a beauteous but wicked nymph or Siren, who beguiled the passing boatman with her magical voice only to overwhelm and drown him in the waves of the whirlpool. Above this, in the middle of the river, visible, but so reduced by modern gunpowder, as to be barely seen even when the water is low, are the rocks called the Seven Sisters (see below).

1. The Rly. train immediately above St. Goar enters a *tunnel* 1200 yards long, emerging from which a view is obtained of the *Lurlei* precipice, which is also traversed by a tunnel for the rt. bank railway. Two smaller tunnels are passed before we run under the old walls of

†1. **Oberwesel** Stat. — *Inns:* Rheinischer Hof; Goldener Pfropfenzieher (Golden Corkscrew—the sign painted by one of the Düsseldorf artists, Schrödter). This small town of 2600 Inhab. (the Vesalia of the Romans), one of the most charming spots on the Rhine, is highly picturesque from its lofty round tower (*Ochsenthurm*) at the water-side, its many-turreted walls, and Gothic buildings. One of the towers is the summer dwelling of the painter Carl Haag. The *Ch. of our Lady* (Liebfrauenkirche), outside the town at its upper end, and near the station, a simple but elegantly proportioned Gothic church, consecrated 1331. Its roof is 80 ft. high, and rests on plain square piers (date 1338). Its porches are richly sculptured, and the vaulting of the cloisters is singular. The rich Gothic rood-loft (Lettner) rests on marble shafts, its arches on the side of the choir filled with elaborate tracery. The carved wood altarpiece, richly gilt and coloured, opening as a triptych, consists of a series of niches, filled with the figures of prophets, patriarchs, and saints; it is of the same age as the church, and is the perfection of elegance and delicacy. In a side chapel are many monuments of the Schomberg family, bearing rudely-carved effigies of knights in armour, ladies in stomachers and ruffs, and babies in swaddling clothes.

The older *Ch. of St. Martin*, has a large square tower and octagonal lantern. In it is a Deposition from the Cross by *Diepenbeck*.

In some period of the dark ages a boy named Werner is said to have been crucified and put to death by the Jews in this place. A similar story is told in many other parts of the world; even in England, at Gloucester and Lincoln (*vide* Chaucer). Probably the whole was a fabrication, to serve as a pretext for persecuting the Jews and extorting money from them. A little *Chapel*, erected to the memory of this Werner, stands upon the walls of the town, close to the Rhine and the railway.

(l.) *Schönburg*. This ruined castle, destroyed by the French in 1689, was the cradle of an illustrious family of the same name. The English Schombergs are a branch of it, and the hero of the Boyne, Marshal Schomberg, sprang from the same stock. It receives its name (Beautiful Castle), as the story goes, from 7 beauteous daughters of the family, who by their charms turned the heads of half the young knights far and near; but were, at the same time, so hard-hearted that they would listen to the suits of none of them, and were therefore changed into 7 rocks, which project out of the bed of the Rhine below Oberwesel, when the water is very low.

(rt.) *Gutenfels*, a ruined castle of the 12th cent., above the town of Caub, said to be named after a fair lady called Guda, who was beloved of Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, and brother of our Henry III. In the Thirty Years' War Gustavus Adolphus directed an attack upon the Spaniards, posted on the opposite bank, from its battlements, but, after 6 days of unceasing hostilities, was unable to effect a passage in the face of the wary General Spinola. The castle remained in habit-

able condition down to 1805, when, by order of Napoleon the roofs and wood-work were sold by auction, and the building converted into a ruin.

(rt.) *Caub* Stat. (*Inns:* Grünewald; Adler), 2000 Inhab., has slate-quarries underground, and was damaged by a landslip in 1876. It is principally remarkable as the spot where Blücher's army crossed the Rhine on New Year's Eve, 1813–14, by means of a pontoon-bridge. It was from the heights above that the view of the Rhine first burst upon the Prussians, and drew forth one simultaneous and exulting cry of triumph. "To the Germans of every age this great river has been the object of an affection and reverence scarcely inferior to that with which an Egyptian contemplates the Nile, or the Indian his Ganges. When these brave bands, having achieved the rescue of their native soil, came in sight of this its ancient landmark, the burden of a hundred songs, they knelt and shouted *The Rhine! the Rhine!* as with the heart and voice of one man. They that were behind rushed on, hearing the cry, in expectation of another battle."—*I. G. L.*

A toll was here paid, by all vessels navigating the Rhine, to the Duke of Nassau, the only chieftain remaining on the river who exercised this feudal privilege down to 1861. In the middle ages no less than 32 different tolls were established on the Rhine.

In the middle of the river, opposite Caub, rises the quaint castle called the PFALZ, built by the Emperor Lewis the Bavarian, previous to 1326, as a convenient toll-house. To this little island Lewis the Pious retired to die, worn out with the cares of empire, 840, "desiring that a thatched lodge or leafy hut, such as had served him while hunting in the forest, should be prepared." Here, "lying on his couch, lulled by the soothing music of the gurgling waters," he breathed his last.*—*S.* According to a popular tradition the Pfalz served in former times as a place of refuge and security whither the Countesses Palatine repaired previous to their accouchements. Such an occurrence may have actually taken place in a single instance, but it is very unlikely that a rude tollhouse should repeatedly have served as a princely abode. There are dungeons under it below the level of the river, in which state-prisoners were once confined. The castle is accessible by means of a ladder, and the only entrance is closed by a portcullis (Fallthür). The well which supplies it with water is filled from a source deeper than the bed of the Rhine.

* See Palgrave's eloquent 'History of Normandy,' 1851.

(l.) **Bacharach** STAT. (*Inn:* Wasum's). This town of 1600 Inhab., is encircled by antique walls, and defended by 12 towers, of strength in former days, of picturesque and ornamental appearance in the present. They are singular in their construction, having only 3 walls, the side towards the town being open, probably to prevent their commanding the town in the event of an enemy gaining possession of them. The name, Bacharach, is said to be a corruption of the words *Bacchi ara*, the altar of Bacchus; a name conferred upon a rock in the bed of the river, adjoining the island a little below the town, usually covered with water, but in very dry seasons appearing above the surface. The sight of it is hailed with joy by the owner of the vineyard, who regards this as a sure sign of a fine vintage. As a proof of the goodness of the wine of this neighbourhood, we are told that Pope Pius II. (Æneas Silvius) used to import a tun of it to Rome every year; and that the city of Nürnberg obtained freedom from toll or tax in return for 4 casks of it, which her citizens presented annually to King Wenzel. Down to the 16th cent. Bacharach was, jointly with Cologne, the staple for the wines of the Rhine.

(l.) The truncated walls of the old castle of *Stahleck*, the cradle of the Electors Palatine, and till 1252 their seat, and now the property of the Dowager Queen of Prussia, their descendant, crown the high hill behind Bacharach. The castle was destroyed by the French 1689. Between it and the town stand the ruins of *St. Werner's Church*, an exquisite fragment of

florid Gothic, built of hard red sandstone in 1428. "It was demolished by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, but still shows in its E. end a lantern, the highest and most elegant lancet style existing."—*Hope.*

The body of the child Werner, fabled to have been thrown by the Jews, his reputed murderers, into the Rhine at Oberwesel, instead of descending with the current, as all other bodies would have done, is reported to have ascended the stream as far as Bacharach, where it was taken up, interred, and afterwards canonized. To do honour to his relics, this beautiful chapel was built over them.

An hour or two should be devoted by the traveller to Bacharach, to enable him to enjoy the view from the castle of Stahleck, and to visit St. Werner's chapel, and *St. Peter's Ch.*, just below St. Werner's, and close to the road. It was a Templar ch., and is an early example of late Romanesque, resembling the churches of Limburg and Neuss. A good road (25 min.) leads through the Steeger or Blucherthal, to *Steeg*, and thence the traveller may proceed to *Kreuznach* by *Stromberg* castle.

(rt.) *Lorchhausen* is traversed by the railway. Two stone gallows near this formerly marked the boundary which divided the Electorate of Mainz from the Palatinate.

A pleasant walk of 19 m. leads from this to Schlangenbad by the *Wisper Thal*, 2 m. up which a turn to l. leads into the Sauerthal to Sauerberg, large castle of Franz von Sickingen, and mineral springs.

(rt.) At the mouth of the Wisper Thal, 600 ft. above the Rhine, is the ruined castle of *Nollingen.*

(l.) The round Keep-tower and shattered walls of *Fürstenburg* rise above the village of Rheindiebach. The castle was reduced to a ruin by the French in 1689.

(rt.) *Lorch* Stat. (*Inns:* *Schwan; Rheinischer Hof; Krone). One of the oldest towns on the Rhine (Laureacum?), and situated at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the Wisper. It was anciently inhabited by a knot of noble (knightly) families, many of whose castellated mansions remain. Among them is the *Burghaus* (1548) of John Hilgen of Lorch, a contemporary of Franz of Sickingen, who fought against the Turks. He is buried in the *Ch.*, a handsome edifice of the 12th cent. (with more recent additions), containing an elaborate altarpiece of carved wood, and the finest peal of bells in the Rheingau. Before the ch. stands a carved stone *cross* (date 1491).

Here commences the district called the *Rheingau* (Rhine District), which extends upwards along the rt. bank as far as Walluf, and is remarkable as including all the most famous vineyards in which the best Rhenish wines are produced. It was formerly part of the Electorate of Mainz.

l. The ruined castle of *Heimburg*, above the village of Nieder-Heimbach, close on the shore, has been converted by Mr. Wacherbarth into a modern mansion. Higher up is the very picturesque turreted ruin of *Sooneck;* it was originally a robber-castle, and destroyed as such by Rudolph of Habsburg, 1282. It is now restored. Visitors to Rheinstein and Niederwald may land here.

The river, on approaching Bingen and Assmannshausen, is truly "the castellated Rhine." l. The castle of *Reichenstein* or Falkenburg stands on the summit of a rocky spur of the hill, and a little farther up on the same bank is that of Rheinstein, on a projecting crag which rises almost perpendicularly from the bank of the river. Not far beyond Falkenburg, and between the high road and the river, is the interesting Gothic *Ch. of St. Clement*, admirably restored from a state of ruin by Prince Frederick of Prussia. Most of these residences of *knightly highwaymen* fell before the strong arm of the law in 1282, having been condemned as robber strongholds. The forces of the League of the Rhine executed the sentence of the Diet of the Empire by storming and demolishing them, and thus put an end to the arbitrary exactions and predatory warfare of their owners.

At Trechtingshausen, under the ruins of Falkenburg is an iron-mine.

The system of pillage which prevailed throughout Germany among the rulers of these almost inaccessible fortresses, until the vigorous opposition of the towns on the borders of the Rhine put an end to it, is well illustrated by the following anecdote. An archbishop of Cologne, having built a castle, appointed a seneschal to the command of it. The governor, previous to entering upon his office, applied to the bishop to know how and whence he was to maintain himself, no revenue having been assigned to him for that purpose. The prelate, by way of answer, merely desired him to observe that his castle stood close to the junction of 4 roads. A practice very similar to the arbitrary mode of levying tolls and custom duties adopted by these feudal tyrants prevailed up to the last century in our own country, in the *black-mail* exacted by the Highland chiefs and nobles from merchants on their way to and from the fairs or markets of the north.

1. The *Castle of Rheinstein*, one of these ruins, restored 1829 as far as possible to its original condition, but only to serve the purpose of a peaceful summer residence for the sons of Prince Frederick of Prussia. The interior has been fitted up as a knightly dwelling of the days of chivalry; the walls hung with paintings (*Dürer, Cranach, Holbein, Hagen*), and armour, the windows filled with painted glass, and the furniture either collected from ancient castles or convents, or made conformably to the fashions of former days. It is liberally shown to strangers, who are conducted round the castle by a domestic, who bears the ancient title of *Schlossvogt*, and receives a fixed fee (1 to 1½ mk.). At the narrow pass below Rheinstein, which even now, after having been widened by French and Prussian engineers, leaves barely room for the road between the rock and the river, there existed till recent times a *Jews' Toll*, where certain fixed dues were levied upon all the Hebrews who passed. It is said that the contractors kept little dogs, who were trained to single out and seize the Jews from among the passing crowds!

Wines and Vineyards of the Rhine.

Opposite to Rheinstein is the village and Rly. Stat. (rt.) of *Assmannshausen* (*Inns:* Anker; Krone), which has a warm mineral spring, and may be added to the number of the Brunnen of Nassau by the construction of baths and hotels: it gives its name to a red wine of high reputation and price. The hills behind and around the hamlet which produce it are so very steep that it is only by artificial means, often by planting the vines in baskets, that any soil can be retained around their roots. The vineyards are nothing more than a succession of terraces or steps, extending from the top to the bottom of the hills, some of which must be nearly 1000 ft. high. In some places more than 32 terraces may be counted, rising one above the other. They are supported by walls of masonry from 5 to 20 ft. high, and the breadth of some of the ledges on which the vines grow is not more than twice the height of the walls. To reach many of these narrow plots, the vine-dressers, female as well as male, must scale the precipices, and hang as it were from the face of the rocks, while a great deal of the soil itself and every particle of manure must be carried up on their shoulders. This will give some idea of the labours and expense of such cultivation, and of the great value of every inch of ground in these narrow strips to repay it.

The life of the Rheinland vine-dresser indeed presents a rare example of industry and perseverance. Though by no means rich, they are generally the proprietors of the vineyards which they cultivate; and though their appearance does not altogether verify that which painters draw and poets describe, they at least exhibit an aspect of cheerfulness and intelligence.

Independently of the hardness of the labour of cultivating the vine, which is not confined to any one season, but must be carried on perseveringly through the whole year, and is most severe during the heat of summer, the vine is a delicate plant,—frost, rain, or hail may in a few hours annihilate the

produce upon which the cultivator depends solely for subsistence. One or two successive seasons of failure will ruin even an opulent family.

Beyond the point on which Assmannshausen stands, the Rhine, whose course has hitherto been from S.E. to N.W., changes materially its direction, and flows from E. to W., pursuing this direction from Mayence hither.

From the advantageous exposure produced by this bend in the river arises the excellence of the wines of the district of the Rheingau, as the rays of the midday sun, instead of being received obliquely, fall full butt upon the vineyards situated on the rt. bank of the river, and all the best wines are confined to that side. The slaty débris of the hills seems peculiarly favourable for retaining the intense heat of the sun's rays, so necessary for bringing the grape to perfect maturity; and, in addition, this favoured portion of the valley of the Rhine is sheltered from N. and E. winds to a great extent by the intervening barrier of mountains.

The Rheingau is divided into the Upper and Lower Cantons (Gemarkung), relatively to the position of the vineyards near the summits of the hills, or on the margin of the river: the high grounds produce the strongest wine, while that of the lower ground has an earthy taste; that which grows at a moderate height between the two extremes is considered the most wholesome, and the best; though much depends on the season, which is sometimes favourable to the produce of the heights, sometimes to that of the inferior slopes.

Among the Rhine wines (improperly called Hock in England), the Johannisberg and Steinberg rank first, and on an equal footing, for their exquisite flavour and evanescent bouquet. Next follow Rüdesheim (Berg), Markobrunner, and Rotherberg, which possess much body and aroma. Hochheim (which grows on the banks of the Main, not in the Rheingau) ranks with the best of these second-class wines. Of the inferior wines, those of Erbach, Hattenheim, and Rauhenthal (Rauenthaler), are the best. The lighter wines, however, are apt to be hard and rather acid, as table wines. The Laubenheim and Nierstein, from the Palatinate above Mainz, and the delicately-flavoured Mosels, are much preferred to them as table wines in Germany. The best red Rhine wine is the Assmannshausen, produced from vines originally brought from Burgundy. The vine chiefly cultivated on the Rhine is called Riesling; it yields a wine of fine flavour; the Orleans grape produces a strong-bodied wine.

The vintage on the Rhine used to take place in the middle of October; but, by the present system, it is delayed, in the best vineyards, till November: in fact, it is put off to the last moment the grapes will hang on the bunches. To make the best wines, the grapes are sorted, and those only of the best quality employed. The riper bunches are first selected, and the rest left to hang for days or weeks longer.

The culture of the vine was introduced on the Rhine and Mosel by the Roman Emperor Probus in the 3rd cent.

The Rossel (rt.), a little tower standing on the brink of the heights above Assmannshausen, and just discernible from the river below, is situated within the verge of the *Forest of Niederwald*, and commands one of the most magnificent views upon the whole course of the Rhine (see below). Assmannshausen is a good point from which to commence the ascent of the Niederwald, though Bingen or Rüdesheim, where the inns are better, should be made the head-quarters.

We have now reached the upper limit of the gorge of the Rhine, commencing near Boppard, and affording so much grand scenery. Between Bingen and Boppard the Rhine cuts across a chain of mountains running nearly at right angles to the course of its stream. There are good grounds for supposing that at one time (before human record) this range entirely stopped its further progress, damming up the waters behind them into a lake which

extended as far as Basle, and whose existence is further proved by numerous freshwater deposits, shells, &c., to be found in the valley of the Rhine, above Mayence. Some vast convulsion, such as no existing causes could effect, must have burst through this mountain-wall, and made for the river the gorge or ravine by which it now obtains a passage to the ocean.

A species of dyke or wall of rock, running obliquely across the river at this spot, is perhaps a remnant of this colossal barrier. It is passable for vessels only at one spot, where a channel called *Binger Loch* (Hole of Bingen) has been burst through it by artificial means. The impediments occasioned by it in the navigation of the river have been reduced from time to time. In 1830-32 the Prussian Government widened the passage from 20 to 210 ft. by blasting the sunken rocks in the bed of the Rhine.

l. A small monument by the road-side commemorates this; the pedestal of the obelisk is formed of the stones extracted from the bed of the river.

rt. The deepest navigable channel lies near the rt. bank, under the shattered walls of the castle of *Ehrenfels*, an ancient stronghold of the Archbishops of Mayence, built in 1210, to which they retired with their treasures in time of war and peril. It was stormed by Bernard of Saxe Weimar in the Thirty Years' War, but was destroyed by the French, 1689.

Sometimes when the river is low in autumn, a strong team of horses on the rt. bank assists in dragging the steamer up the rapid by the aid of a tow-rope.

Near to the l. bank, surrounded by the river, and not far from the spot where the waters of the *Nahe* unite with those of the Rhine, rises the little square *Mouse Tower* (restored 1856), renowned for

The Tradition of Bishop Hatto.

The summer and autumn had been so wet,
That in winter the corn was growing yet;
'T was a piteous sight to see all around
The grain lie rotting on the ground.

Every day the starving poor
Crowded around Bishop Hatto's door,
For he had a plentiful last year's store;
And all the neighbourhood could tell
His granaries were furnish'd well.

At last Bishop Hatto appointed a day
To quiet the poor without delay:
He bade them to his great barn repair,
And they should have food for the winter there.

Rejoic'd at such tidings good to hear,
The poor folk flock'd from far and near;
The great barn was full as it could hold
Of women and children, and young and old.

Then when he saw it could hold no more,
Bishop Hatto he made fast the door;
And while for mercy on Christ they call,
He set fire to the barn, and burnt them all.

"I' faith 'tis an excellent bonfire!" quoth he,
"And the country is greatly oblig'd to me,
For ridding it, in these times forlorn,
Of rats that only consume the corn."

So then to his palace returned he,
And he sat down to supper merrily,
And he slept that night like an innocent man;
But Bishop Hatto never slept again.

In the morning, as he enter'd the hall
Where his picture hung against the wall,
A sweat like death all o'er him came,
For the rats had eaten it out of the frame.

As he look'd there came a man from his farm;
He had a countenance white with alarm.
"My Lord, I open'd your granaries this morn,
And the rats had eaten all your corn."

Another came running presently,
And he was pale as pale could be:
"Fly! my lord bishop, fly," quoth he;
"Ten thousand rats are coming this way;
The Lord forgive you for yesterday!"

"I'll go to my tower on the Rhine," replied he,
"'Tis the safest place in Germany;
The walls are high, and the shores are steep,
And the stream is strong, and the water deep!"

Bishop Hatto fearfully hasten'd away,
And he cross'd the Rhine without delay,
And reach'd his tower, and barr'd with care
All the windows, doors, and loopholes there.

He laid him down, and clos'd his eyes;
But soon a scream made him arise.
He started, and saw two eyes of flame
On his pillow, from whence the screaming came.

He listen'd and look'd: it was only the cat:
But the bishop he grew more fearful for that;
For she sat screaming, mad with fear
At the army of rats that were drawing near.

For they have swum over the river so deep,
And they have climb'd the shores so steep,
And now by thousands up they crawl
To the holes and windows in the wall.

Down on his knees the bishop fell,
And faster and faster his beads did he tell,
As louder and louder, drawing near,
The saw of their teeth without he could hear.

And in at the windows, and in at the door,
And through the walls by thousands they pour,
And down through the ceiling and up through the floor,
From the right and the left, from behind and before,
From within and without, from above and below;
And all at once to the bishop they go.

They have whetted their teeth against the stones,
And now they pick the bishop's bones;
They gnaw'd the flesh from every limb,
For they were sent to do judgment on him.
SOUTHEY.

Having given the romantic tradition, it is proper to add the prosaic history of the little tower. It appears to have been built in the 13th cent. by an Archbp. Siegfried (full 200 years after the death of Archbp. Hatto), along with the opposite castle of Ehrenfels, as a watch-tower and toll-house for collecting the duties upon all goods which passed the spot. The word *maus* is probably only an older form of *mauth*, duty or toll: and this name, together with the very unpopular object for which the tower was erected, perhaps gave rise to the dolorous story of Archbp. Hatto and the rats. Archbp. Hatto (originally Abbot of Fulda), was one of the most distinguished statesmen of his time, and the constant friend and councillor of the Empr. Otho the Great. He died 970.

l. *Bingerbrück* Junct. Stat. is close to the mouth of the Nahe and the stat. of the Rhine-Nahe Rly. (leading to Kreutznach, Rte. 100), in full view of the Mouse-Tower, and about ½ m. from Bingen, where the Rhine steamers stop. (*Inns:* Germania; Ruppetsberg.)

Steam-ferry from this to Rüdesheim.

l. The confluence of the Nahe and the Rhine. — Tacitus mentions the bridge of Drusus over the Nahe: the existing structure, erected 1011, and many times renewed, perhaps rests on Roman foundations. The Nahe divides the territory of Prussia from that of Hesse-Darmstadt. The Rly. crosses the Nahe on an iron lattice bridge, with roadway also for carriages, below the old stone bridge, and keeps along the side of the Rhine to

†l. **Bingen** (*Stat.*, under the Rochusberg).— *Inns:* Victoria, close to the Rhine, good; Bellevue, noisy on acconnt of the passing trains; Weisses Ross (White Horse), facing the river: in the town, Riese. The railway running between the town and the Rhine very much interferes with the comfort of a stay here.

Bingen has 7000 Inhab., many Jews, and considerable trade in wine. It was raised to great prosperity in the 14th cent. by certain Italian families of merchants, from Asti: the Ottini, Montesia, Broglio, Pomario, &c., who settled here. In the town itself there is not much to be seen. The ruin called *Klopp*, or Drusus' Castle, above it, though not itself Roman, probably occupies the site of one of the forts built by Drusus. The ruins, now enclosed within a private garden, command a very interesting view. Entrance behind the Weisses Ross.

[From Bingen the traveller may explore the Rochusberg, Rheinstein, and the Niederwald, in one day.

A very pleasant excursion may be made up the Nahe to Kreuznach and Oberstein (Rte. 100). *Railway* to Kreuznach, Saarbrücken, and Trèves.

l. The white *Chapel of St. Roch* (Rochus Capelle) occupies the summit of the hill above Bingen, opposite Rüdesheim. On the slope under the hill stands Hotel Hartman; good and reasonable. Whey and grape-cure. The ascent to it takes half an hour —it may be made in a light carriage, 1½ m. There is a pleasant walk to it from Bingen, at first along the new road on rt. bank of Nahe, and through woods whose shade is highly refreshing to one ascending a stiff hill on a hot day, to the summit of a knoll called Scharlachkopf, which commands an interesting view of the valley and windings of the lovely Nahe; the horizon is bounded by the Hundsrück mountains and the Mont Tonnerre (Donnersberg), while immediately under the spectator lie the bridges and town of

Bingen. The slopes at the back of the hill have nearly the same exposure as the vineyards of the Rheingau, and produce a wine, the Scharlachberger, not much inferior to them. The chapel of St. Roch is easily reached from the Kopf. The terrace behind the chapel almost overhangs the Rhine and commands a prospect not only up, but down the river. The Sunday after 16th of August is St. Roch's day, when many thousand pilgrims assemble to offer their prayers to the saint, who is regarded as the averter of plague. Göthe has written a very pleasing description of one of these festivals. He presented to the chapel the altarpiece which decorates its interior. You may descend by a different road, overlooking the Rhine. 1½ hour will suffice for this walk, which, instead of a single view, presents a complete panorama of the surrounding country.

The favourite excursion, however, from Bingen is to the heights above Rüdesheim and Assmannshausen, called the **Niederwald*, which may be made in 2½ or 3 hrs., but which well deserves to have longer time devoted to it. The following plan of the excursion may be advantageously followed.

Take a boat from Bingen, and descend the Rhine in 20 min. to the castle of *Rheinstein* (see above). If you go on foot you cross the Nahe by the iron bridge. After seeing the castle, cross the Rhine to Assmannshausen. This wine-producing village supports a troop of donkeys (with guide to Rüdesheim, 3 mks.) for the express purpose of transporting visitors to the top of the heights of the Niederwald. Boat from Bingen to Rheinstein and Assmannshausen, 6 persons, 5 mks.

After ascending the gully behind the village for about 5 minutes, a new mule-path, not easily missed, turns off to the rt. from the Aulhausen road, and ascends the hill in ½ hour to the *Jagd-Schloss*, belonging to the Emperor of Germany, who is now the proprietor of the Niederwald, where refreshments may be had; 10 min. more will bring you to the *Bezauberte Höhle* (Enchanted Cave). Within the space of a few feet, three vistas, cut through the trees, disclose three beautiful landscapes of the Rhine, each different from the other, and having all the effect of a diorama.

At no great distance from the cave is the *Rossel*, an artificial ruin, perched on the very verge of the precipice, which at a great height overlooks the black pools and turbulent eddies of the Bingerloch. The ruin of *Ehrenfels* (see above) appears half-way down, hanging as it were to the face of the rock. The view is not surpassed by any in the whole course of the Rhine. "One of the most remarkable features in it is the distinction in the stream of the river below of the waters of the Rhine in the centre (clear green), the Nahe, near the l. bank (dirty brown), and the Maine, near the rt. bank (dirty red). The Maine joins the Rhine about 20 m. above Bingen, yet the three rivers do not mix, it is said, until they reach the deep pool of the Lurlei."—*P.* From this point the path again dives into the wood, and at the end of about a mile (¾ hr. from the Jagd-schloss, guide advisable) emerges at rt. The *Temple*, a circular building supported on pillars, planted on the brow of the hill, which commands another and quite different prospect, extending up the Rhine and across to the hills of the Bergstrasse and Odenwald. The author of Pelham calls this "one of the noblest landscapes on earth."

The agreeable shade of the beech and oak trees composing the forest of the Niederwald completely excludes the sun, and renders this excursion doubly pleasant in summer time.

To descend to Rüdesheim from the Temple or the summer-house called the Hermitage will not take more than half an hour by the path leading through the vineyards which produce the famous Rüdesheim wine. Late in the autumn, when the grapes begin to ripen, the direct path is closed up, and a slight détour of an additional quarter of an hour must be made.]

ASCENT OF THE RHINE CONTINUED.

† rt. *Rüdesheim* Stat. *Inns:* Darmstädter Hof; Rheinstein; Massmanns.

The excursion to the Niederwald, which is not more than a mile distant,

may be made from here quite as well as from Assmannshausen. The traveller will generally find donkeys or mules ready saddled to convey him. Paths strike off from the Temple rt. to the Jagd Schloss, and l. to the Rossel.

At the upper end of the town rises a picturesque round tower, and at the lower extremity, stands the *Brömserburg*, a massive quadrangular castle of the year 1100, consisting of 3 vaulted storeys, supported on walls varying between 8 and 14 ft. in thickness. Though a ruin, it is carefully preserved from further decay, and several rooms have been neatly fitted up in it by its owner, Count Ingelheim. The tall square tower adjoining it is called Boosenburg. Another castle, the *Brömserhof*, near the middle of the town, was the family residence of the knightly race of Brömser, long since extinct. "Tradition says that one of these knights, Brömser of Rüdesheim, on repairing to Palestine, signalised himself by destroying a dragon, which was the terror of the Christian army. No sooner had he accomplished it than he was taken prisoner by the Saracens; and while languishing in captivity he made a vow, that, if ever he returned to his castle of Rüdesheim, he would devote his only daughter Gisela to the church. He arrived at length, a pilgrim, at his castle, and was met by his daughter, now grown into a lovely woman. Gisela loved, and was beloved by, a young knight from a neighbouring castle; and she heard with consternation her father's vow. Her tears and entreaties could not change his purpose. He threatened her with his curse if she did not obey: and, in the midst of a violent storm, she precipitated herself from the tower of the castle into the Rhine below. A fisherman found her corpse the next day in the river by the tower of Hatto: and the boatmen and vintagers at this day fancy they sometimes see the pale form of Gisela hovering about the ruined tower, and hear her voice mingling its lamentations with the mournful whistlings of the wind."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

The best quality of the famed *Rüdesheim Wine* grows upon the terraces overhanging the Rhine, close to Ehrenfels. There is a tradition that Charles the Great, remarking from his residence at Ingelheim that the snow disappeared sooner from these heights than elsewhere, and perceiving how favourable such a situation would prove for vineyards, ordered vines to be brought hither from Burgundy and Orleans. The grapes are still called Orleans. Close behind the houses of Rüdesheim grows a very good wine, called, from the position of the vineyard, Hinterhäuser. Many of the Rüdesheim vines are from 50 to 100 years old, and send forth roots 18 to 20 ft. long.

Steamferry from Rüdesheim to Bingen and Bingerbrück Stat.

l. The *Hessian - Ludwig Railroad* from Bingen to Mainz runs away from the Rhine by Ingelheim (Rte. 98).

rt. *Railway*—Rüdesheim to Biebrich, opposite Mainz, 16½ Eng. m., 5 trains daily, in less than 1 hr. Those who wish to visit the Brunnen of Nassau, on their way cross over by the steamferry from Bingen to Rüdesheim and take this more interesting road along the rt. bank of the Rhine. They should stop at Rüdesheim to see the Niederwald (if they have not visited it before); at Johannisberg to see the château and vineyard; at Hattenheim to see the old monastery of Eberbach, 2 m. out of the road. If they are bound to Schlangenbad (Rte. 95), they may turn to the l., away from the Rhine, at Eltville; if they are going to Wiesbaden they proceed on to Biebrich before they quit it; and if they wish to reach Castel and Mainz they continue by its side.

Above the Niederwald and the Rochusberg the mountains subside into gentle slopes, and the taller ridges of Taunus recede to a distance from the river. Although the succeeding district appears tame in comparison with that already passed, when viewed from the river, yet, when seen from any of the heights which command the Rheingau, it will be found to possess beauties of a softer kind, combined with a richness and cheerfulness which are well calculated to draw forth admiration.

(rt.) *Geisenheim* Stat. (*Inn:* Stadt Frankfurt), a town of 2500 Inhab., distinguished by the twin Gothic towers and spires of open work (b. 1839) of its old *Church*, restored 1836—in which is a monument to the Archbp. Elector John Philip von Schönborn, 1675. There is another famous vineyard near this, upon the hill called the Rothenberg, which is much frequented on account of its fine view.

rt. *Winkel* Stat. (Vini Cella, so called because Charlemagne's wine-cellar was situated here) and Oestrich, 2 unimportant villages. At Mittelheim, near Winkel, is a curious *church*, date 1140, with a nave and aisles all under one roof, and with a portal built of white and grey stone, in a mixed style of Moorish and middle-Italian.

rt. The very conspicuous white mansion on the heights, at some little distance from the river, is *Schloss Johannisberg*, the property of Prince Metternich, standing in the midst of the vineyards which produce the most famous of the Rhine wines. From the rly. stat. at Geisenheim a pathway crosses a few fields and vineyards to the village of Johannisberg-im-Grund, after traversing which an avenue of limes and chestnuts is reached, leading to the N. W. front of the schloss. The house, built about 1730, though seldom inhabited, was enlarged by its late owner, long prime minister of Austria. It is a plain, white building, with high slated roof and projecting wings to the garden front; but the view from the balcony and terrace is very fine. The hills rising in front — on which are perched the handsome country seats of Consul Bauer and Herr Mumms—are planted with vines and backed by dense forests, above which rises the lofty Taunus range. In the Schlosskirche is a marble monument to P. Metternich's tutor, Nic. Voght. It is difficult to obtain admittance to the cellars, which extend under the whole of the schloss. The first owners of the vineyard of Johannisberg were the monks of Fulda: it was originally attached to the Benedictine Abbey of Hersfeld, secularized in 1648. In the beginning of the present cent. it belonged to the Prince of Orange; but before it had been in his possession 3 years Napoleon made over the vineyard as a gift to Marshal Kellermann. At the close of Napoleon's war it again changed hands, and in 1816 was presented by the Emperor of Austria to Prince Metternich. The ground around is too precious as a vineyard to be laid out in gardens: no trees are allowed, as they would deprive the vines of the sun's rays; but on the N. side of the house there is a sort of wilderness planted with trees. The best wine grows close under the château, and indeed partly over the cellars. The species of vine cultivated here is the Riesling. The management of it at all seasons requires the most careful attention. The grapes are allowed to remain on the vines as long as they can hold together, and the vintage usually begins a fortnight later than anywhere else, the best vintages having been in November. The vine-grower is not satisfied with ripeness, the grape must verge to rottenness before it suits its purpose; and although much is lost in quantity by this delay in gathering, it is considered that the wine gains thereby in strength and body. So precious are the grapes that those which fall are picked off the ground with a kind of fork made for the purpose. The vine is trained so as to bring the fruit as close to the ground as possible, the warm surface materially assisting the ripening of the grape. The vines are planted 3 ft. apart, in rows 4 ft. from each other, and directly facing the sun at noon. The plants are removed after 35 years. The must remains undisturbed till Christmas, at a temperature below 12° Réaum. By this means, and the complete closing of the casks with earthenware valves supplied with water, the bouquet is retained. The extent of the vineyard is about 70 acres, and it is divided into small compartments, the produce of each of which is put into separate casks: even in the best years there is considerable difference in the value of different casks. Its produce amounts in good years to about 45 butts (called stücks), each of 7½ ohms, and the 60 stück, produced in 1857, realized by auction 12,000*l.* The

[N. G.]

estate includes a farm of 325 acres, and 25 head of cattle are kept for their manure. The Director, who conducts you over the vineyard, receives no fee, but expects you to drink a bottle of his wine, costing from 4 fl. to 20 fl. The produce of the Schlossberg is alone entitled to the name of Schloss Johannisberger; but excellent wine, all called Johannisberg, is yielded by the Höhle on the N. and the Klause vineyard, at the foot of the schloss, by the Winkel and Hasensprung vineyards to the E., and by the Dachsberg, which is the most northerly vineyard, and consists of 7 acres excavated at great cost, in 10 years, out of the solid rock, and covered with 3 ft. of soil carried to the spot. The four kinds of Johannisberger known to commerce are—the Cabinet (or selected wine from the schloss), Schloss, Klause, and Dorf.

The Rhine here attains its greatest breadth, 2000 ft., spreading itself out to about double the width which it has below Rüdesheim; at Cologne it is only 1300 ft. broad, and at Wesel only 1500 ft. In the middle of its channel are numerous small islands extending all the way up to Mayence.

rt. Count Schönborn's schloss, *Reichartshausen*, a short distance below the village of *Hattenheim* (1000 Inhab.), contains an interesting collection of paintings, chiefly modern.

rt. A little higher up the river, upon the hill of Strahlenberg, grows the famous *Markobrunner* wine, so named from a small spring or fountain close to the high road, which here runs on the borders of the river.

The nobles of the Rheingau, once so numerous, rich, and powerful, are greatly diminished in number and wealth. The chief of those ancient families still residing on its banks are the Counts Ingelheim, Schönborn, and Elz; these, with Prince Metternich, possess the best vineyards on the Rhine.

(rt.) At *Erbach* (*Inn:* Engel), hid from the steamboat by an island, is *Schloss Reinhartshausen*, belonging to Princess Mary Anne of the Netherlands, containing a collection of paintings and sculpture.

(rt.) An excursion may be made either from Hattenheim (2½ m.), or from Erbach (3 m.) (*Inn:* Engel), a small village, to the Cistercian **Abbey of Eberbach**, once the most considerable monastic establishment on the Rhine. It is prettily situated at the foot of the hills, in a sheltered nook, nearly surrounded by woods, which, sweeping down the slopes, spread themselves like a mantle around it. It was founded in 1131, by St. Bernard de Clairvaux, the preacher of the second Crusade. While he rambled about in doubt where to fix his monastery, a boar (Germ. eber) issuing out of a thicket indicated with his snout the spot upon which the church was afterwards reared. The monks of St. Bernard were famed for their riches and hospitality;—the Order possessed in the Rheingau, and within a space of 3 leagues, no less than 6 convents — Zufenthal, Eberbach, Gottesthal, Eibingen, Nothgottes, and Marienhausen; they were besides the owners of the Steinberg vineyard, and used to export its produce in vessels of their own down the Rhine to Cologne. The Swedish minister and general, Oxenstierna, took up his winter quarters in the convent 1631. The abbey was securlized in 1803, and was used as a prison from 1811 until recently. The *Churches* are very pure specimens of the Romanesque style. The oldest, a small building, supported by 2 rows of slender columns, is probably part of the first foundation of St. Bernard. It is now occupied by winepresses, and some of the best Rhine wines are made in it. The larger Church, Kloster Kirche, was built 1186: it is of severe architecture, and has been restored. There are many monuments, especially of the Katzenellnbogens and Steins (de Lapide); one of a knight, "amicus fidelis hujus monast." MCCC.; also of Abbots and Archbishops of Mayence, Gerlach (1371), and Adolpf II. von Nassau (1747). The former *refectory*, a large vaulted 13th-cent. Gothic apartment, divided into three aisles and dimly lighted, is fitted with 10 colossal presses, fine specimens of 17th-cent. joiner's work with modern iron screws. The vineyards and the convent belonged

until 1866 to the Duke of Nassau; but the cellars do not now contain any older wines than 1868, as the Duke sent his stock of Cabinet wines across the French frontier when the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 broke out. The Chapter-house, of the 15th cent., also merits notice. The vaults under these buildings are used as cellars.

The celebrated *Steinberg vineyard*, once the property of the monks of Eberbach, now of Prussia, lies upon the slope of the hill, close to the convent, surrounded by a massive wall. The wine produced from it is esteemed quite as much as Johannisberg, distant not more than 4 m., as the crow flies, from it; and the culture of it is managed with even greater care and cost than that vineyard.

From Hattenheim a winding footpath leads beside the Eberbach in about ¼ hr. to the Steinberg, which is a long, irregularly shaped hill, upwards of 66 acres in extent, enjoying the favourable S.W. aspect, sheltered on the N. by forests, and on the E. by a belt of fir-trees and the extensive buildings of the abbey farm. This farm comprises 370 acres, and is kept up mainly for the manure from the cattle, as the vines require manuring once in three years. The vineyard consists of 12 plots; that at the N. end, of about 9 acres, and called the Rose-garden, is the most sheltered and yields the best wine. The Riesling grape is alone used, and some of the vines are 60 years old, though the majority are much younger. When the old vines are rooted up, the ground is allowed to lie fallow for three years, and the new vines do not bear until the fourth year. The *auslese*, or selected wine, is made from the ripest berries, which are separately picked when the bunch itself is cut off. The average produce is about 40 butts (stücks), and some of the Cabinet wine of 1868 has fetched at the rate of 30s. a bottle.

From the *Moss-house on the Bos*, a neighbouring height, a view is obtained which the author of the 'Bubbles' calls "the finest he had witnessed in this country."]

At the top of the hill above Eberbach is the *Staats Irrenhaus*, an enormous Lunatic Asylum.

l. In the distance, on the top of the hill, nearly opposite, or on a line with Hattenheim, may be discerned Ingelheim, the favourite residence of Charlemagne, now a poor village. (Rte. 98.)

Charlemagne used to resort from Ingelheim to the low islands in the middle of the Rhine to fish.

rt. The large building between Erbach and Eltville is the Draiser Hof, once an appendage to the abbey of Eberbach.

† rt. **Eltville** Stat. (Alta villa) (*Inns:* Rheinbahn Hotel, at the stat.; Rheingauer Hof; Engel) is the chief town of the Rheingau. It has 3000 Inhab., is conspicuous from its situation in the midst of the finest Rhine vineyards, and picturesque from its Gothic towers. The lofty *Watch-Tower* surmounted by 4 turrets, at the upper end of the town, is part of the castle built in the 14th cent. by the Archbishops of Mainz, who often retired hither to escape from their own citizens of Mayence. Here Günther of Schwarzburg, besieged by his rival Charles IV., resigned the German crown, 1349, and died, probably of poison. Around the town are many handsome villas and country-seats of the German noblesse. In that of Graf von Elz are some good pictures—a fine *Domenichino*, Susanna in the Bath.

In the pretty valley behind Eltville lies the village of *Kiedrich*, a place of pilgrimage, with a beautiful Gothic *Chapel of St. Michael*, built 1440, restored 1858, conspicuous for its open-work turret. In St. Valentin Church, built 1275, is some curious woodwork and original galleries coeval with the building. The tower of Scharfenstein, once the residence of the Archbps. of Mainz, rises above Kiedrich. The *Gräfenberg* wine is produced here.

Omnibus several times a day from Eltville Stat. to (1 hr.) *Schlangenbad* and (2 hrs.) *Schwalbach* (see Rte. 95). A bridle-path through the woods, 6 m. to Schlangenbad.

The ch. tower of *Rauenthal*, overlooking a *vineyard* of some repute, crowns a hill, from which is seen one of the most extensive *Panoramas* of the Rhine valley.

rt. *Nieder-Walluf* Stat. (*Inn:* Schwan). At the end of the Walldaffthal, about 4 m. N.W., lies Rauenthal, famous for its wine and its view.

rt. *Schierstein* Stat. is a village with more than 1300 Inhab.

Here ends the Rheingau, "the Bacchanalian Paradise," which, bounded by the Taunus hills on one side, and by the Rhine on the other, extends along the rt. bank of the river as far down as Lorch. It was given to the Abps. of Mainz by a Carolingian king, and was protected by a wall and ditch, some portion of which may still be seen near Biebrich. A road turns off here to Schlangenbad, 8 m. (Rte. 95.)

[rt. About 4 m. behind Schierstein is the village of *Frauenstein*, with ruined castle and enormous lime-tree.]

l. *Mosbach* Stat., close to Biebrich. Passengers proceed to Wiesbaden direct; also to Frankfurt. ¼ m. on rt., at the river's side, is

† rt. **Biebrich** Stat. (*Inns:* H. de l'Europe, clean, civil people; Rheinischer Hof). *The Schloss*, a summer residence of the Duke of Nassau down to 1866, of red sandstone, with a circular projection in the centre, is one of the handsomest palaces on the Rhine, though now deserted. The interior is remarkable only for the splendour and taste with which it is fitted up, and for the views up and down the Rhine. The *gardens* behind, of great extent and once very pretty, are no longer kept up, and have run into a wilderness. They were famous for their white and red chestnuts, and contain some fine ornamental timber. In the miniature castle of Mosbach, within their circuit, on the bank of a small artificial lake, a number of Roman antiquities and monuments of the Counts of Katzanellenbogen are preserved.

Biebrich, united with Mosbach, now forms a considerable town of 4700 Inhab. At the upper end, on the Rhine, is a large barrack. Above this, the rt. as well as the l. bank of the Rhine belongs to Hessen-Darmstadt. *English Ch. Service* on Sundays in the Ducal chapel. *Passengers bound for Frankfurt or Wiesbaden may disembark* here, and take the train to Wiesbaden in 10 min., and to Frankfurt in 1¼ hr., saving thereby half an hour's détour by the river and detention at Mainz.

The red towers of Mainz (l.) now appear in sight, surrounded by fortifications, connected by a bridge of boats over the Rhine with

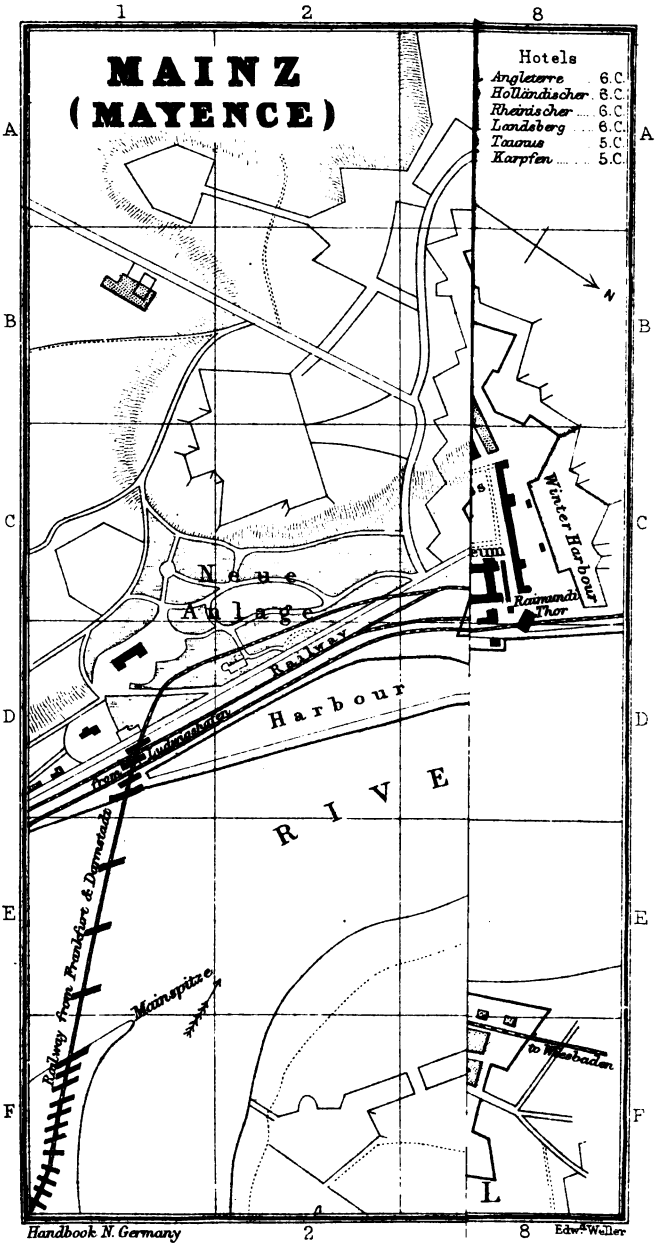
† rt. *Castel* Junct. Stat., its fortified suburb and tête de pont (Barth's *Inn*, good; Taunus H.,—both close to the railway).

† l. **Mainz** Junct. Stat. (Fr. Mayence). *Inns:* 1st class: Englischer Hof, good and comfortable, suited to English travellers; *Holländischer Hof, good; *Rheinischer Hof: these three hotels are on the Quay, facing the Rhine. 2nd class: Landsberg. At Castel, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, near the Railway Stat., *Taunus H.

The Landing-places of the Steamers of the Lower Rhine are below the Boat-bridge, nearly a mile from the Darmstadt and Frankfurt Rly. Stat.

This is the most considerable and important town in the dominions of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt; but, as the chief and strongest fortress of the German Empire, it is garrisoned by 8500 Prussian troops since 1866. It lies on the l. bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite the junction of the Main. It has 49,100 Inhab.

Upon the Quay, traversed by the Rly. trains, where the steamer stops, are 4 large red buildings—the *Kurfürstliche Schloss*, or ancient *Palace of the Electors* of Mainz, now the *Museum* (see below); the Grossherzogliches Schloss, originally *Deutsch-ordens-haus* (Teutonic House)—it was occupied by Napoleon I., and is the palace of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and of Prince Louis, and has become the palace of the governor of the fortress; the *Barrack*, a huge edifice, forming


MAINZ
(MAYENCE)
Hotels
Angleterre 6.C.
Holländischer 6.C.
Rheinischer 6.C.
Landsberg 6.C.
Taunus 5.C.
Karpfen 5.C.
N
Winter Harbour
Raimundi Thor
Neue Anlage
Railway
Harbour
Ludwigsbahn
RIVE
Railway from Frankfort & Darmstadt
Mainspitze
to Wiesbaden
1
2
8
A
B
C
D
E
F
L

one side of the Schloss Platz; and the *Arsenal*.

The **Cathedral of St. Albinus* (open up to 11.30 A.M., and from 3 to 6 P.M., at other times apply at the S.W. door), a vast building of red sandstone, blocked up on all sides but the E. by mean houses, in the massive round-arched style, interesting for its great antiquity, having been begun in the 10th and finished in the 11th cent. The building is undergoing repair, and has suffered so much at different times from conflagrations, from the Prussian bombardment of 1793, and afterwards (1813) from having been converted into a barrack and magazine by the French, that the only portion of the original structure remaining in a tolerably perfect state is the E. apse, flanked by 2 circular towers (978–1137). The octagonal tower (Pfarrthurm) at the E. end has been surmounted with a cupola of cast iron 70 ft. high, designed by Moller. This ch., as well as those of Worms, Trèves, and Spire, has a double choir and high altars both at the E. and W. ends, and transepts. The W. choir dates from 1200—1239: the side chapels on the N. side were added 1291, those on the S. 1332. The most beautiful of them, that of All Saints, containing a very fine window, was built 1317. The double chapel of St. Gothard, adjoining the N.W. transept, was built 1136.

The interior, well restored and richly painted, 1864, at the cost of the citizens, is filled with *Monuments* of Archiepiscopal Electors of Mainz; the greater number, placed upright against the piers and walls, are interesting illustrations of the progress and decay of the temporal power of the German church. The Archbishops of Mainz had the right of placing the crown on the head of the German Kings, and they are sometimes represented on their tombs in that act. That of Archbp. Peter von Asfeld (1305—1320) bears, in addition to his own effigy rudely carved, those of the Emperors Henry VII. and Louis the Bavarian, and John King of Bohemia, all of whom he had crowned; but, while his figure is on a scale as large as life, theirs are only half the size, and appear like children beside him: also Archbishop Siegfried of Eppstein (1249) is crowning King William of Holland and Raspe of Thuringia.

The monuments best worth notice in point of art are the following, dating at the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th cent.: Prince Albert of Saxony, 1484; Dean Bernhard von Breidenbach, 1497, executed with great truth of expression and most delicate finish; Archbishop Berthold of Henneberg, 1504, still more pure in style; Archbp. Jacob of Liebenstein (1508), and Uriel of Gemmingen. Among those of later date we may mention that of General Lamberg (1689), in a full-bottomed wig, being squeezed down into a marble trunk by Death! Three other monuments deserve mention on account of the persons whose memories they record. One is that of Fastrada, third wife of Charlemagne (794), by the side of the *Beautiful Doorway* leading into the fine Gothic *cloisters* (date 1397-1412), and has been restored. Another is the tomb of the Minstrel or Meistensänger Frauenlob, "Praise the Ladies." His real name was Heinrich von Meissen. He was a canon of Mainz cathedral, and so great a favourite of the fair sex, that his bier was supported to the grave by eight ladies, who poured over it libations of wine at the same time that they bathed it with their tears. His monument, a plain red tombstone, stands against the wall of the cloisters. It bears his portrait in low relief, copied (1783) from the original, which was destroyed by the carelessness of some workmen. A more worthy monument from *Schwanthaler's* chisel was erected in 1843 to the "Ladies' Minstrel," by the ladies of Mainz. On the N. side of the nave is a red sandstone monument, erected 1357, to *St. Boniface*, the Apostle of Germany, and first Archbp. of Mainz. He was an Englishman named Winfrith, born at Crediton, in Devonshire, 680, and became a monk in the Benedictine Abbey of Nutsall, near Winchester, in which, in the beginning of the 8th cent., he taught poetry, history, rhetoric, and the Holy Scriptures. He left his country, with 11 other monks, to preach the Gospel to the barbarous nations of Germany; in

the course of his mission he converted more than 100,000 heathens; his missionary labours, interrupted only by 3 short visits to Rome, lasted more than 30 years, and extended from the Elbe to the Rhine, and from the Alps to the ocean. In 755 he was martyred by the heathen Frisians. Until 1801 the See of Mainz remained the head church of Germany.

Obs. also the *Easter-Sepulchre*, figures life-size, a fine specimen of mediæval sculpture—the *pulpit*, a modern restoration; the figures of the Apostles are copied from those by Peter Vischer at Nuremberg. An ancient font of lead, formerly gilt (1328), behind the eastern altar, and the *brazen doors* opening into the Market-place (called Speise Markt), on the N. side of the cathedral, also deserve notice; they were brought from the ruined Liebfrauenkirche, and are as old as the 10th cent. In 1135 Archbp. Adalbert I. caused to be engraved on the upper valves of the doors an edict, by which he conferred various important privileges upon the town in consideration of the aid which the citizens, his subjects, had afforded him, in rescuing him out of the hands of the Emperor. They procured his release from prison by seizing on the person of the Emperor, and detaining him as a hostage until their own lord was delivered up. The *crypt* has been cleared out, and is a good specimen of pure Gothic of the second half of the 12th cent.

In the *sacristy* are preserved two very ancient chalices, probably of the 10th cent.; one, the gift of Archbishop Willigis, is an example of Byzantine art.

The Elector of Mainz, who was also Archbishop, was the primate and first spiritual prince of the German empire; he presided at Diets, and at the election of Emperor, where he exercised very powerful influence; so that one Primate, Werner, on proposing a candidate, is reported to have added, "I have others in my pocket." His dominions comprehended 150 German square miles, with a population of 400,000 souls, and a revenue of 1½ million of florins. He maintained a bodyguard of 2000 men and a squadron of hussars.

The Cathedral Chapter, supported by its enormous revenues, lived a jovial life, as may be gathered from the answer they returned to the Pope, who had reproved them for their worldly and luxurious habits: "We have more wine than is needed for the mass, and not enough to turn our mills with." None but men of gentle blood were admitted into this Chapter.

St. Stephen's Ch. (in the S.W. part of the town), built 1317, has a nave and 2 aisles of nearly equal height: the cloister is of the 15th cent. It contains some old paintings on gold grounds and numerous monuments. Its tower commands the best view of Mayence. If you ring the bell at the bottom, the küster who lives above will let down the key in a slipper by a line so that you can let yourself in.

The *Museum* (open Wed. 2 to 5, Sund. 10 to 1; at other times ticket required, 1 mk.) in the ancient Kurfürstliches Schloss (close to the Rhine, and at the end of the long street called Die grosse Bleiche). The collections consist of—1. *Paintings*, of no great excellence. The best works are—Christ and the Four Penitents, David, the Magdalen, the Prodigal Son, and the Penitent Thief, by *Otto Vennius*;—A Carmelite Friar receiving the habit of his order from the Virgin, *A. Caracci*;—St. Francis receiving the Stigmata (five wounds), *Guercino*;—Virgin and Child, *Lorenzo da Credi*, the gem of the collection;—St. Apollonia, *Domenichino*;—St. Andrew and St. Ursula, by *Lucas van Leyden*, or some old German master.—The Life of the Virgin, by *M. Grünewald*, is curious: also Adam and Eve, by *Albert Dürer*, but so much injured and painted over as to show few traces of the master. 2. *Antiquities*, curious, because for the most part found in the neighbourhood, such as Roman altars, votive tablets, and inscriptions bearing the names of the legions stationed on this spot; also several capitals of columns from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, in the style of Roman architecture, being, perhaps, the plunder of ancient buildings in Italy;

some fragments of sculpture from the venerable Kaufhaus, pulled down without cause in 1805; and a model of the double stone bridge which Napoleon proposed to throw over the Rhine here. The *Town Library* is a very respectable collection (100,000 vols.), where are preserved some interesting specimens of the earliest printing, 1459-62.

The *Theatre*, only open in winter, is a handsome building designed by Moller, after the classical model of the theatres of the ancients, in which the outer form bears some relation to the interior. It is situated in the Gutemberg's Platz, through which runs the wide and handsome principal street of the town, the Ludwig's-strasse.

The *Public Garden* (neue Anlage) outside the fortifications, on the S., beyond the Neues Thor, and nearly opposite the mouth of the Main, commands a beautiful view of the junction of the Main and Rhine (Mainspitze), of the town of Mainz, the fine rly. bridge, with passing trains, the vineyards of Hochheim, Wiesbaden with its golden pinnacles, the Rheingau, and the distant range of the Taunus. The excellent military bands of the garrison play here on Wednesday, between 5 and 8 P.M. The café, at one extremity of the garden, forms the favourite evening resort of the inhabitants in summer.

The military bands may be heard also on parade on the Schiller Platz, Wednesday, at 12.

Another good view may be had from the top of the *Tower of Drusus*, an ancient Roman structure, believed to be the tomb of Drusus, stepson of Augustus, and founder of Mainz, raised to his memory by the 2nd and 14th Legions, B.C. 9, 8, 7 (exercitus honorarium tumulum excitavit—Sueton. Claud. i.). From mutilation or decay, its base is now reduced to smaller dimensions than the upper part, and it is vulgarly known by the name *Eichelstein*. All the external masonry has long since been stripped off, and the passage for the staircase leading to the top was drilled through the solid mass in 1689. It stands within the *Citadel*, but is readily shown by one of the soldiers. Fee, 50 pf.

Mainz was originally a Roman frontier fortress. It owes its existence to the camp which Drusus pitched here, which he afterwards converted into a permanent bulwark against the Germans beyond the Rhine. It became the most important of that chain of fortresses which he built along the Rhine, and which were the germs of most of the large towns now existing on that river. Excavations made in forming new fortifications have laid bare the foundations of the original Roman *Castellum Moguntiacum* of Drusus, and show that it was an oblong square, with flanking towers, planted on the eminence overlooking the confluence of the Main.

Though Mainz is reduced from its former wealth and splendour by the fortunes of war, it ought not to be regarded merely as a dull garrison town. The world is indebted to this city for two things which have had the greatest influence in effecting human improvement—the liberation of trade from the exactions of the feudal aristocracy, and the *Printing Press*. It was a citizen of Mainz, Arnold of Walboten, who first suggested the plan of freeing commerce from the oppression of the knightly highwaymen, with whose strongholds the whole Continent was overspread at the beginning of the 13th cent., by a confederation of cities which led to the formation of the Rhenish League, 1247. This same Walboten deserves to be held in grateful remembrance by every Rhine tourist; since many of the ruined castles which line its banks were reduced to their present picturesque condition at his instigation, and under the energetic rule of Rudolf of Habsburg, as being the haunts and strongholds of tyranny and rapine.

John Gansfleisch (literally, goose-flesh), called *Gutemberg*, the inventor of moveable types, was born, between 1393 and 1400, in the corner house between the Emmeran Str. and the Pfandhaus Str. In 1837 a *bronze statue of Gutemberg*, modelled by Thorwaldsen, and cast at Paris, was erected in the open space opposite the Theatre, by subscriptions from all parts of

Europe. The pedestal is adorned with 2 bronze bas-reliefs by Barth, representing the process of printing. Gutemberg's house no longer exists; but upon its site stands the *Civil Casino*, a club or reading-room at the end of the Schuster Gasse. His *first* printing-office, from 1443 to 1450, is the house called Hof zum Jungen, or *Färberhof*.

A bronze *Statue of Schiller*, by Scholl, was erected 1862, on the Schiller Platz (formerly Thiermarkt), now connected with the height called Kastrich by a broad avenue, opened out by the explosion of a powder-magazine in 1857, and covered with fine buildings.

English Church in the Clara Strasse.

Near the village of *Zahlbach*, about a mile beyond the Gauthor, on the rt., are considerable remains of a *Roman aqueduct* nearly 3000 ft. long, which conveyed water to supply the garrison from a spring 5 miles off; 62 piers, some 30 ft. high, remain, but it is said to have originally consisted of 500. In a grove near these piers some Roman tombstones mark the site of a cemetery.

Mainz carries on a great trade in corn brought out of Bavaria and Central Germany, and shipped down the Rhine; also in timber, and there is a considerable manufacture of leather shoes, cheap furniture. &c.

Excellent *Hochheimer* and *Rhine wine* may be procured at the house of Hoffman.

The demolition of the old fortifications and the substitution of a new enceinte (with several powerful dedetached forts outside) has annexed a large plot of ground to the town, which is being built over, and forming a new quarter.

A *bridge* of boats, 1666 ft. long, over the Rhine, unites Mainz to Cassel, or Castel (Castellum Drusi), a busy and flourishing suburb, strongly fortified as a tête de pont. At the extremity of the bridge a bomb-proof block-house serves in time of peace as a barrack; but in case of war the roof can be removed, and the upper platform mounted with cannon. There is a heavy toll for carriages passing the bridge.

A permanent *Railway-bridge* was thrown across the Rhine 1862, to convey across to the tongue of land called Mainspitze, the rlys. to Frankfurt, Darmstadt, and Aschaffenburg. It is 1212 ft. long, and cost 3 million florins.

On the Mainspitze is a strong modern *Fort*, in the place of one erected by Gustavus Adolphus, to command both rivers.

Railways—Station at Castel on rt. bank of the Rhine (Rte. 99);—to Frankfurt in 1 hr.;—to Wiesbaden by Biebrich in 16 min.

Station in Mayence on the Rhine Quay, at the upper end of the town;—to Frankfurt by Bischofsheim;—to Mannheim and Heidelberg, by Worms and Speier;—to Forbach and Paris (Rte. 101);—to Bingen, Coblenz, and Cologne;—to Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg.

N.B. *A Ferry Steamer* plies across the Rhine between the Rly. Stat. at Mainz and that at Castel.

Steamboats go from Mainz several times a day to Coblenz and Cologne, twice a day to Mannheim during summer (see Rte. 102). N.B. 5 hrs. to Mannheim instead of 2 hrs. by rly.

ROUTE 39.

THE AHR VALLEY.—REMAGEN TO AHRWEILER AND ALTENAHR.

Diligence from *Remagen* or *Sinzig* to Ahrweiler, 10 m., several times a day, in 1¾ hr.; thence to Altenahr (8 m.) once daily, in 1½ hr.

The scenery of the Ahr valley, be-

tween Ahrweiler and Altenahr, possesses considerable beauty, though tame compared with that of the Rhine. By means of excellent roads it may be explored with ease.

A carriage may be hired at the Rly. Station in Remagen, with 2 horses, to Altenahr and back, for 13 to 15 mks., tolls and driver included.

A passenger leaving the railway or steamer at Remagen, after seeing the church on the Apollinarisberg may walk over the shoulder of the hill of Landskrone, and join the carriage-road at Heppingen, 4½ m.

The road on the l. bank of the Rhine as far as Remagen is described Rte. 37.

Between Remagen and Sinzig the Ahr in summer often dries up to a mere thread, but, swelling in winter to a furious torrent, enters the Rhine. A carriage-road, turning off abruptly at the bridge of Sinzig, ascends the valley along the l. bank of the stream, passing Bodendorf, Lohrsdorf, and Heppingen; bending round and under the basalt-capped hill of *Landskrone* (550 ft.) The ruined walls on its summit are those of a castle, built 1205 by Philip of Hohenstaufen during the war between him and Otto of Brunswick for the German crown, 1198-1208. It was destroyed by the French 1689; only its *Chapel* escaped, partially built over a cave lined with basaltic columns, which serves as sacristy. There is a good view of the winding Ahr, the Eifel, castle Olbrüch, and Seven Mountains.

8 m. from Remagen, between *Heppingen* and Ahrweiler, is

Bad Neuenahr (*Inns:* Kurhaus, with the Mariensprudel H. in connection with it, good, but noisy; excellent table-d'hôte; Simson's Victoria H., good. *Boarding Houses*, Merl; Pasch; Villa Humboldt,—landlady speaks English). It consists of 2 villages, *Beul* on rt., and *Wadenheim* on l. bank of the river Ahr. A warm mineral spring was discovered here, 1858, resembling those of Ems and Vichy, and baths have been erected on the rt. bank of the river. The waters, 80°-104° Fahr., are very efficacious in diseases of the lungs, gout, and scrofula. The *Hotel and Bath Establishment* are well provided for the wants of invalids. Dr. R. Schmitz is physician here. 2000 visitors resort hither in a season. *English Church Service* performed by a resident chaplain on Sundays. 700 ft. above the baths rises the ruined *Castle of Neuenahr*, commanding a fine view, embracing Cologne and the Rhine. Ahrweiler is 2½ m. from this. Below Ahrweiler the valley is a tame and open, though rich and well cultivated plain. Above it lies the gorge for which the Ahr Valley is celebrated. 1 m. from Bad Neuenahr is

Ahrweiler (*Inns:* Krone; Stern), a cheerful town of 3700 Inhab., whose chief occupation and wealth are derived from their vineyards, which cover the slopes of the valley. The situation is pretty; it is still surrounded by old walls, and is approached by 4 gates. The principal *Church* is a beautiful Gothic edifice, with a triple choir (date 1245-74). The town was burnt by the soldiers of Turenne, 1646, and suffered again from the French in 1689. The picturesque *Calvarienberg*, on the opposite side of the Ahr, is an Ursuline nunnery, and occupied by sisters from Montjoie, who keep a ladies' school. From the back of the convent a path leads up to Steinenthalskopf, 1000 ft. above the Ahr—fine view. The *gate tower* at the entrance of the town from Walporzheim is a picturesque object, well preserved externally.

At *Walporzheim* (*Inn:* St. Peter's). the first village traversed by the road after leaving Ahrweiler, the Burgundy grape is cultivated, and produces a strong red wine, which is highly prized.—Ahrbleichart (*i. e.* Bleich-roth, pale-red). Here the valley contracts, and is hemmed in by rocky cliffs. Above the road rise jagged precipices, 200 feet high, from which an isolated block, called *die bunte Kuh*, projects over the road. At *Marienthal*, to the rt. of the road, are the ruins of a convent. A footpath leads over the hills from behind the village of Dernau to Altenahr; the carriage road, now continued uninterruptedly along

the l. bank of the Ahr, passes in sight of the picturesque village of *Rech*, and under a rock crowned by the ruined *Castle of Saffenburg*, to Maischoss.

The patient toil exerted in cultivating the vine on every accessible shelf of rock up the declivities of the hills around is not surpassed in the most valuable vineyards on the Rhine. Here and at Lochmühle is the principal fishery of *Rümpchen* (minnows), the *Cyprinus phoxinus* of naturalists, which are taken in baskets placed in weirs or dams of the river. They should not exceed an inch in length, and, having been boiled in salt water, are packed in baskets made of willow bark, which imparts to them the bitter flavour for which they are esteemed. The Ahr is also celebrated for its crawfish and trout, which, however, are taken chiefly in its tributary streams.

Beyond *Lochmühle* the road avoids a bend of the river by a cutting, 40 ft. deep, through the rock (grauwacke). Before reaching Altenahr a striking scene opens out: precipices of slate-rock rise to a height of 350 ft., partly wooded, partly covered with vines, and on their highest peak are perched the ruins of the *Castle of Altenahr*, the finest object in the whole valley.

A footpath strikes off to the rt. above *Reimerzhofen*, and leads through vineyards to the *Cross*, ¾ m. walk, 350 ft. above the Ahr, the best point of view in the valley, whence the castle is well seen. A path on the opposite slope leads up to the castle, or down into Altenahr. The traveller should send on his carriage from this to Altenahr, and walk up to the cross. N.B. During the vintage, Sept. and part of Oct., this path is shut.

The precipitous rock, crowned by the castle, seems to deny all passage up the valley; the river sweeps round its base, and forms so complete a curve, that, after a course of a mile and a half, it almost returns to the same point. The Tunnel through this wall of rock, 530 ft. long, carries the road direct into

7½ m. **Altenahr** (*Inns:* * Caspari's, good and clean; Rheinischer Hof, on the river-bank) is a village of 400 Inhab. Ascend to the ruined *Castle of Altenahr*, 600 ft. above the river; the view will reward the trouble. It belonged to the Counts of the Ahr and of Hochstaden, one of whom was Archbp. Conrad, rebuilder of Cologne Cathedral.

Travellers having come to Altenahr in a carriage, or being unable to walk, will retrace their steps to the Rhine. A moderately good walker may cross the hills by a bridle-road, which, by the directions given below, he can easily find without a guide, provided he can speak a little German, from the vale of the Ahr to the abbey of Laach (7 stunden = 20 miles) (Rte. 40), whence he should return to the Rhine through the pretty valley of Brohl, which ought not to be missed.

The carriage-road from Altenahr up the valley proceeds by way of Altenburg, situated under a singular isolated rock, formerly crowned by a castle of the lords of the Ahr. The castle of Kreuzberg, with the village of the same name, presents a striking point of view, and the church of Pützfeld, perched up in the rocks, with a singularly high steeple, is also very picturesque. The road continues through Brück and Hönningen to

6 m. *Dümpelfeld*, where the road leaves the Ahr, and the traveller proceeding to Treves quits that river.

6 m. *Adenau* (*Inn:* Halber-Mond), a town of 1200 Inhab., on one of the tributaries of the Ahr, under the two highest hills of the Eifel, both capped with basalt—the Hohe-Acht, 2434 ft., and the Nürberg, 2118 ft. About 6 m. distant are the ruins of the castle of *Nürberg*, built of hard black basalt, the finest and most extensive feudal stronghold in the Eifel. The key is kept in the hamlet below. Fine view. From here the traveller may find his way to Mayen (Rte. 40), passing another old castle, *Virneburg*, whose lords in ancient days, besides other possessions, were the proprietors of 23 villages.

The carriage-road to Laach (10½ m.), and Andernach (15 m.) crosses the shoulder of the Hohe-Acht by Kalten-

born (3 m.), Leembach (3 m.), and Kempenich (3 m.). A carriage from Adenau costs about 20 mks.

Diligence: Adenau to Blankenheim Stat. on Treves and Düren Rly. (Rte. 45).

ROUTE 40.

THE LOWER EIFEL.—BROHL ON THE RHINE TO THE LAKE OF LAACH, MAYEN, AND LÜTZERATH.

At *Brohl* Stat. of the Rhenish Rly. (Rte. 37) waggonettes and other carriages may be hired. To Laach Abbey is a drive of 9 m., requiring 2½ hrs., the latter part of the road being sand, and up hill.

The pretty narrow valley of Brohl lies between low slate hills, which at some early period of the earth's existence has been filled with a volcanic deposit of tufa and calc-sinter. The cliffs, rising to a height of 50 to 100 ft., and picturesquely draped with climbing plants, have for ages been mined and quarried for the terras or tuff which is ground and exported in large quantities to Holland, to make a cement which sets under water.

At Brohl village (*Inn*: Stern, on the high road) is a paper-mill, and the valley is studded with mills for grinding the trass, and honeycombed with drifts and galleries made in mining it.

The *Castle of Schweppenburg*, once belonging to the counts of Metternich, rises on a knoll athwart the valley.

Numerous jets of carbonic gas issue out of the rocks, and impregnate the water of the springs which feed the Brohlbach. One of these is

4½ m. The *spring of Tönnistein*, whose agreeable mineral water resembles those of Selters. A sort of Temple has been raised above the same, and a Kurhaus and *Inn* erected on the spot.

At Tönnistein the road to Laach turns out of the Brohlthal, diverging into an upland valley whose scenery is tame. It passes the extensive ruins of the *Convent of St. Antony*, burnt by the French, who pocketed the revenues, 1803.

2¼ m. *Wassenach*, a small village lying at the foot of the hills, whose interior includes the lake of Laach, and having a humble inn.

A continued ascent from the village, followed by a descent through woods, leads to the margin of the *Laacher See*, a very singular lake, of a nearly circular form, supposed to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano, and nearly resembling the crater lake of Bolsena, in Italy. It lies 666 ft. above the Rhine, is about 1⅝ m. long, and about 1½ m. broad, its area being 1300 acres. The depth increases towards the centre, where a plumb-line sinks to 214 ft. A jet of carbonic acid gas issues from a scarcely perceptible opening on the N.E. side of the lake opposite the Abbey. It is the only remaining symptom of the volcanic action once so powerful in this district. Bodies of birds, squirrels, bats, toads, &c., have been found in a pit near this jet, killed by the noxious vapours, which resemble those of the Grotto del Cane, in Italy. The Laacher See is fed by numerous springs below the surface, which keep its basin constantly filled. It has no natural outlet; but the superfluous waters are carried off through a subterranean canal or *emissary*, nearly 1 m. long, cut by the monks in the 12th century, after an inundation which threatened to overwhelm the abbey.

The appearance of the deep blue lake, hemmed in on all sides by a ridge of

hills completely covered with rich crops and wood down to the water's edge, is exceedingly pleasing as well as singular. On a near examination its banks will be found to be scattered over with masses of scoriæ, cinders, ashes, and pumice, and other volcanic products. On a gentle slope, in a quiet secluded nook, shut out as it were from the whole world, lies the deserted

3 m. ***Abbey of Laach**, a picturesque object, and one of the most perfect examples of Rhenish architecture. It was originally a very wealthy Benedictine Convent. There were fifty-two monks at the time of its suppression by the French, when its revenue was sequestrated and it was sold, together with the lake and woods adjoining, for only 40,000 thalers. The *Church*, a Romanesque building, only 215 ft. long by 62 ft. wide, but complete in plan, with a choir at both E. and W. ends, apsidal terminations, surmounted by 5 towers and an octagon, was built between 1093 and 1156. It is entered at the W. end through a cloister. The interior possesses little interest. It has stood empty and unused since the French republican invasions. The tomb of the founder, Pfalzgraf Henry II., stands at the W. end, his effigy of wood, in his princely mantle and hat, bears in his hand the model of the ch. The *Cloisters*, which form also the entrance vestibule of the ch., are a very interesting feature, from the elegance and sharpness of the mouldings of the door, and cornices, and of the capitals. The cloister windows are of 3 or 4 narrow circ. arches resting on double marble shafts. At the E. end is a crypt. There is a fair *Inn* near the abbey (Maria Laach), which will furnish tackle for pike fishing and a tolerable dinner.

The very extensive convent buildings were lately in the possession of the Jesuits, who in 1872 built a large seminary or college on the opposite shore, from which they were expelled by Prince Bismarck, 1873.

The traveller may return to the Rhine by way of Wassenach to Andernach, but it is a rough cross road, a drive of about 2½ hrs.; but if he has time, from Kloster Laach he should visit the great

Millstone Quarries of Nieder-Mendig, 3 m. S.E. of the abbey, which have been worked, it is supposed, for 2000 years. The hard porous lava or black basalt, which was probably a stream from one of the neighbouring volcanoes, extending nearly 5 m. in length by 3 in breadth, has here been hollowed out by the quarriers of millstones into funnel-shaped pits, from the bottom of which spacious subterranean caverns ramify, deserving by all means to be explored with torches. The lava separates into gigantic columns from 15 to 40 ft. high, by natural seams or fissures, and some of them are left to support the roof. The icy cold temperature of these caverns makes them invaluable for *Beer Cellars*.

The *Rausch*, near the village of Pleidt, is a romantic fall of the Nette river, worth a visit, 10 min. off the road, near a mill. About 2 m. S.W. of Laach are the cave-like excavations of Bell, whence oven-stone (*pierre au four*) is obtained. The direct road from Mendig to Coblenz (14 m.) passes the Ch. of St. Genovefa.

A tolerable road leads from Mendig to Mayen, along the banks of the Nette, passing the interesting and well-preserved ***Castle of Burresheim**, retaining much old furniture, tapestries, &c., under the Hoch Simmer, a volcanic mountain. There are many other fine old ruined castles in the Eifel, as Virneburg and Olbrück, whose donjon measures 45 ft. by 30 at its base, and it has a tower 170 feet high. *Wernerseck* and Manderscheid (Rte. 45) are two more remarkable castles.

3 m. *Mayen* (*Inns:* Post; Kohlhaus) is a picturesque and ancient town, 6 m. from Laach, through Bell and Ettringen, surrounded by its old *walls*, and retaining 2 *gateways*, in the midst of orchards and gardens. There are many millstone quarries near it. *Schnellpost* twice daily to Coblenz in 3 hrs.; to Neuwied Stat. in 2½ hrs.

From Mayen the traveller has the choice of the following routes:—1. By

Polch to Münster-Maifeld, Schloss Elz, Treis, and Carden, where he will find himself in the most beautiful part of the Mosel, and may ascend that river to Treves, or descend to Coblenz. Starting from Mayen very early in the morning, and proceeding through Collig to Pillig and Schloss Pyrmont in a carriage, the traveller may, after inspecting Schloss Pyrmont, walk across the country to Schloss Elz, see that, and, descending the valley of the Elz, reach Moselkern in time for the steamer descending to Coblenz. 2. The high post-road to Treves and Coblenz (Rte. 41). 3. If he take an interest in geology, he may proceed by a rough cross-road to the mountain called "Hohe Acht," near Kaleborn, 2200 feet above the sea, commanding from its summit a most extensive view. He will find a road leading thence to Lützerath and Bertrich (Rte. 41), to Ahrweiler (Rte. 39), and to the Upper Eifel (Rte. 45).

ROUTE 41.

COBLENZ TO TREVES [BERTRICH BATHS].

71 Eng. m.

Rly. in progress.

Schnellpost twice daily in 15 hrs.; one by way of Mayen, the other *viâ* Polch. With extra post the distance may be travelled easily in 12. *Schnellpost* daily to Münster-Maifeld. The road, though very hilly, is good, and the country (especially in the neighbourhood of Lützerath) not unpicturesque. Within a short distance, between the road and the Mosel, there are some charming scenes. As there is no post-road along the banks of the Mosel, the best way to explore its beauties is to ascend or descend it in the steamer. (Rte. 42.)

Upon the first stage from Coblenz to Treves lie many unimportant villages; but the first of them, Metternich, gives its name to a family now known all over Europe.

12 m. *Polch*, an old village of 2700 Inhab.

[The small town of *Münster-Maifeld* (*Inn:* Mayfelder Hof; no good inn) lies about 5 m. to the S., in a beautiful situation. By some it is said to have been the birthplace of Caligula (?). The *Ch. of St. Martin:* the W. end is Romanesque, centre Gothic, aspidal choir Transitional. The tower is surmounted by battlements and machicolations flanked by bartizan turrets, like a castle, and is picturesque. The choir, restored in gaudy colours, contains a fine marble group, nearly life-size, of the *Entombment*, and 2 sculptured Triptychs or folding altar-pieces, painted. About 3 m. distant, in the midst of one of the most picturesque of all the tributary valleys of the Mosel, stands the very interesting old *Castle of Elz*, described in Rte. 42. The castle is about 3 m. distant from the Mosel.]

Halfway between Kehrig and Dungenheim the road crosses the picturesque valley of the Elz.

The traveller coming *from* Treves, and wishing to explore the *Lower Eifel* (Rte. 40), would turn off to the left at *Kehrig*, towards Mayen, instead of proceeding at once to Coblenz.

12 m. *Kaisersesch.* Cross the picturesque Martenthal.

11 m. *Lützerath. Inn:* Post; not good.

This is the best starting-point for an excursion to the volcanoes of the *Upper Eifel.* (Rte. 45.)

[*Diligence* from Lützerath twice a day to the (5 m.) *Baths of Bertrich.*

The excellent road leads through most interesting scenery to Alf, on the Mosel, passing nearly halfway the *Baths of Bertrich*. Just before the road descends into the valley, it passes near the *Falkenlei*, 4½ m., a conical hill cut in two as it were, crested with basalt, in the crannies of which the *falcons* nestle. It was probably a volcanic crater, from which a stream of basalt, occupying the lower part of the valley above the slate rocks which form its sides, may have issued, though the lava current has not been absolutely traced to this source. Its gloomy crevices and grottoes, glazed with black, are *well worth* exploring. A mile farther, at the junction of a little rivulet with the Iss, another basaltic current enters the valley. It appears to have been cut through by the stream, which, falling in a small cascade, has laid open a singular grotto, the sides, roof, and floor of which consist of small basaltic columns, worn away at the joints, so as to resemble cheeses. This has obtained for the cave its common name of *cheese cellar* (Käsekeller). The junction of the clay-slate and lava is very distinctly seen in the bed of the rivulet. The **Baths of Bertrich** consist of an assemblage of inns and boarding-houses, and a handsome *Bath-house* of stone (12 baths) (*Inns:* Post; Klering's). They lie in a romantic and retired spot, shut in by hills, and almost canopied by woods, intersected by agreeable walks, in the depths of the narrow valley of the Ues, or Issbach, distinguished for its sinuosities, which present a succession of scenes, varying every few yards, and for the umbrageous foliage of the woods, which clothe its sides from top to bottom. The waters are warm (90° Fahr.), alkaline, and abound in Glauber salts. A Protestant chapel was built here 1849. The season lasts till August; but Bertrich is a quiet rather than fashionable watering place. It is well situated as headquarters for travellers intending to explore the Mosel. The steamboat from Coblenz to Treves touches at *Alf*, a village at the junction of the Issbach and Mosel 5 m. below the Baths (Rte. 42). Carriages are kept here. From Bertrich to Treves, a well-engineered road, over the mountains, falls into the high road at Wittlich (8 m.); see below.]

About 2 m. out of Lützerath the road crosses what is called the Lützerather Kehr (from *kehren*, to turn), one of the valleys peculiarly characteristic of the Eifel district, and remarkable for their wonderful windings and contortions. Every projection on the one side of it corresponds with a bay or recess on the other, so that the stream of the Ues or Issbach, which flows through it, driven from one side to the other by these advancing and retreating buttresses, is seen at one time in 7 different bends or turns, taking at every bend which it makes an exactly opposite direction to that in which it had previously flowed. It is altogether a singular scene.

13 m. *Wittlich* (*Inn:* Post), a town of 3000 Inhab., on the Lieser. Manderscheid (Rte. 45) is W. 16 m. higher up the valley. A hilly road leads hence to Bertrich baths (8 m.). The descent into the glen on this side is very fine. Diligence to Trèves daily.

10 m. *Hetzerath.*

Beyond Schweich the Mosel is crossed by a ferry, and the road proceeds by the rt. bank to Treves, passing, near the entrance of the town, the Porta Nigra, or *Black Gate.*

13 m. **Trier** (Fr. *Trèves*) Stat. Hotel omnibus from rly. *Inns:* Trierscher Hof, very good, table-d'hôte at 1½; *Rothes Haus, in the market-place, comfortable and best situated; Post. *2nd class:* Luxemburger Hof, good; H. Stadt Venedig, near the steamer; Stadt Metz at the stat. *Post Office* in the Korn-markt.

This very ancient city stands on the rt. bank of the Mosel, in a valley of exuberant richness, surrounded by low, vine-clad hills; it has 21,425 Inhab., 1700 Protestants. An inscription on the wall of the Rothes Haus (formerly the Town-hall) asserts that Trèves was built before Rome—"Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC." Without giving credit to this, it may fairly be con-

sidered one of the oldest cities in Germany. Julius Cæsar, when he first led the Roman armies into this part of Europe (B. C. 58), found the Treveri a powerful tribe, whether Celtic or Gallic is not certain; but they mustered a strong force of horse and foot, and often gave him trouble. The Emperor Augustus established here a Roman colony, under the name of *Augusta Trevirorum;* and under Constantine it became the capital of Belgic Gaul, which comprised not only Gaul, properly so called, but the whole of Spain and Britain. It was the residence of the emperors Constantius, Constantine the Great, Julian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, and Theodosius, and became so eminent in commerce, manufactures, wealth, and extent, and withal so advanced in learning and the arts, that Ausonius the poet, who lived here in the 4th cent., ranks it as the sixth great city of the Roman Empire, and its capital N. of the Alps. Although almost annihilated during the invasion of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, it arose to a height of splendour nearly equalling its former state, under the rule of its Archbishops, who were Princes and Electors of the Empire, and made Treves their usual residence until 1786, when the last Elector, Clement Wenceslaus, removed to Coblenz. Many of them aimed more at temporal than spiritual sway. They maintained large armies, which, after the fashion of the time, they did not scruple to lead in person, clad in armour. The ambition and talents of many of these episcopal rulers increased their dominions so much as to obtain for them considerable political influence in Germany. Treves was taken by the English under Marlborough in the War of the Spanish Succession, 1702-4; and at the French Revolution suffered the usual fortune of having its churches and convents stripped of their wealth, and the buildings turned into barracks or hospitals. Before that event Treves boasted of possessing more ecclesiastical buildings than any other city of the same size. At the peace of 1801, and the cession of the l. bank of the Rhine to France, Treves became chief town of the Départ. de la Sarre, but in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, it was acquired by Prussia.

Treves is at present a decayed town, owing the chief interest it possesses for the traveller to the *Roman remains* still existing in and about it. No other city of Germany or northern Europe possesses such extensive relics of the masters of the world. They are not in the best style of art, and are remarkable rather for vastness than beauty; and in this respect bear no comparison with the Roman remains in the S. of France or in Italy. They have likewise suffered severely, not only from the Vandalism of the Vandals themselves, but from the prejudices of the early Christians, who believed they were doing good service to their religion by effacing all traces of Paganism from the earth. Many of the buildings have been demolished, to furnish materials for modern constructions.

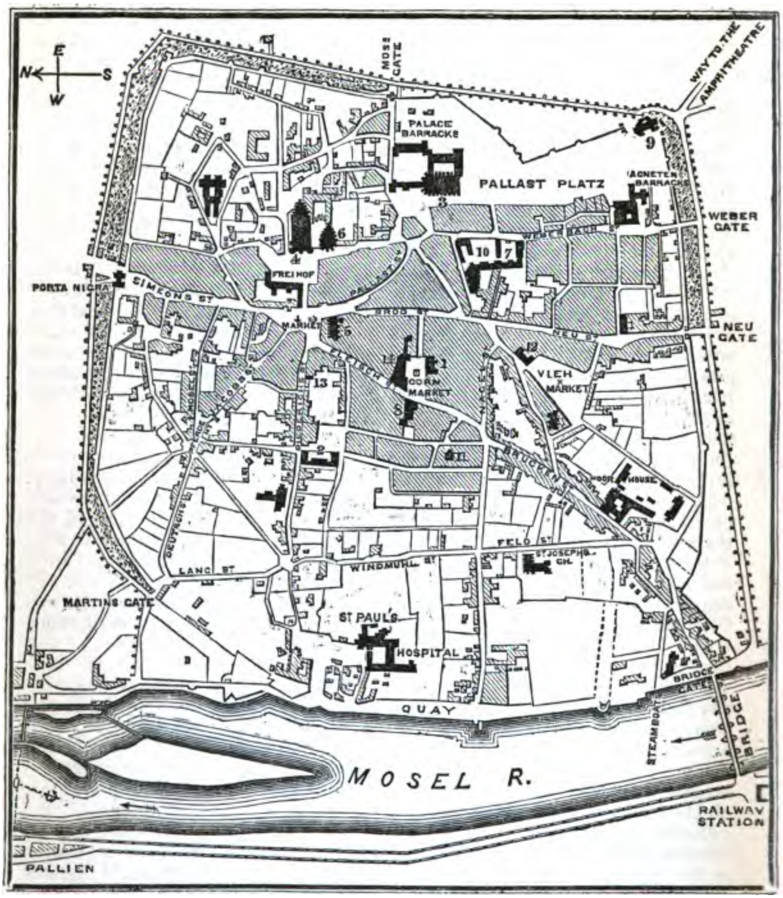
The *Market Place* is a good central point from which to explore the town. Standing near the granite cross—marking, according to the legend, the appearance of a cross in the sky, A.D., 950—you have in front E. the Cathedral, on the N. the Porta Nigra, and behind the Rothes Haus, a very picturesque building, now a comfortable inn.

The principal buildings may be visited from the Haupt-markt in the following order:—*Cathedral, Liebfrauenkirche, Electoral Palace, Library* and *Museum, Roman Baths, Amphitheatre, Church of St. Paul, Porta Nigra.*

*The *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Helen,* though presenting a stately exterior with its 5 towers, is less remarkable for beauty than as exhibiting successive developments of the Romanesque style, from its original germ—a Roman building, if we believe the legend, erected by Helena, Constantine's mother—down to its ultimate completion in the 12th cent.

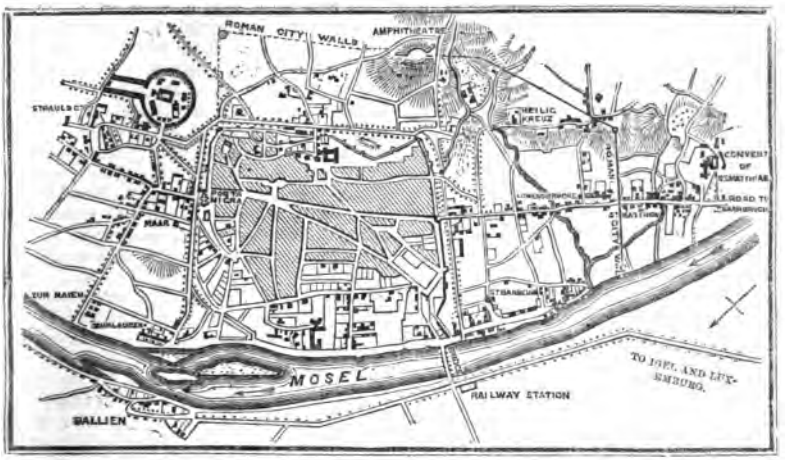
It probably owes its foundation, as a church, to Bp. Nicetius (circ. 550), who built a nave and E. apse, including

PLAN OF TREVES.



1 Casino.
2 Law Courts.
3 Basilica.
4 Dom.
5 St. Gingoulph.
6 Lieb Frau Ch.
7 Library.
8 Post Office.
9 Roman Baths.
10 Museum.
11 Synagogue.
12 Theatre.
13 Roman Tower.
14 Stadthaus.

ENVIRONS OF TREVES.



in it some of the granite pillars from the Odenwald, used in Helen's edifice, one of which now lies, broken, beside the S.W. door, and a circular baptistery.

The cathedral remained in its original condition until Archbp. Poppo in the 11th cent. rebuilt nearly the whole edifice, encased the Roman pillars with stone, enlarged the nave, and completed his work by attaching a western apse, so that, after the German fashion, there is an apse at each end.

During the latter portion of the 12th cent. a much larger apse was built at the eastern extremity, enclosing the original one, and exhibiting the various characteristics of the latest Romanesque, just before it merged in the first Pointed style. The building is striking from its vast size (314 ft. long, 90 ft. high), and abounds with beautiful Romanesque details, among which may be specified a very elegant doorway of the 11th cent. in the S. aisle of nave. In the tympanum our Lord is represented seated, holding an open book, with the Virgin on his rt. and St. Peter on the l. It contains several monuments of its electoral archbishops. *See* those of John v. Metzenhausen (d. 1540), and of Richard v. Greifenklau (d. 1530), the violent opponent of the Reformation, who defended Treves against Franz v. Sickingen. The *Font* of white marble, beautifully carved with foliage of classic design, looks like the oblong basin of a fountain. The present windows were pierced in the 17th cent. The cases of the old openings may be seen on the S. side. The carving of the sandstone *pulpit* is good (1572). The seats of the choir are inlaid with ivory and wooden mosaic (marqueterie). *Cloisters* of extreme beauty, 1250 (restored 1847), stand on the S. side of the cathedral. In them may be noticed a stone chair, on which evil-doers, who had fled to the sacred precincts for sanctuary, had to sit. Here too may be seen a Gothic stone lantern of exquisite beauty, supported by a spiral shaft, and crowned by a finial; also fragments of granite columns, said to have formed part of the Empress Helena's building.

[N. G.]

The *Vestry* contains some interesting specimens of mediæval art, among them a crozier of the 14th cent., which was saved from the French, when they pillaged the ch. in 1794, by being concealed in the straw mattress of a monk.

The far-famed *Holy Coat*, without seam, said to be formed of camel's hair, is 5 ft. long, and when not exhibited is walled up inside the high altar. The first mention of it occurs 1190. In 1844 it was publicly exhibited to a million of devotees, who flocked from all parts to see it.

The outer walls exhibit a large amount of Roman materials, and are perhaps of Roman construction. This, together with the beautiful details of Romanesque arcades, deserves study.

Adjoining the cathedral, on the site of the early baptistery, stands the graceful Church of our Lady (*Liebfrauenkirche*), in elegant Pointed style, 1227-43; restored 1871. Being one of the earliest specimens of pure German Gothic, 5 years older than Cologne, it is to be compared with the similar and contemporaneous churches of Marburg in Hesse, Altenberg near Cologne, Esslingen on the Neckar, and the cathedrals of Amiens, Salisbury, and Cologne. The semicircular portal is richly ornamented with sculpture, and the interior, in the shape of a Greek cross, rests on 4 lofty Gothic piers, while the encircling aisle, lighted by tall narrow windows, is supported by 12 pillars, each bearing the picture of an apostle. A little black stone in the pavement near the door is the only spot whence all these can be seen at once. The monument of Archbp. Jacob von Sirk is a fine work of an unknown sculptor. A doorway in the N. transept leads into the cloisters.

The Palace of the Archbishops and Electors, a very handsome and extensive building, now a barrack, stands partly upon the site of an enormous Roman edifice, only a fragment of which remains; the larger portion having been demolished to make way for the Electorial edifice, erected in 1614. This colossal fragment has been included in the palace. It was the **Basilica* or imperial hall attached to the Palace, the semicircular apse at the E. end having been the tribunal at first, and afterwards turned into a church; as was the case with similar halls in Rome. The proportions of this Roman edifice, whose walls are more than 90 ft. high and 10 ft. thick, give a very good idea of the dimensions of the whole when entire. It is at the same time a masterpiece of architecture; as the bricks and tiles of which it is wholly composed remain to this day perfect and compact. The Emperor Frederick William IV. caused it to be consecrated as a Prot. ch., 1856, after it had undergone extensive repairs and the E. wall nearly rebuilt.

In front of this building extends an open space of ground, now used for drilling troops; at its farther extremity stand the shattered remains of the so-called

**Roman Baths*, Thermæ (*Bäder-Palast*). They were long included in the S.E. angle of the fortifications of the town, and were half-buried in the earth; so that the windows on the first storey, being on a level with the ground, served as an entrance into the town, and were barbarously broken away at the sides, in order to admit the market-carts of the peasantry: from this the building got the name of the *White Gate*. They were excavated in 1818, and were built in the 1st cent. and destroyed in the 5th. The parts disclosed appeared to resemble, on a small scale, the Thermæ of Caracalla and Diocletian at Rome; but recent researches tend to discountenance the idea that the building was used as a bath-house, for no outlet or inlet for the water has yet been discovered, though passages have been found leading to the site of the Imperial Palace which stood on the bank of the river to the l. of the bridge. The massiveness of the well-turned arches, and the thickness of the walls in courses of brick and sandstone, will excite admiration at the skill of the builders who raised them, and surprise at the violence which has reduced them to so utter a state of dilapidation. Fine view from

the top of the wall at the S.E. angle, reached by a spiral staircase.

Through a wicket in the town walls opening at the baths you may walk directly to the

**Roman Amphitheatre*, about ¼ m. to the E. of the baths, outside the walls, on the road to Olewig. It comes unexpectedly into sight, being scooped out of the side of the Marsberg, a hill covered with vineyards, which but a few years ago extended over the arena itself. The Prussian Government purchased the ground in 1816, and cleared away the earth which covered it to the depth of 20 ft. It is interesting in an historical as well as an antiquarian point of view, as it was upon this spot that Constantine entertained his subjects with a spectacle which he called Frankish sports (Ludi Francici), and which consisted in exposing many thousand unarmed Frankish prisoners to be torn in pieces by wild beasts. He twice exhibited these diversions (A. D. 306 and 313), and the fawning chroniclers of the time have not scrupled to call it a magnificent sight, "magnificum spectaculum,—famosa supplicia." So great was the number of victims, that the savage beasts desisted of their own accord from their work of destruction, and left many alive, fatigued with slaughtering. Those who survived were made to fight as gladiators against one another; but they are said to have spoilt the amusement of the hard-hearted spectators, by voluntarily falling on each other's swords, instead of contending for life. The arena itself, excavated out of the solid rock, and carefully levelled, is 234 ft. long, and 155 broad: deep channels for water run round and through the centre: they were supplied by an aqueduct from the stream of the Ruwer. Horns, tusks, and bones of wild animals have been discovered in digging, and one or two cave-like vaults in the side walls were, it is supposed, the dens in which they were confined previously to exhibition. This Amphitheatre, capable of holding about 53,000 persons, was of humble pretensions in comparison with those of Nismes, Verona, or the Coliseum, as, instead of being surrounded by several ranges of vaulted arcades of masonry, the sloping banks of earth, thrown up in excavating the arena, served to support the seats for the spectators. All traces of these have disappeared. The stones were probably used for building houses, as the amphitheatre was long regarded no otherwise than as a quarry. Archways of solid masonry flanked by towers (no part of which now remain) formed the main entrances to the arena at the N. and S.E. extremity; in addition to which, 2 vaulted passages (vomitoria), bored through the hill, led into the arena from the side of Treves, and still remain in tolerable preservation.

The *Roman Aqueduct*, which conveyed water to Treves from the Ruwer, still exists in those places where it passed under ground; it was 3 or 4 ft. broad, and nearly 6 ft. high. The part which was supported upon pillars across the valleys has entirely disappeared.

The ***Porta Nigra* (Schwarzes Thor), called also Porta Martis, is the most interesting monument of antiquity in Treves; and has all the massive simplicity of the Roman style. Its front is decorated with rows of Tuscan columns, its lower storey is very massive, and it was probably the entrance gate on the N. line of the city wall. Neither its age nor use has been satisfactorily ascertained, but it is reputed (with much probability) to have been built in the days of Constantine the Great, between 314 and 322. Kugler, indeed, regards it as a work of the Franks, dating not from classic times, but from the middle ages.

Some have fixed the date of the building prior to the arrival of the Romans, and have called it the Forum, Capitol, or Council-house, of the Belgæ; but the style of architecture favours the belief that it was a work of the Lower Empire.

In the 11th cent. an anchorite named Simeon of Syracuse, who had been a monk in the convent of Mount Sinai, on his return from the Holy Land posted himself on the top of the building, in imitation of his namesake

Simeon the Stylite. His ascetic and eccentric life gained for him the reputation of sanctity; and in consequence he was enrolled in the calendar. Not long after his death the building was consecrated and dedicated to St. Simeon by Archbp. Poppo. To fit it for the service of religion, he added a semicircular apsis to one end, which still remains a curious specimen of architecture, and formed 3 churches in it, one above the other, in which service was regularly performed down to the end of the last century. Like most ancient structures, the lower part of it, as far as the tops of the gateways, had become buried beneath earth and rubbish, so that the entrance to it was by a long flight of steps, leading to the first floor. In this state Napoleon found it on his arrival at Treves. It is insinuated that a want of ammunition, as much as a taste for art, induced him to free the building from its incumbrances, as he went no further than tearing off the thick lead from the roof, which he melted into bullets. The work of improvement has been executed by the Prussian Government; the building has been divested of its ecclesiastical character, and restored, as far as possible, to its original condition, the earth having been cleared from its base. It exhibits various marks of the dilapidations of barbarous ages and people. The masonry, of vast blocks of sandstone, averaging 4 or 5 ft., but in some instances 8 or 9 ft. long, rough on the outside, was originally so neatly fitted together, without the aid of cement, that the joints of the stones could scarcely be discerned; but they have been chipped and mutilated at their angles, in order to extract the metal clamps which united them, and now seem to hang together by their corners. The interior serves to hold a few shattered fragments of antiquity, of no great interest, dug up in the neighbourhood: the most curious pieces are, a bas-relief of gladiators found in the amphitheatre, a mermaid with 2 tails, several earthenware pipes from the baths, and 2 Roman milestones from Bitburg.

¼ m. outside the gate is the *Ch. of St. Paulin*, dating from the 4th cent., but 5 times destroyed by fire, and the present building was erected by Archbp. Schoenborn, who died in 1756. *Obs.* the fresco by Scheffner of Augsburg (1743), representing the legend of the martyrdom on this spot of the soldiers of the Theban Legion, by Riccius Varus, in A.D. 288.

In the Dietrichs Strasse, not far from the Rothes Haus, is a *Tower* containing roman tiles, but probably of later date, in the style of Bp. Poppo's construction.

The *Bridge over the Mosel* is most probably the oldest Roman monument in Treves, and founded in the time of Augustus; it is mentioned by Tacitus, and the date of its construction has been fixed as about 28 years B.C. It originally stood near the middle of the town, which has gradually dwindled away till it has left the bridge at one extremity. Having resisted the storms of barbaric invasion, and the wild times of the middle ages, it was blown up by the French during the wars of Louis XIV., 1689, and the arches restored 1729. In consequence, the only ancient parts remaining are the piers on which the arches of the present bridge stand, and which consist of large stones, brought from the lava quarries at Mendig, near the lake of Laach. Many single blocks are from 6 to 9 ft. long, 3 broad and 3 thick.

There were anciently 4 rich abbeys at Treves, but of their wealth nothing now remains, and even the original edifices are much altered if not replaced by modern structures. They are—*St. Matthias*, about a mile above the town, now converted into a school. The *Church* is plain old Romanesque, with a fine W. tower—interior low simple arches and piers—with large wallspace above, like Speyer, and late Gothic roof. It possesses a piece of the True Cross, and is annually visited by many thousand pilgrims. *St. Maximin* monastery is now a barrack. *St. Martin's* on the Mosel is a manufactory. *St. Mary of the Four Martyrs*, below the town, stands on the site of the residence of the Roman Prefect.

In the *Gymnasiums Gebäude*, near the Basilica, is the *Town Library* (open daily 10 to 12; small fee expected), of 96,000 vols., collected from various convents on their suppression in 1794, and containing many literary curiosities, the chief of them being the *Codex Aureus*, a MS. of the four Gospels (A.D. 900) written in golden letters, formerly in the abbey of St. Maximin. It is bound in plates of silver gilt, on which are embossed figures in high relief, interspersed with precious stones, and was repaired in 1499; and in the centre is a splendid cameo, said to represent Augustus and his family. There is also here Archbishop Egbert's copy of the Gospels, as well as other MSS., and many printed books of great value; among them Gutenberg's first Bible, 1450, and a copy of Justinian's Institutes, printed by Schöpffer, 1468. There is also a large and carefully arranged collection of ancient *coins and medals*, beginning 300 B.C. and Roman remains, including part of a Roman mozaic pavement, principally found at Treves. The specimens of Roman glass are curious.

The *Environs* abound in delightful points of excursion, fine views, &c.

a. Pallien, a village on the l. bank of the Mosel, at the mouth of a ravine up which the road to Aix-la-Chapelle is carried, is worth visiting on account of the picturesque character of the rocky dell, of the water-mills enclosed between its cliffs, and of its bridge of a single arch thrown over the ravine by Napoleon. (Rte. 43.) It is approached from the suburb of *Zurlauben*, at the lower end of Treves, by a ferry across the Mosel; and ½ m. beyond, on the height, stands the *Café* Schneiders Hof, much resorted to in summer, commanding a good general view of the valley of the Mosel and of the town of Treves. The garden and *grounds* of the *White Horse* beyond the Mosel, reached by the ferry, should be visited. The walks and views are charming. On the top of the cliff between the bridge and Pallien, rises a Mariensäule, erected 1866, and crowned by a colossal *statue of the Virgin*: this is even a better point of view. To reach it cross the bridge and the rly., and follow the zigzag path by the little chapel immediately under the cliff, and return by the Pallien-thal.

b. Igel, a small village, with an *inn*, about 6 m. from Treves (see Rte. 29 as to the best way of reaching it from Wasserbillig Stat. on the Luxemburg Rly.), on the high road to Luxemburg, and upon the ancient Roman highway, is particularly deserving of a visit from all who take an interest in remains of antiquity, on account of the *Igeler Säule* (Igel Column), a beautiful Roman structure, standing in the midst of it, close to the road. It is a four-sided obelisk of sandstone, more than 70 ft. high, bearing carvings, inscriptions, and bas-reliefs, but so mutilated in parts, that neither its age nor destination has yet been precisely ascertained. 4 or 5 different explanations have been given of it, and at least as many readings of the inscriptions by the antiquaries. One states it to have been raised to commemorate the marriage of Constantius Chlorus and Helena; another, that it records the birth of Cal*igula*, tracing some resemblance between his name and that of the place, Igel. A third considers it to allude to the apotheosis of some person of imperial rank. The plain matter of fact seems to be, that it was set up by two brothers named Secundinus; partly as a funeral monument to their deceased relatives; partly to celebrate their sister's marriage, which is represented on one of the bas-reliefs by the figures of a man and woman joining hands. The Secundini were a rich and powerful family, who, it appears from the inscription, in addition to other offices, held those of postmaster and chief of the commissariat, and supplied the Roman army with food, accoutrements, and carriages, which is further denoted by the figure of a chariot, filled with armour, &c., the subject of another bas-relief. From the style of the architecture and carvings, the monument has been referred to the time of the Antonines: some imagine it to belong to the era of Constantine. It has

excellence as a work of art, and as a successful example of the combination of monumental architecture with sculptural decoration; as a whole, its preservation is also remarkable. The view from the ch.-yard behind it is very pretty.

Schnellpost daily from Treves to Coblenz (rly. in progress) in 14 hrs; to Berncastel and Kreuznach.

Steamboats on the Mosel during summer; 4 or 5 times a-week between Treves and Coblenz in 10 to 11 hrs. (Rte. 42).

Railways to Luxemburg and Namur; to Spa; to Saarbrücken, Kreuznach, and Bingen (Rte. 100 A); to Düren, Aix, and Cologne, by Geroldstein (Rtes. 43, 45). Station on l. bank of the Mosel.

ROUTE 42.

THE MOSEL.—FROM TREVES TO COBLENZ.

† denotes a landing-pier. At other places boats take up and set down passengers.

Distance, about 150 Eng. m.:—more than double that of the land journey (Rte. 41), owing to the windings of the river. *Steamers* 4 or 5 times a-week:—*up* to Treves in 1½ day, starting from Coblenz at 6 A.M. for Berncastel or Trarbach, and proceeding on the following day to Treves; *down* in 12 hrs., starting from Treves at 6 A.M. When the river is low, which frequently happens in summer, the steamers are delayed or stopped altogether, and the traveller must then resort to *row-boats*, to cross or drop down the river for short distances.

The navigation of the river after dark is rendered impassable by the stone groins built into it to regulate its course. If the steamer should be delayed by shallow water caused by drought, by fogs or other cause, passengers are liable to be turned out at nightfall, far from their destination, in the rain and the dark, at a spot where no proper night accommodation is attainable, nor even carriages to enable them to pursue their journey by land.

3 or 4 days may be very agreeably spent on the banks of the Mosel, and this river offers a pleasing route to travellers visiting the Rhine.

Some of the finest scenery may be explored in 2 *days*, from Coblenz, thus: Take the steamer up to Alf; proceed thence in a post-chaise to the Baths of Bertrich, 3 m. off (*Inn:* Post); explore the walks to the Falkenlei, &c., and return to Alf to sleep. Next day ascend the hill called Prinzensköpfchen, then take the descending steamer and return to Coblenz, or, if time will allow, stop at Carden, and walk or drive to Schloss Elz, returning to Carden to sleep. Next morning hire a row-boat to Alken, and walk thence in 2 h. up a side valley to the interesting castle of Ehrenburg, returning in time for the steamer to Coblenz, or proceeding thither by the carriage-road down the rt. bank of the Mosel.

In order fully to appreciate the beauties of the Mosel, it is necessary to land at certain points indicated in the following route, and view it from its high banks.

The Pedestrian alone can reach by by-paths and cross-roads, not passable for carriages, the finest points of view; at one time creeping along the margin of the river, at another surveying it from the heights above. In every village he may find a boat in which he may embark when tired, and may thus shift about from one side of the river to the other. By crossing the narrow necks of land he may often save 6 or 8 miles, and reach in ½ hour a spot that a boat would require 3 or 4

to arrive at. In making these short cuts, however, he may sometimes miss fine scenes on the river.

The *Inns* upon the Mosel, except at Alf (Post), will by no means satisfy fastidious travellers, but the charges are moderate.

Good Mosel wine is hardly to be got in the inns, or elsewhere on the river than at the wine-merchants' in Coblenz.

The banks of the Mosel, though on the whole inferior in beauty to those of the Rhine, by no means present a repetition of the same kind of scenery. It is generally of a less wild and barren character; instead of black bare ravines and abrupt precipices, it is bordered by undulating hills, whose precipitous sides are covered with vineyards, an example of careful and costly culture well worthy of notice. In the upper part of its course also clothed in rich woods, such as the Rhine cannot boast of. It is much enlivened with towns and villages, of which there are more than 100 between Coblenz and Treves. The constant stoppages at these, to set down or take up passengers, are somewhat tiresome. Ruins of old castles, watch-towers, and Gothic church steeples are not wanting to give a religious or romantic tone to the landscape. The Mosel is remarkable for its very complicated windings, which in several parts of its course form projecting promontories, almost surrounded by the river; and the view of these extraordinary meanderings of the river, from the heights above it, is as singular as it is enchanting. The Mosel is not deficient in classical associations: it is even the subject of a poem by Ausonius, written probably during his residence at Treves; and traces of the Romans may be discovered in many a village on its banks.

The first part of the voyage from Treves to Berncastel presents nothing of great interest: and it is not worth while to enumerate names of unimportant villages. The Rly. from Treves to the Eifel runs along the bank for some distance.

l. The tall chimneys in the recess of a valley, and the wreaths of smoke mark the position of the ironworks of *Quint*.

rt. *Neumagen* (*Inns:* Claeren's; Hayn's) is the Roman Noviomagus, where Constantine had a palace, the "inclyta castra Constantini" of Ausonius, of which few fragments now remain. The *Ch.* was built 1190, partly with the materials of the Roman palace.

l. *Piesport* (Pisonis Porta): Hain's *Inn*. One of the most famous vineyards on the Mosel, under a steep hill.

l. Opposite Dusemond is another vineyard, producing the capital wine called *Braunneberger*.

rt. *Mühlheim*. Here the scenery improves in beauty.

A handsome bridge of 4 arches, built 1875, communicating with a road up the rt. bank, crosses the Mosel at

rt. †**Berncastel** (*Inn:* *Drei Könige, good fare—try the "Doctor's" wine), a dirty town of 3000 Inhab., on the way from Bingen to Treves (Rte. 46), picturesquely situated under a ruined castle (*Landshut*) perched on a ledge of the Hundsrück mountains, which here approach close to the Mosel.

Diligence to Treves in 6 hrs. Travellers tired of the boat may cross the hills to Trarbach, a hot walk of 2 hrs. (5 m.—by water 15), stony path and steep ascent at first, from Berncastel.

l. Directly opposite Berncastel lies *Cus*. The *Hospital* was founded by Cardinal Cusanus, who was born here, the son of a poor fisherman, and raised himself to that dignity by his talents (d. 1461). Attached to it is a Gothic chapel, containing the very fine monument of Prince John of Neuburg (1569). The rt. bank of the Mosel is here draped with vineyards from top to bottom. (rt.) A little below Graach is the Priory of Martinshof, now secularized.

rt. *Zeltingen*.—De Wilde's *Inn*, tolerable. This may be said to be the centre of the wine district of the Mosel, in which all the best sorts are produced.

l. *Uerzig*. (Post.) Good road to Wittlich 6 m. Below this village, in the face of a tall red cliff called Michaelslei, a castellated wall is visible. It

covers the mouth of a cave which once served to harbour a band of robbers, and afterwards to shelter a hermit. It was accessible only by means of high ladders.

rt. †**Trarbach** (the derivation of the name, from "Thronus Bacchi," is fanciful).—*Inn:* Gräfinburg. The best red wine of the Mosel may be had here. The situation of this dirty little town, of 1700 Protestant Inhab., is very beautiful, but it has lost much of its picturesqueness since the fire of 1857; it lies in the mouth of a side valley, opening upon the Mosel: but it is not otherwise interesting, and its narrow and dirty streets offer no temptation to penetrate within its gates. A neat *Townhall*, in modern Gothic style, has been built. The castle above it, called the *Gräfinburg*, destroyed by the French in 1734, was one of the strongest between Treves and Coblenz, commanding entirely the passage of the Mosel. It was the residence of the Counts of Sponheim, and was built in 1338 with an Archbp.'s ransom. A long and deadly feud had existed between the Archbishops of Treves and the Counts of Sponheim, when, in 1325, the death of Count Henry held out to the reigning Archbishop, Baldwin, the prospect of enriching himself at the expense of the widowed Countess; taking advantage, therefore, of her unprotected position, he made inroads into her domain, plundering her subjects, and laying waste her lands. The Countess Loretta, however, was gifted with a manly spirit, and was not a person to submit tamely to such insults and injury: so, calling together her vassals, she boldly expelled the intruders with loss and disgrace; equally to the surprise and indignation of Baldwin, who little expected such opposition from a female. The very same year, as the Archbp. was quietly and unsuspectingly sailing down the Mosel to Coblenz, with a small retinue, his barge was suddenly arrested nearly abreast of the Castle of Starkenburg, by a chain stretched across the river below the surface; and before he had time to recover from his surprise, armed boats put off from the shore, and he was led a prisoner into the Castle of the Countess. She treated her persecutor with courtesy, but kept him fast within her walls until he agreed to abandon a fort which he had begun to build on her territory, and paid down a large ransom.

The finest scenery of the Mosel lies between Trarbach and Cobern.

l. †**Traben** (*Inn:* Feist's); also a Protestant village. Traben, it is said, comes from Lat. Taberna. Opposite Trarbach rises a high hill, converted into a promontory by the windings of the Mosel. On the summit of it Vauban constructed for Louis XIV. (1686), in the time of peace, and upon German territory, a strong fortress, completely commanding the river up and down. The pretext for this proceeding was the unjust claim urged by Louis to the domains of the Counts of Sponheim. After 8000 men had been employed in constructing the fort, and an expenditure of many millions of francs had been incurred, it was razed to the ground, in conformity with the treaty of Ryswick, 11 years after it was built, and a few broken walls and shattered casemates alone mark the site of *Fort Montroyal*. The view from it is grand. Near this is a monument to the fallen in the French war of 1870.

rt. *Starkenburg*, a village on an eminence, which once bore a castle of the same name, belonging to the Counts of Sponheim, and mentioned above. Its outworks extended down to the waterside, and some towers and walls still remain.

rt. *Enkirch*, a village of 2000 Inhab.; near it are fragments of shafts of pillars, which go by the name of the Temple, and are perhaps Roman.

On approaching (rt.) the village of †*Pünderich*, the ruins of (l.) *Marienburg*, alternately a nunnery and a fortress, appear in sight; and from their position, on the summit of a high dorsal ridge, which the Mosel by its windings converts into a promontory, remain long in view. The distance to Alf, from (l.) the village of Reil, near which

a steep footpath (Rothenpfad, from the red colour of the soil) strikes upwards through the vineyards across the Isthmus, is under 3 m.; by the winding Mosel it is 12 m.; a voyage in ascending, of 2 hrs.; in descending, of 1 hr. Travellers intending to stop at Alf may land here, opposite Pünderich, and walk across the neck to Marienburg and Alf, which may be done in an hour, with tolerable certainty of catching the steamer at Alf. ***The View* from the eminence a little to the W. of Marienburg, called *Prinzensköpfchen*, is the most surprising and pleasing that the whole course of the Mosel presents. Owing to the excessive sinuosities of the river, 4 different reaches appear in view at once, radiating as it were from the foot of the rock on which you stand. A waving amphitheatre of hills, covered with dark forest, occupies the horizon, and nearer at hand vine-clad slopes, villages at the water-side, and old castles, with the Fort Arras on the Issbach, to the W., are the accessories of this beautiful panorama. There is a little *inn* within the ruins of Marienburg, where you may breakfast or dine.

rt. †*Zell* (*Inns:* Fiers'; Rothes Haus), an increasing town, 1800 Inhab., many new houses, opposite the end of the promontory on which Marienburg stands, overlooked by a guardian watch-tower.

l. † **Alf** (*Inns:* Theisen (Post); Bellevue, on the river bank—good fishing), on the Mosel, is a village prettily situated at the mouth of the winding valley of the Issbach; above it stands the church, and farther up the valley rises the picturesque *hill fort of Arras*, which stood out for a long time, in 1138, against Adalbert, Archbishop of Treves, who swore not to shave till he had taken it, and kept his word. Under Arras, 2 m. up the valley, are extensive iron forges and furnaces. The iron is brought from Bendorf on the Rhine, the coal from the mines of Saarbrücken. About 6 m. up this silvan valley are the retired **Baths of Bertrich* (Rte. 41). Diligence from Alf twice a-day in summer. There are several Inns, where carriages are kept.

No one should quit Alf without enjoying the very extraordinary prospect from the Prinzensköpfchen near the Marienburg mentioned above—half an hour's walk.

A good walker may catch the ascending steamer at Pünderich.

l. *Bremm* (Amelinger's *Inn*), a wide and solitary spot, enclosed by huge dark hills. It is difficult to guess how the river finds its way out; indeed it has very much the appearance of the head of a lake. The steep slopes behind the village resemble somewhat the cliff of the Lurlei in boldness, but they are covered with vines to the very top.

rt. On the pretty green meadow opposite stood, until the French Republican invasion, the nunnery of Stuben; the massive wall of a ruined chapel, pierced with pointed windows, still remains.

l. There is a path from the village of *Eller* (*Inn:* Gietzen's) over the hills to Cochem, only 4 m. long. The windings of the river between these two places cannot be less than 12 m., but those who avail themselves of this short cut will lose some of the prettiest scenery on the river.

l. *Ediger* (*Inn:* Löwe) is charmingly situated.

l. *Senhals.* Little else than vines visible hereabouts. rt. Senheim at a little distance from the river.

rt. *Beilstein.* Inn execrable. Travellers should on no account think of stopping here. One of the most picturesque ruined *castles* on the Mosel, surmounted by a square donjon, overlooks Beilstein. It belonged to the Electors of Treves, who deputed their noble vassals, the Metternichs—Winneburgs, to hold it for them. The small village nestles at the foot of the rock on which it stands.

l. **Cochem.**—(*Inns:* Kehrer's; H. de l'Union). The distant view of this ancient town of 2870 Inhab., guarded as it were by the 2 picturesque castles aloft upon the hills behind, is most romantic and attractive. But let the stranger be

satisfied with admiring it at a distance, since, within, it surpasses in the filth and closeness of its streets all other towns on the Moselle. The Castle at the upper end was an imperial fortress; in 1689 it held out, together with the town, for a long time against the forces of Louis XIV., but being at last, after 4 separate assaults, taken by storm, the greater portion of the garrison, consisting of 1600 Brandenburgers, and many of the citizens, were inhumanly put to the sword, and the houses and castle burnt. This atrocious act was ordered by the French Marshal Boufflers, and executed by his subordinate officer, M. de Grignan, the son-in-law of Madame de Sévigné.

The lower castle of *Winneburg* is lost from view until you draw close to the town, being situated some way up the glen of the Endertbach. It is the most ancient family seat of the Metternichs; the head of the house at present being the son of the Austrian Prime Minister, who repaired it and fitted it up.

The large building seen above the spire of the church, near the lower end of the town of Cochem, was originally a Capuchin convent, and is now a school.

l. *Clotten*, a small village, with a church on an eminence, in the gap of a valley overlooked by a ruined castle. Monotonous hills intervene for a considerable distance between Clotten and

rt. *Treis*, situated within a little amphitheatre of hills, from which, at a short distance from the river, 2 castles look down: one of them, Wildburg, was won in hard fight by an Archbishop of Treves, in the 12th cent. An elegant modern church has been erected at Treis.

l. *Carden* (Brauer's Inn. N.B. No good inn between this and Coblenz) is a picturesque old village, in one of the most lovely situations on the Mosel. *The Church*, conspicuous with its 3 towers, was built in the 12th cent., in honour of St. Castor, whose body was buried here, and afterwards removed to Coblenz. The exterior and E. end are in the Romanesque style of architecture. The *Cloisters* are worth notice. Within, there is a curious antique font, and a representation of the Entombment; the figures are of stone, as large as life. At the lower end of the town, by the waterside, stands the Old Post-house, a picturesque castellated building, with projecting turrets, surrounded by a red fringe-like ornament, and surmounted by peaked roofs; it bears the date 1562. Behind it is a Romanesque building, of the 12th or 13th cent., free from alterations and interpolations. It is said to have been a tithe-barn of the Archbp. of Treves.

[*Schloss Elz*. N.B.—No *Inn*; take provisions. A carriage road (1¼ hr.'s drive) runs from Carden to within a mile of the very interesting old **Castle of Elz*, the beau-ideal of a feudal fortress of the middle ages; by the village of

l. *Müden*, from which it is not more than 2 m. distant. It ascends the hill, behind the village; then, through fields and orchards, reaches a pretty green meadow, from which the winding vale of the Elz is visible, and out of which peer the singular peaked turrets of its castle.

The little stream of the Elz, remarkable for its excessive windings, almost encircles the tall bold rock on which the castle stands. A narrow isthmus of rock prevents its being an island, but this has been cut through, and over the ditch thus formed a bridge is thrown, forming the only approach. The banks of the river are thickly grown over with trees and brushwood; and a second and rival castle, rising opposite to Schloss Elz, and within bow-shot of it, contributes to the beauty of this romantic valley. The *Castle of Elz* is a singularly irregular building, or group of buildings, adapted to the form of the rock on which it stands. The whole pile rises so abruptly from the precipitous sides of the rock that its pedestal appears scarcely large enough to hold it. The path leading up to the main entrance is cut in the rock, and is steep and slippery. It is the cradle of one of the most ancient and noble families in this part of Germany, and is an almost solitary example of a feudal residence

spared by fire, war, and time, and remaining in nearly the same condition that it was 2 or 3 centuries ago. It has been repaired, and is inhabited. The interior is a labyrinth of passages, turret-stairs, and chambers, many of which are of irregular shapes. Many of the apartments are hung round with family portraits. There are ornamented fireplaces (not stoves), and some rooms are paved with monastic-looking tiles, with patterns impressed, not coloured. In one room there are a few pieces of armour, and one or two specimens of painted glass. The stream of the Elz is seen from the projecting turrets, flowing in its snake-like course in the depth of the wooded gorge 80 or 100 ft. below. The rival castle before alluded to, *Trutz-Elz*, on the opposite rock, was built to defy the Lords of Elz, by Baldwin, Archbp. of Treves, who besieged them for many months, and cutting off, by this counter castle, the approaches to their stronghold, at length compelled them to surrender. They afterwards held this castle also as a fief from the Bishop, whose vassals they became.

About 3 m. higher up the valley stands another castle, *Schloss Pyrmont*, burnt by the Swedes in 1641; and near it is a cascade. A good carriage-road leads to Coblenz (Rte. 41) by Münster-Maifeld.

The Elz falls into the Mosel at Moselkern, about 4 m. below the Castle, but the path down the picturesque valley is very bad, fording the stream, or crossing it on stepping stones, several times in that short distance.]

l. *Moselkern* (*Inn:* Anker), a village at the mouth of the picturesque vale of Elz.

l. The Castle of Bischofsstein was a stronghold belonging to the Archbishops of Treves. Its tall cylindrical donjon tower is girt round with a white streak, and a ruined chapel adjoins it. It was built 1270.

l. *Hatzenport.* (Moritz's *Inn*).

rt. *Brodenbach* (Probst's *Inn*) stands near the mouth of the Ehrenbach. The ravine out of which it issues should by all means be explored. At first gloomy and dark, it in a short while opens out, and discloses a lovely valley with green meadows, vineyards, and water-mills closed up in front by a rocky height, on the summit of which, only 2 m. distant from the Mosel, stands the **Castle of Ehrenburg*, towering above the tree tops. It is a splendid monument of old times, still in a tolerable state of preservation; as it owes its decay to time and neglect, not to violence. It may be said to surpass in beauty any individual castle on the Rhine, and is well worth visiting. It now belongs to the Stein family, There is a way over the hills from Ehrenberg to Boppard, on the Rhine, 9 m., but a guide will be needed.

rt. *Alken*, an ancient town, connected by a chain of towers with *Schloss Thurand*, a picturesque castle on the height above. It has two circular keeps, and the green ivy creeps along its walls. It was built in 1209, and was held in 1246 by a robber knight, the Pfalzgrave Zorn. Having committed depredations in the territory of his neighbours, the Archbishops of Treves and Cologne, he was besieged for 2 years by their combined forces, who, during that time, emptied 3000 butts of wine. The garrison, having consumed all their provisions, surrendered the castle; but Zorn cut his way through the enemy.

l. The village of *Catenes* is said to derive its name from a chain (catena) formerly stretched across the river at this point, to arrest boats and compel them to pay toll.

l. *Gondorf.* The conspicuous building at the upper end of this village, by the water-side, was the family mansion of the Counts von der Leyen, another of the oldest and most noble races on the Mosel; which numbers among its members many generals in the Imperial armies, and 3 Electors of Treves and Cologne. The building was repaired in 1814, and has since passed out of the possession of the Leyens.

At the lower end of the village stands a gable-faced house, connected with a tall tower of defence, built 1350, and said to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

A large quantity of potters' and pi-

clay, obtained from pits 3 m. off, at Dreschenich, is here embarked, and sent to Holland, to form pipes for the Dutchmen. It is quite white, and of good quality; it is dug out from beneath a bed of gravel.

l. *Cobern* (Simoni's *Inn*). The heights behind this little town are crowned by 2 ruined castles—the lower, or *Niederburg*, and the *Oberburg*. Within the enclosure of the upper castle stands the very remarkable *Chapel of St. Matthias*. The way to it passes the new church, and the house of the pastor, who keeps the keys of the chapel. A steep footpath strikes up from a mill, through the vineyards, and behind the lower castle, which it leaves on the right. The view from the top is fine, and it takes about 20 min. to reach it. This elegant little Gothic chapel is in the form of a hexagon, supported within upon 6 clusters of columns, each formed of 5 detached marble pillars. The exact date of the building is unknown, but the style of the architecture is that of the first half of the 13th cent., and its founders are supposed to have been Crusaders, who caused it to be erected on their return from the Holy Land. This may account for the somewhat Saracenic aspect of its interior. All the arches are rounded, except those which support the central tower, which are pointed and slightly horse-shoed; the lower windows are in shape like the ace of clubs. The effect of the interior is extremely light and graceful. It has been repaired by Lassaulx.

rt. *Diebelich* (Nörtershäuser's *Inn*) is famous for witches, who in the middle ages were believed to haunt this spot, and to hold midnight revelry on the top of a neighbouring mountain. At the end of the 15th century, 25 persons were burned here for that *crime!* This is a pretty spot, surrounded by orchards and walnuts, with fine wooded banks opposite.

l. *Winningen* is a Protestant village, though all around are Rom. Catholics. A neat modern school-house faces the river.

rt. *Ley*. At the breaking up of the frost in the Mosel in 1830 this village was buried nearly 30 feet deep in ice, which broke the timber framework of many of the houses, and entirely swept away several; overspreading all the lower vineyards.

l. *Güls*, distinguished by its modern twin spires, is surrounded by orchards, which furnish cherries and walnuts in large quantities for exportation to Holland. A narrow carriage-road has been completed along the rt. bank of the Mosel, from Moselweiss to Niederfell. When extended farther upwards, it will become equally conducive to the convenience of the tourist and to the prosperity of the valley.

l. The spire of the Ch. of Metternich is seen above the trees.

rt. *Moselweiss*, a small village supposed to be the Vicus Ambitianus of the Romans, and the spot where Agrippina gave birth to Caligula. The tower of the church is of great antiquity, and is mentioned in records of the year 1209. Above Moselweiss rise the ramparts of Fort Alexander, one of the outworks of Coblenz, situated between the Mosel and the Rhine.

rt. **Coblenz** (Rte. 37).

ROUTE 43.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO TREVES.

93½ Eng. m.

Schnellpost daily in 21 hrs. This road is nearly superseded by the railway by Düren to Zülpich and Gerolstein (Rte. 45), which opens the quickest

way from Aix to Treves. The accommodation on this road for travellers is on a very low scale. The only tolerable sleeping quarters are at Prüm, but they are indifferent.

This excellent macadamised road was completed in 1836, and passes through a country wild and dreary in parts, in others very beautiful; in all most interesting to an English botanist, who will find in the wild heath between Treves and Montjoie, and in the latter town itself, some of the rarest plants of his own country.

The road on leaving Aix-la-Chapelle is carried under the Cologne railway, and past the picturesque fragment of a ruined castle, *Schönforst*, near which is a very large lime-tree. About 7 m. from Aix is the village of *Corneli-Münster*, with 750 Inhab. The extensive remains of its ancient Benedictine abbey, endowed by Lewis the Pious, are turned into a cloth manufactory.

10 m. *Königsberg.*

11 m. *Montjoie*, a small town of 3000 Inhab., on the Roer, manufactures much cloth. (Bauer's *Inn* is the best.) Its fine and nearly perfect *Castle* was almost entirely pulled down 1836. There are slate-quarries outside the town.

The village of *Kaltenherberg* (Cold Harbour), 1370 Inhab., lies at the foot of the mountain range called Hohe Veen (Fr. Hautes Fanges, The High Fen). Their highest summit is 2200 ft. above the sea: this is a wild and sterile district, abounding in bogs and marshes. The inhabitants are chiefly Walloons.

11 m. *Bütgenbach* (*Inn:* Poste), a village of 500 souls. A cross road hence to Spa, by Malmédi (Rte. 44).

This stage lies over a wild dreary track, part heath, part forest, which is burnt for charcoal, to

9 m. *Losheim* (*Inn:* *Post), a small village. Its *Church* contains some relics: the cloth with which our Saviour girt himself and dried the apostles' feet—a part of His winding-sheet—fragments of the skull of St. Cornelius!! Near this a good cross road, on the l., leads from Losheim to Hillesheim, in the Eifel (Rte. 44).

Here begins the chain of hills called Schneifel, Schnee Eifel (Snow Eifel).

12 m. **Prüm** (*Inn:* Goldner Stern; indifferent). This small town lies at the S. extremity of the Schneifel, immediately beneath a beautifully wooded hill, and has 2200 Inhab.

A portion of the old Benedictine monastery alone survives, and is now converted into a school. The *Church* near it, in the Italian style, replaces the magnificent original church of the once famous Abbey Sancti Benedicti *ad Pratum* (whence Prüm). In the *burial-ground*, outside the town, a *stone cross* is planted on the spot where the high altar stood. The walls of this edifice were pulled down to furnish materials for rebuilding the houses of the town after it had been destroyed by fire in 1769. To this abbey the Emperor Lothaire I. retired from the world, 855; here he died and was buried. A handsome *monument* of marble, supported on black marble columns, containing his gigantic bones, was restored by the Emperor William, 1875, to this ch.

Diligence twice a-day, in 2½ hrs., to 12 m. Gerolstein Stat., Rte. 45.

Hereabouts the modern road falls in with the *Roman highway* from Treves to Cologne. It is proved, by an inscription found at Marmagen, that Agrippa was the director of this, the greatest work of the Romans in their Rhenish provinces. It was carried through a country still wild and unpeopled, but in their days as little trodden as the backwoods of America are now. It appears by the Roman Itinerary, that, besides numerous post-houses (*mutationes*, for changing horses), there were 6 *mansiones* along this line of road, serving at the same time as military posts; as hotels, in which the Emperors themselves lodged on their journeys; and as stations of relays of horses for couriers. The first of these mansions was at Tolbiacum (Zülpich, the spot where Clovis and the Franks defeated the Alemanni), the last at Bædæ Vicus (Bitburg). All the stations seem to have been carefully supplied with water, judging from the remains of subter-

ranean conduits or aqueducts which have been discovered along the line of the road.

4½ m. beyond Prüm is *Schönecken*, a small village of 1538 Inhab. The ruined castle on a height originally belonged to the Counts of Vianden. It was destroyed by the French in 1802.

12 m. *Balesfeld*. Between this and Bitburg the road does not pass a single village. The country is a tract of high land, with a rough climate and a barren soil, but abounding in woods, and frequently opening into beautiful views. The inhabitants are rude and unpolished, their houses and persons alike slovenly, in proportion as the land they inhabit is wild and remote. They are also ignorant and superstitious; and, not contented with keeping the usual holidays and festivals of the Church, almost every village has a patron saint of its own, in whose honour festivals are celebrated. Each saint is supposed to have a peculiar province and to preside over some particular class of diseases. Thus St. Apollonia is invoked in cases of toothache; St. Blaize, to avert sore throats; St. Lambert, to cure epilepsy; St. Odilia, for sore eyes; St. Lucia, for other complaints; St. Gertrude is engaged to drive away rats; and St. Wendelin is looked upon as the protector of cattle. On their anniversaries the people flock in crowds to the churches dedicated to these medical saints so rich in remedies, bringing offerings not only of money, but also of butter, eggs, pigs' heads, &c., which give the church the appearance of a market-place rather than a place of worship. Upon those days no work is done, and the evening concludes usually in drinking and gambling.

9 m. *Bitburg* (*Inn:* Wells', not good), a town of 1700 Inhab., anciently a Roman station (Bædæ Vicus).

The *Kobenhof*, a mansion dating from 1576, in a side street, deserves notice.

Omnibus twice a day to Erdorf Stat. (6 m.) on the Treves and Düren Rly. (Rte. 45).

[About 10 m. W. of Bitburg, within the frontier of Luxemburg, but scarcely accessible by roads, stands *Vianden*, a *Castle* exceeding in extent almost any on the Rhine. 13 m. farther is the ruined Abbey of *Echternach* (described in Rte. 33 A).]

At *Fliessem*, about 3 m. from Bitburg, on the road to Prüm, and not more than ½ m. from the road, is a Roman villa. It contains a very perfect mosaic pavement and a hypocaust in excellent preservation, illustrating the mode of heating buildings and apartments by the Romans. Between Bitburg and

8 m. *Helenenberg* there is not a single village; but traces of the Roman road appear in sight from time to time. The very beautiful *Church* at Helenenberg (called also the hospital) is now turned into a barn. Near *Pallien*, a village whose inhabitants live partly in caves cut out of the rocks, the road is carried over a deep ravine upon a bridge of a single arch, built by Napoleon (see Rte. 41); and a passage has been hewn for the road itself in the solid rock, for a considerable distance, until it reaches the bank of the Mosel, immediately opposite the city of

9 m. **Treves** (see Rte. 41). The view of Treves in descending is very striking.

ROUTE 45.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO TREVES, BY DÜREN, EUSKIRCHEN, AND GEROLSTEIN. THE UPPER EIFEL. RAIL.

Distance, 114 m.; *time*, 5 to 6 hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Aix and the rly. to—

19 m. *Düren* Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 36. Thence this line leads (S.W.)


Munstereifel
to Duren
Aremberg
Rodder
Sohn
Hillesheim
Kirchweil
Castelburg
Roth
Stadtkill
Kronenburg
Olzheim
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into the midst of the district of the Eifel Gebirge, which may be said to be included roughly within the triangle formed by lines joining Coblenz, Bonn, and Treves. It is particularly interesting to the geologist, from the traces of volcanic agency which it exhibits in its lava currents and numerous extinct craters, many of them now filled with lakes or tarns. Apart from this consideration, the scenery of the Eifel has many features of no inconsiderable beauty to induce the ordinary traveller to visit it. "The high ground constituting this tract of country is much diversified with finely formed eminences, which are often conical or crater-shaped, and frequently wooded; the valleys are remarkable sometimes for their bold and rocky sides, frequently capped with old castles, and contracting into narrow glens; sometimes for their softer or wooded and verdant character; above all, the great peculiarity of the district is the secluded, often much concealed, and singular 'MAARS' or *crater-lakes.*"—*T. T.* Meres in English.

Permission may be obtained to fish in the lakes for roach and pike (trout are rare); also for boar-shooting. Perhaps the finest and most picturesque scenery in the whole Eifel is presented by the course of the Kyll between Pelm, at the foot of the Casselburg, and Gerolstein, where the valley is lined by lofty and picturesque cliffs of Dolomite.

The roads throughout the district of the Eifel are almost invariably bad, especially in wet weather, the country hilly, and the houses in the Eifel villages of a very primitive kind, and often built of mud, but good food (trout, pike, wild boar, &c.) is usually obtainable.

From Düren the Eifel Rly. ascends the valley of the Roer. The scenery is at first tame, and does not become picturesque until Hillesheim is passed. 8 m. S. of Düren is the picturesque village *Niedeggen* (*Inn:* Post), on a hill crowned by ruins of the *Castle* in which Engelbert Archbishop of Cologne was imprisoned 1267-70, and commanding an extensive view. In the neighbourhood (Bleiberg) are lucrative lead-works.

10 m. *Zülpich* Stat. This town (the *Tolbiacum* of the Romans) is prettily situated, 10 min. walk from the stat., and interesting for its mediæval walls and castle (Pop. 1500). The subterranean *Chapel* (9th cent.) under the Parish *Ch. of St. Peter*, 12th cent., is said to be on the spot where Clovis, after the defeat of the Alemanni at the *battle of Tolbiacum*, fought between the town and the Eifel, was baptized on becoming a convert to Christianity (A. D. 496)—an event commemorated by 2 inscriptions in the church, though the Abbey ch. of St. Remi at Reims has far better claims to the honour. In A.D. 612 Theodobert II., King of Austrasia, was vanquished here by his brother Theodoric.

6 m. *Euskirchen* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Rheinischer Hof). A town of 4000 Inhab., having cloth manufactories.

[Branch *Rly.* N.E. 35 m. to Cologne.]

17 m. *Call* Stat., in the valley of the Urft.

10 m. *Blankenheim* Stat. Omnibus to the village, 2½ m., near the source of the Ahr, whence diligence to Adenau (Rte. 39).

8 m. *Junkerath* Stat. (in the valley of the Kyll), for Stadt Kyll, 2 m. distant.

5 m. *Hillesheim* St. (*Inn:* Schmitz's). An old town, surrounded by walls, from which there are fine views.

Hillesheim to Daun, 14 m., by the Ehrensberg (2198 ft. high). The rly. passes the village of Pelm, rt. of which rises the *Casselburg*, a castle-crowned height.

5 m. **Gerolstein** Stat. (*Inns:* Post; Clemens), where the tour of the Eifel properly begins. It is a picturesque town on the Kyll, in a valley running between cliffs of limestone and dolomite, amidst the finest scenery of the Eifel. Above the town are the ruins of a *Castle*. An interesting excursion, and one that may easily be accomplished in a forenoon, is to start by the footpath leading to the clear carbonated spring

at the bottom of the valley, to cross the river Kyll, and ascend the hill opposite (to the N. of the town). On the summit is a perfectly formed dry crater called the *Pfaffenkaul*. The surface of the hollow is now cultivated, but traces of volcanic action are everywhere apparent. A little to the W. is a stream of lava which divides into 2 branches, and includes a hollow space termed the Hagelskaul. Near it, to the S., there is a considerable cavern, situated in the cliffs termed the Buchenloch, formed by one of the numerous fissures in the strata, but probably enlarged by art. Thence the field may be crossed to the *Ice grotto* of Roth, in order to see which lights and a guide may be procured at a farmhouse and inn near the ch. of Roth. In this cavern, which is a sort of natural ice-house, ice is always to be found during the summer, but it is said to disappear in winter. In returning to Gerolstein, the road may be varied by crossing the base of the Auberg, where innumerable fossil shells, corals, &c., are found strewed over the surface of the fields. Several persons in Gerolstein form collections of them for sale.—*T. T.*

Diligence twice a-day to, 12 m., Prüm (Rte. 43).

It is a walk of 1½ hr. from Gerolstein to *Casselburg*, a picturesque stronghold, surmounting a mass of basaltic rock. Dochweiler, 3 m. farther, is a village built of lava. Near it, to the N.W., is a large basin-shaped crater, called Dreiser-Weiher, which, though now a meadow, was evidently at a former period filled with water, and is still remarkable for its numerous mineral springs. Dreis, in the dialect of the Eifel, means a mineral spring. Olivine, a comparatively rare mineral, is found at the S. side of the crater, sometimes in masses 18 in. in diameter, and augite is also met with. Glassy felspar is found at Hohenfels, near this. Some of the highest hills in the Eifel surround the Dreiser-Weiher.

[11 m. from Gerolstein lies *Daun* (Grethen's *Inn*). Diligence daily. The *Castle* was the family residence and the birthplace of the Marshal who led the Austrian armies in the Seven Years' War, and defeated Frederick the Great at Kolin. On the summit of a steep acclivity near this lie 3 crater lakes:—1. *Weinfelder-Maar*, said to be the highest in the district—a perfect basin scooped out of rock; on the precipice above it stands a rude small church. 2. Separated from 1 by a narrow isthmus of slaty rock is the *Shalkenmehrer-Maar*, embanked only on two sides, on the others bounded by a wide flat meadow alternating with peat bog. 3. ½ m. removed from the others is the gem of all the lakes, deep set in a hollow surrounded by copsewood, the *Gmünden-Maar*, very beautiful. [From Daun, a détour should be made by Stadfeld to the village of *Manderscheid* (*Inn:* Pantenburg's)—burnt in 1864 but now rebuilt. From the bridge over the Lieser the best view is obtained of the ruins of its 2 *Castles*, of which the tower of the highest should be ascended for the sake of the fine view. This formerly was the seat of the Counts of Manderscheid, a powerful family extinct in 1780. The *Mehrfelder Maar* is about 4 m. S.W., a perfectly circular crater-lake nearly 1 m. in diam., of which the water occupies about one-third, and is 600 ft. deep. Nearly 1 m. S.E. is the *Mosenberg*, a remarkable hill (1847 ft., fine view), the summit of which consists of a cone made up of 4 slag craters, 2 of them quite perfect, a 3rd is broken down on the S.E. side by a current of basaltic lava which descends into the valley in some places ¾ m. broad and 100 ft. thick. A pleasant pedestrian excursion from Manderscheid to Neumühl, through the valley of the Kyll. Deep gorges and defiles, not easy to track, lead from Manderscheid N. to

Gillenfeld (Klasen [Otto] *Inn*), on the road to Lützerath. On the height 1 m. E. lies the *Pulvermaar*, one of the largest and most beautiful crater-lakes of the Eifel, surrounded by beech-trees, nearly circular, ½ m. in diam. and 365 ft. deep: large pike in it. On the way from Gillenfeld to (6 m.) Lützerath is the village of Strötzbusch, built in the hollow of a crater-lake, and near it there are remains of another crater, formerly perhaps a lake.]

4. m. *Birresborn* Stat. On a hill opposite, within the Gerolsteinwald (take a guide), is a mineral spring, called Brudeldreis. In the summer it dries up; but if a cupful of water be thrown into the basin of rock from which it issues, a rattling is heard, and a jet of water spirted out. Dead bodies of birds and other small animals are often found near it, destroyed by having alighted within the range of the noxious vapour issuing from it (carbonic acid gas). Peasants stooping down to drink are repulsed by the suffocating vapour, which, being heavier than the air, lies along the surface of the water, in a stratum more or less deep as the atmosphere is agitated or calm.

2 m. *Mürlenbach* Stat.

The suppressed monastery of St. Thomas, used as a house of correction for Rom. Cath. priests, is passed.

5 m. *Kyllburg* Stat. (Schulte's *Inn*), on an eminence, washed by the Kyll. Above rises the Gothic *St. Thomas's Ch.*, containing fine stained glass, 1534. A tunnel 1¼ m. long.

3 m. *Erdorf* Stat. Omnibus to, 6 m., *Bitburg* (Rte. 43). Several tunnels occur. Philippsheim, Speicher and Cordel Stats.

19 m. *Ehrang* Junct. Stat., near the confluence of the river Kyll with the Mosel.

[Branch Rly., 2 m., to the *Ironworks of Quint.*]

5 m. **Treves** Stat., on the l. bank of the Mosel, near the bridge (Rte. 41).

ROUTE 46.

BINGEN TO TREVES.

76 Eng. m.

Treves may now be reached by rail from Bingen, *viâ* Saarbrücken.

The chief part of this road is excellent, though hilly; it is carried out of the valley of the Nahe by well-constructed zigzags, and at one point, where seats have been erected, commands a charming view.

There is considerable beauty in the gorge leading down to the village of

6 m. *Stromberg*, with the ruins of Castle *Goldenfels*, which was bravely defended against the French, 1793, by the Prussian Lieut. v. Gauvain, with 35 men. A monument commemorates the event.

13 m. *Simmern* (*Inn:* Post), on the Hundsrück, or Hunsrück. Near the town, at the Schmiedels, is an interesting *Refuge* for destitute children.

We follow the line of the old Roman road as far as Kirchberg.

12 m. *Büchenbeuern.* From this to Berncastel the road is very hilly, running over the high table-land of the Hunsrück (Dog's Back) which extends between the Rhine, Mosel, and Nahe. For a considerable distance neither house nor human being is to be seen. The country is a bleak uncultivated waste of moor and moss, with forest interspersed. Here and there a distant view over hills and valleys appears. We again follow the line of the old Roman road, called in the country Steinstrasse. By the side of it is seen a small truncated tower (Stumpfer Thurm), said to be (?) a Roman work. It is supposed indeed, that the Roman station Belginum, or Tabernæ, may have stood upon this spot. A little farther on, the road descends through a narrow and winding ravine (the Tiefenbacherthal), whose sides, formed of ragged slate-rocks, are exceedingly picturesque, in many places

overhanging the road, and sprinkled over with trees and underwood. Considerable mines have been driven into these rocks, and roofing-slate is obtained from them. Many of the entrances to them open close upon the roadside. At the bottom of this steep descent lies

16 m. *Berncastel*, on the Mosel.—*Inn:* Three Kings (Rte. 42). Diligence to Treves.

The Mosel is here passed by a ferry-boat; a good road leads to

16 m. *Hetzerath*, on the high road from Coblenz to Treves.

13 m. **Treves.** Route 41.

ROUTE 47.

COLOGNE TO FRANKFURT-A.-M., BY SIEGBURG AND GIESSEN.—RAIL.

Distance, 144 m.; *time*, 7 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

Cologne is described in Rte. 36.

Terminus at Deutz. The line ascends the valley of the Rhine, but at some distance from the river, and through a flat district.

12 m. *Troisdorf* Junct. Stat. Here the Right Bank Rhine Rly. diverges (Rte. 37). Our line enters the tributary valley of the Sieg, not far from

2 m. **Siegburg** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Stern, tolerable), a town of 4500 Inhab., on the Sieg, about 4 m. above its junction with the Rhine. Upon the volcanic rock of St. Michael, in a singularly beautiful situation, immediately overhanging the town, stands the ancient *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in 1060 by Archbishop Hanno of Cologne, who is buried within the fine Romanesque *Church*. Since 1824 it is a Lunatic Asylum. [Branch Rly. to Friedrichs Wilhelmshütte.] Fine view of the Seven Mountains.

4 m. *Hennef* Stat. Near this the Sieg is crossed by the rly.; the valley contracts; several bridges and a tunnel are passed. rt. Castle of Blankenberg. Another tunnel before

7 m. *Eitorf* Stat. (*Inn:* Post). Burg-Welterath is the property of Count Nesselrode.

10 m. *Schladern* Stat. Pretty scenery — deep cutting — falls of the Sieg: *Castle* of *Windeck* restored.

4 m. *Au* Stat. [Diligence to *Altenkirchen*, 7 m. S.W., where General Marceau (the Bayard of the French republic) received his death wound in an action with the Austrians under the Archduke Charles. See Rte. 37.]

4 m. *Wissen* Stat. On l. bank of Sieg rises *Schönstein*, the handsome schloss of Prince Hatzfeld-Wildenburg.

7 m. *Betzdorf* Junct. Stat. [Near this the Sieg Valley Rly. diverges l. from our line. See Rte. 67A.]

The Rly. is carried through the valley of the Dill by

26 m. *Dillenburg* (Nassau) Stat. (*Inn:* Post). The great statesman and hero, William the Taciturn, Prince of Orange (1533), as well as his son P. Maurice (1567), were born in the *Castle*. Stations—Herborn, Sinn, Ehringshausen.

18 m. *Wetzlar* Junct. Stat., in the valley of the Lahn. (Rte. 96). Railway to

7 m. *Giessen* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 70).

40 m. **Frankfurt-A.-M.** Rte. 95.

SECTION II.

PRUSSIA, continued.—MECKLENBURG—HANOVER—BRUNSWICK—HESSE CASSEL—THE HANSE TOWNS, &c.

ROUTE		PAGE
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ROUTE 56.

LONDON TO HAMBURG.

Distance, about 420 m.; *time*, 40 to 50 hrs.

STEAMERS *direct* from London. *Gen. Steam Nav. Co.*, from St. Katherine's Wharf, three times a-week. Fares, £2 5*s.* and £1 9*s.* *Hamb. Lond. Steam Ship Co.*, Horselydown and Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, Tues. and Friday. Fares somewhat lower. *Viâ Hull*, Tues. Wed., Frid., and Sat., or *Newcastle*, Tues. and Sat. Fares, £1 10*s.* and £1.

[For the *land route viâ Calais* (Rte. 15), or *Ostend* (Rte. 20) and *Brussels*, *Aix-la-Chapelle*, *Hanover* and Harburg, see Rtes. 26, 36, 59; or viâ *Flushing*, *Osnabrück* and *Bremen*, see Rtes. 60 and 69.]

About 25 m. before reaching the mouth of the Elbe the steamer passes

Heligoland (*Inns:* H. Stadt London; H. Queen of England). This small triangular treeless island in the North Sea, 5000 ft. long by 1800 broad, rises nearly 200 ft. above the water and consists of two parts—the *Unterland* or lower town and landing-place, containing a *bath-house*, *Conversationshaus* (restaurant and reading room), &c., and the *Oberland*, or island proper, reached by steps and containing the upper town, with the *Ch.*, Governor's house, and best hotels.

Its early name of *Fosetes-land* appears to have been derived from the temple to the Frisic god Foseta, said to have stood here and to have been destroyed in the 8th centy. on the conversion of the Frisians to Christianity by St. Willebrord, after which the island acquired the name of *Helgoland* (?) *Heilig*, holy.

In 1807 it was seized by the British, and during the period of the exclusion of England from the Continent by Napoleon I. it was, from its proximity to the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, of considerable importance as a naval station, and during the same period a large smuggling trade was carried on with the neighbouring continental ports.

The permanent population numbers about 3000, and is of Frisian extraction. They are good sailors and pilots, and largely engaged in the lobster and oyster fishery. Numerous *lodging-houses* and *restaurants* supply the wants of the annual influx of upwards of 1000 Germans frequenting the island for the excellent *sea-bathing*, which takes place principally on the adjoining (1 m. E.) *Dune* or small sandy island (ferry across).

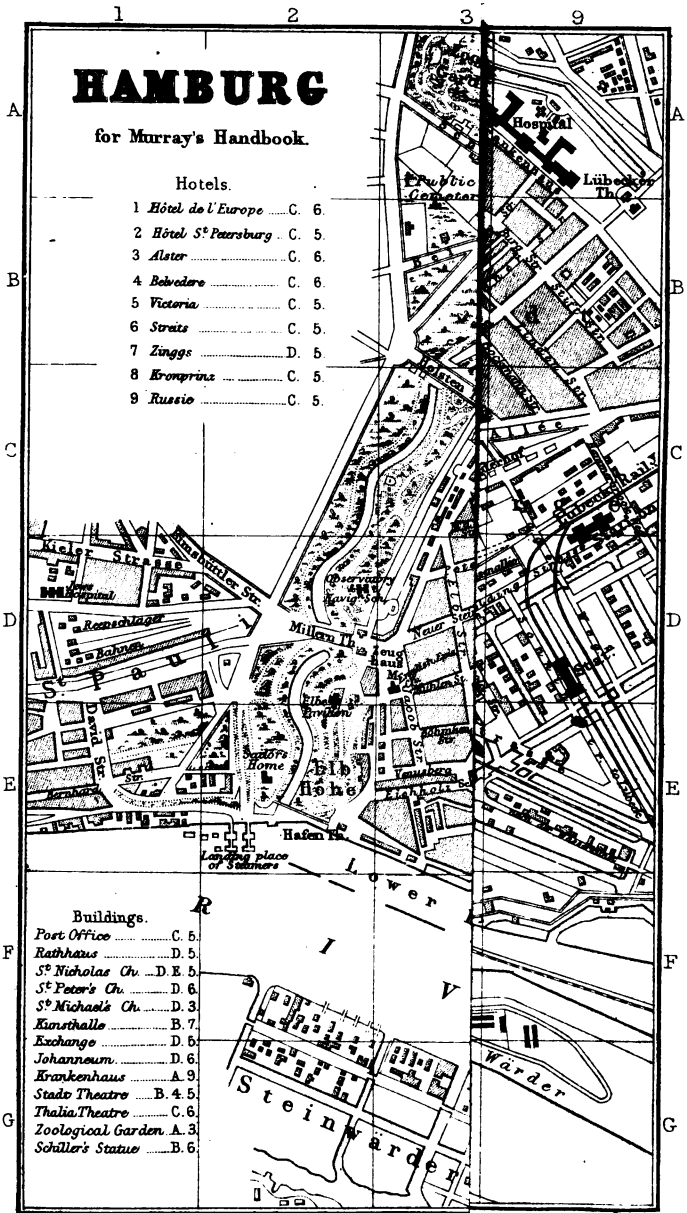
During the season (June to end of September) *steamers* run from *Hamburg* (*viâ* Cuxhaven) about three times a week; *time*, 8 hrs.; *fare*, 5 Prus. Thlr. From *Geestemünde* (Bremerhaven) 3 times a week (in connection with the rly. from *Bremen*); *time*, 4 hrs.; *fare*, 4 Prus. Thlr., and the steamer between *Wyk* and Geestemünde calls here twice a week in summer.

The asserted inroads made by the sea on the dark red sandstone of which the island is principally composed have been much exaggerated, not more than 3 feet having been so destroyed in the course of a century; and in the time of Adam of Bremen (11th cent.), whose description is extant, the island could have been but very little larger.

The sea-view from the top of the *lighthouse*, 60 ft. (small fee), is extensive, and the grotesque outlines of the rock are best seen by making the circuit of the island in a boat.

The island is now connected with the European telegraph system.

After passing the lightships and the lighthouse on the island of *Neuwerk* the flat marshy coast is approached,


HAMBURG
for Murray's Handbook.
Hotels.
1 Hôtel de l'Europe ..... C. 6.
2 Hôtel St. Petersburg .. C. 5.
3 Alster ..... C. 6.
4 Belvedere ..... C. 6.
5 Victoria ..... C. 5.
6 Streits ..... C. 5.
7 Zinggs ..... D. 5.
8 Kronprinz ..... C. 5.
9 Russie ..... C. 5.
Buildings.
Post Office ..... C. 5.
Rathhaus ..... D. 5.
St. Nicholas Ch. ... D. E. 5.
St. Peter's Ch. ..... D. 6.
St. Michael's Ch. ..... D. 3.
Kunsthalle ..... B. 7.
Exchange ..... D. 6.
Johanneum ..... D. 6.
Krankenhaus ..... A. 9.
Stadt Theatre ..... B. 4. 5.
Thalia Theatre ..... C. 6.
Zoological Garden ... A. 3.
Schiller's Statue ..... B. 6.
Hospital
Public Cemetery
Lübeck'sche Thor
Kieler Strasse
Reesendamm
Millern Th.
Neuer Steinweg
Mühlen Str.
Elbe Embden
Seamen's Home
Hafen Th.
Landing place of Steamers
Lower
R
I
V
Wärder
Steinwärder
Edw.d Weller

and the mouth of the Elbe (strongly fortified by Prussia since 1870) entered. On the S. banks are seen the harbour and jetties in process of construction and the village of

l. **Cuxhaven** (*Inns:* H. Belvedere; H. Bellevue), a seaport, pilot station, and watering-place belonging to Hamburg (distant 60 m. Rly. *viâ* Stade and Harburg in progress), with adjoining town of *Ritzebüttel*, and castle seen from the river. In winter, when the Elbe is frozen over, the steamers stop here. In consequence of the new rly. and harbour constructed here, Cuxhaven is rapidly increasing in size.

rt. Next the sea, between the Elbe and the Eider, extends the district called *Ditmarschen* (marshes), formerly celebrated for its privileges and republican institutions, but conquered and incorporated with the Duchy of Holstein in 1559. It resembles Holland in its marshes and sea-dykes, which preserve it from the inroad of the ocean.

The land on the rt. bank rises in gentle slopes, covered, for some distance below Hamburg, with wood, interspersed with handsome villas and gardens belonging to opulent merchants. On this side lies the small Prussian town of *Glückstadt*, pop. 7000, fortified by Christian IV. in 1540, besieged in vain by Tilly (1628), and by Torstenson (1643), and dismantled in 1815.

[*Rly.*—N. 18 m. to Itzehoe, whence up the W. coast of Schleswig-Holstein; S. 9 m. to *Elmshorn*, whence lines N.E. to Kiel, &c. S.E. to Altona for Hamburg, &c. (See *Handbook for Denmark*, &c., Rte. 2.)]

Higher up the little fishing village of *Blankenese* (see below, *Excursions* from Hamburg), with its houses scattered along the slope, and among the trees one above another, is passed; and above it, the Holstein town of

rt. **Altona** (*Inns:* Königl. Hof; Bahnhof Hotel; Holsteinisches Haus), which joins Hamburg, and from the river seems to form a part of it; pop. 74,131. It was originally a mere fishing-village, and first became a town in 1664, but has since risen to great mercantile prosperity, perhaps to the prejudice of its neighbours, so that the Hamburgers say that its name agrees with its situation, as it is Al-tena (i.e. all zu nah, all too near).

Rly. (Verbindungs-bahn) to Hamburg, to Kiel, and the Baltic. (See *Handbook for Denmark*, &c., Rte. 2.)

The depth of water is not always sufficient to allow steamers to go alongside the handsome quays constructed along the Elbe.

Hamburg.—*Inns:* H. *de l'Europe*, on the Alsterdamm, fallen off; H. *St. Petersburg*, H. *Victoria*, and *Streit's* H.—all 3 well situated on the Alte Jungfernstieg; *Zingg's* H., opposite the Exchange; *Alster* H., H. *Belvedere*, both on the Alsterdamm; H. *Kronprinz* and H. *de Russie*, both on the Jungfernstieg, and many others.

Cafés: Alster-Pavillon, on the Alte Jungfernstieg, and at Zingg's H.

Restaurants: Wilkens, Bergstrasse; and at Streit's and Zingg's H., Wiezels at St. Pauli, fine view.

Post and Telegraph Office on the Post Strasse. Letter-boxes in various parts of the town.

English Ch. (built 1838) on the Zeug-haus Markt. Service twice on Sundays.

Physician: Dr. Oppert, 3 Pelzer Strasse (speaks English).

Hamburg (contraction of Havenburg) is situated about 60 m. from the mouth of the Elbe, on its N. (rt.) bank, at the junction of a small stream called the Alster with the Elbe, and consists of the *old* and *new* town, with the suburbs of *St. Georg* on the E., and that of *St. Pauli* to the W., connecting Hamburg and Altona. Pop. 264,000 (6000 Rom. Cath., 14,000 Jews). The town was founded in 803 by Charlemagne, and his son Louis in 823 made it the seat of an Archbishop-

ric. In 1201 it fell under Danish rule, and in the course of the 13th cent. became a member of the Hansa. In 1510 Maximilian I. declared it a free Imperial town. In 1810 it was incorporated by Napoleon in his Empire, but on the conclusion of the war was enrolled a free city of the German confederation, and in 1871 became the principal of the three free Hanseatic towns of the German Empire.

It is remarkable for its excellent harbour, rendering it the first trading seaport of Germany, and its chief feature after the grand river Elbe is the artificial lake called the *Alster Bassin*, formed by damming up the small river Alster, and around the sides of which are the broad walks called the old and new **Jungfernstieg* (Maiden's Walk) and the Alsterdamm. Here is the fashionable promenade, especially resorted to in the summer evenings, when the surface of the water is covered with boats filled with water parties. It is flanked on 3 sides by handsome rows of houses, and has a broad terrace round its margin. At the waterside are the most frequented *cafés* in the town, called *Pavilions*. There are *floating baths* on the outer Alster.

The trade of Hamburg has enormously increased: the annual value of its imports amounts to nearly 70,000,000*l.* sterling! The average number of vessels entering the port in a year is nearly 6000, more than one-third of which are British. The Elbe is navigable thus far for ships of considerable burden, which can enter the harbour and transfer their cargoes in barges to the merchants' doors, whose warehouses and dwellings generally adjoin. Much banking and funding business is done here; besides which it is the depôt for a large part of the exports and imports of the North of Europe. The sugar refineries have diminished of late.

The town is intersected by canals, called flethe (streams), and in this respect, and in the trees growing in its streets, bears a resemblance, in the old part of the town, to the towns of Holland.

By the *Fire* of 1842 Hamburg sustained a calamity unequalled in extent in any European city since the Fire of London. The conflagration broke out in the Deichstrasse, near the Elbe, on Thursday, May 5, and raged until the following Sunday in spite of all efforts to oppose it; widening as it advanced until it had involved in destruction 2 sides of the Alster Basin, levelling almost all the buildings, public and private, over an area of many acres, sweeping down 4219 buildings in 75 streets, besides courts and alleys, and even crossing the broad canal of the Alster. The churches of St. Nicholas, St. Peter, and St. Gertrude were consumed; the new Exchange, though surrounded by the flames, escaped uninjured. The sympathy caused by this event in all parts of the globe was proved by the voluntary subscriptions raised for the sufferers, amounting to nearly 400,000*l.*, of which England contributed 41,000*l.* Besides this, immense sums were raised by loan, so that Hamburg has now the largest national debt, in proportion to its population, of any continental state.

Hamburg has profited by the calamity in the improvements introduced in laying out the new buildings, the widening of streets, the establishment of waterworks, the construction of sewers, and the filling up of stagnant ditches. A handsome *Rathhaus* (from Scott's design) is to be built on one side of a new square fronting the Börse. The finest of the new buildings are near the Alster. The foundations are mostly of granite—the superstructure of brick and stucco. The designs show great variety, and sometimes beauty. The *Breite-strasse*, one side of which alone was consumed, presents a contrast of old and new houses. The *Arcade* opening out of the Jungfernstieg is deserving of attention for its extent and beauty.

Servant-girls and cooks rarely appear in public except in gay attire; with lace caps, long kid gloves, and a splendid shawl, arranged under the arm, so as to conceal a basket, shaped like a child's coffin, containing clothes, butter or cheese, or other articles pur-

chased at market. The peasants who frequent the market wear a picturesque attire; they are chiefly natives of a district bordering on the Elbe, called Vierlanden, which is principally laid out in gardens, and supplies the market with vegetables.

Funeral processions in Hamburg are not composed of friends of the deceased, but of hired mourners, called *Reiten Diener*, dressed in black, with plaited ruffs round their necks, curled and powdered wigs, short Spanish cloaks, and swords. The same persons, whose number is limited to 16, attend at marriage festivals, and form also a sort of body-guard to the magistrates. Their situations were formerly purchased at a high price, in consideration of the perquisites and fees attached to them. Upon the death of a burgomaster or other personage of importance in the town, the town trumpeter, a civic officer, is set to blow a dirge from one of the steeples.

The churches have little architectural beauty, excepting **St. Nicholas*, in the Hopfenmarkt (sacristan, 28 Neueburg), a noble modern Gothic structure, built (1863), at a cost of 175,000*l.*, of stone from Osterwald and white brick. It is 110 ft. high, 300 ft. long, the nave of 5 and chancel of 2 bays, ending in an apse. The tower at the W. end will have a spire of open work, intended to rise 404 feet high. The design is by the English architect *Sir G. G. Scott*. The altar, pulpit, and font are richly sculptured in white marble. The Sacristy door in the chancel is a remarkable specimen of modern marqueterie. *St. Peter's* has also been rebuilt, and is a fine lofty 14th-century Gothic ch. The fine relief of the Entombment is by Schubert. *St. Michael's* steeple is 432 ft. high, about 100 ft. higher than St. Paul's in London (340 ft.), from which a good view is obtained of the town and the Elbe, nearly as far as the sea, part of Holstein on the N., and Hanover on the S. The ch. was built by Sonnin in 1762. At the altar hang the colours of the old Hanseatic Legion. It is also the station of the fire-watch.

The *Kunsthalle* (Art Museum) on the Alsterhöhe, contains collections of engravings, sculpture, paintings, &c., the property of the town, open free daily (except Monday), 10—5.

The **Börse* (*Exchange*), a fine building on the Adolphs Platz, by Wimmell, was completed, 1841, just before the fire, and escaped uninjured. It forms a noble hall 48 paces by 26, exclusive of the surrounding colonnade. On the first floor are reading-rooms, offices, &c., corresponding with Lloyd's in London, and called the *Börsenhalle*. A stranger can be introduced to read the papers and journals of all quarters of the globe. It is also the seat of the Commercium, or Board of Trade, of the Chamber of Commerce (*Handelsgericht*), presided over by 2 lawyers and 9 merchants as judges. Change commences at 1½ o'clock, and it is worth while to see the crowd that comes thronging in at that hour. Opposite the Börse is the Bank of Hamburg.

The new *Custom-house* buildings, near the Deichthor, are in the Gothic style by Seib.

The *Schulgebäude*, erected 1834 on the site of the ancient Dom, in the oldest part of the city, includes the *Johanneum*, a college under the care of excellent professors, where a good classical and commercial education is given for 120 marks per annum. In this building is also the *Town Library*, consisting of about 300,000 vols. and 5000 MSS., open daily 11—12. In the room underneath this is a *Natural History Museum*, open free Sunday 11—12; Mon., Tues., and Wed., 11—1.

Behind this building is the *Fish Market*, the oldest in the town, and from this a new broad street has been constructed, leading to the *Venlo-Pariser* Rly. Stat.

The charitable institutions of Hamburg are on a very munificent scale. The *Orphanage* (Waisenhaus) provides

for 600 children, who are received as infants, reared, educated, and bound apprentices to some useful trade. The *Great Hospital* (Krankenhaus), built by Wimmel in 1823, in the suburb of St. George, is capable of containing 1800 sick. The yearly cost of supporting this admirable institution is nearly 17,000*l.* Its utility is not confined to the poor alone, as even persons of the higher classes resort to the hospital to avail themselves of the advantages of the excellent medical treatment which they may here obtain. Such patients are admitted as lodgers, on payment of a sum varying from 8*d.* to 8*s.* a day. The Chapel contains a painting by *Overbeck*. The subject is Christ's Agony in the Garden, with the 3 disciples sleeping below. The arrangement and attitudes are Giottesque, the colour thick and low.

A white marble tablet at a corner house in the Brunnenstrasse marks where Felix *Mendelssohn*-Bartholdy, the composer, was born, 1809, of a Jewish family.

The *House* of *Klopstock* the poet (1774–1803), No. 27 in the Königsstrasse, is rebuilt.

At the E. end of the Alster Bridge is a fine *statue of Schiller*, by Lippelt, erected 1866.

The *Stadt Theater* (Dammthor St.) is one of the largest in Germany, built from Schinkel's designs, in 1827, and capable of holding 2500 persons. The performances and music generally very good. The play begins at 7 and usually ends by 10. Shut June, July, August. The *Thalia Theater*, Pferde Markt, built 1843, is chiefly famed for comic pieces, and is a popular resort. Shut in summer.

The public **Ball-rooms* in and about the town, though not frequented by the most respectable classes, being often the resort of low company, deserve to be *looked at* as one of the peculiarities of the place. The best are the Sagebiel'sche Local, the Elb Pavillon and the Apollo Saal. Some of the *cellars* for suppers, beer, &c., are worth a visit.

The Hamburg *hung beef* is celebrated.

On the site of the *Ramparts*, long since levelled, are delightful boulevards or gardens, which extend nearly round the town and between the two Alster basins. The most pleasing view of the town and river, the shipping and opposite shore of the Elbe, is from the eminence called **Elbhöhe*, or *Stintfang*, at the extremity of these walks nearest to Altona.

In some parts of the town a portion of the poorer inhabitants live in cellars under the houses. In winter, and after a prevalence of W. winds, the Elbe sometimes inundates the streets near the river, driving the tenants of these cellars from their habitations, and leaving them filled with ooze and in a most unhealthy condition from the moisture. The upper part of the house is let under condition that the occupiers of the cellars are to receive shelter at such seasons of calamity.

Outside the Damm Gate, not far from the Jungfernstieg, are the public *Cemeteries*, which deserve a visit, as exhibiting the customs and usages of Germany with regard to the resting-place of the dead.

Hamburg had once the misfortune to be a fortified town, and in consequence was subjected to the horrors of a bombardment from the French, and was twice occupied by French armies, who, under Davoust, in 1813, exercised the most cruel severities and atrocities upon the inhabitants. Opposite St. Peter's Cemetery is a monumental sarcophagus to 1138 men, women, and children, who perished of cold and hunger on that occasion, driven out of the town in the depth of winter.

The construction of the two handsome bridges across the Elbe for the rly. to Harburg in connection with the line direct to Bremen (Rte. 60) has materially increased the facility of access to Hamburg from the W. (*see* Railroads below).

Reading Rooms.—At the *Börsenhalle* (see above), at the *Athenæum*, Bücherstrasse, more than 150 newspapers and

journals are taken in. Entrance for a week, 1 mark.

The best shops are upon the S. side of the Jungfernstieg, and the adjoining street, *Neuer Wall.*

The principal *Booksellers* are Perthes, Besser, and Mauke, 13 Jungfernstieg; Behrendson, Alster Arcade, keeps Guide-books, Dictionaries, local prints, and photographs.

Consuls.—All the states of the New and Old World are represented here. A British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General and Vice-Consul, also a *Consul-General from the United States*, reside here. Most of the Consulate Offices are near the harbour.

Cabs (Droschke).—*Fares.* A drive in the town (1 or 2 persons) 75 pf.; by the hour, 1½ mk.

Tramways (Pferde-Eisenbahn), from the Rathhaus Markt, in various directions.

Omnibuses ply through the town by various routes, from the Schweinemarkt to Altona and Rainville's garden, fare, 20 pf.

Environs.—The *Zoological Gardens* (good restaurant), opened in 1863, on the N. side of the city, near the Damm-thor, are remarkable for their very large and well-stocked *Aquarium* of living marine and fresh-water animals. The *Botanic Gardens* adjoin.

a. There are pleasant walks along the Alster Lake to *Uhlenhorst*, a tavern and sort of tea gardens. Steamer thither in summer.

b. It is a very pleasant drive to descend the rt. bank of the Elbe from Altona to Blankenese. (*Rly.* 5 trains daily in 25 min. *Steamers* several times daily.) The slopes bordering on the river are studded with country seats of merchants and possess considerable natural beauty. The narrow strip of suburb called *Vorstadt St. Pauli*, partly occupied by low taverns and dancing-rooms—in fact, a sort of Wapping—extends to the gate of Altona, at the further end of which is the suburb of *Ottensen*, where the brave Duke of Brunswick died, in 1806, from the wound he had received in the battle of Jena. In the churchyard, by the side of the road and under an umbrageous elm, is *The Tomb of Klopstock* (d. 1803), author of the 'Messiah.' The monument has been removed to the N. side of Hamburg which stood here to the 1138 Hamburgers who perished in 1813-14, during the siege and occupation of Hamburg by the French, and who were interred here in one common grave—the subject of a pretty poem by Rückert. Farther on stood *Rainville's Tavern* and garden, overlooking the Elbe—"The Star and Garter" of the Hamburgers; but the undertaking failed in 1873. The house itself was inhabited successively by Dumouriez and Bourrienne. On the hills sloping towards the Elbe are the country-seats of the Hamburg Senators — the Jenischs, Parishes (Nieustädten), and Godeffroys (Dockenhuden) — with beautiful grounds. Süllberg is a fine point of view. At Blankenese, about 9 m. from Hamburg, *Mr. Bauer's Pleasure Grounds*, laid out in the Dutch taste, thrown open to the public, are a frequent resort of the Hamburgers.

c. In an opposite direction, about 3 m. N.E. from Hamburg, lies the Holstein village of *Wandsbeck*, in a very pretty situation: it is the 1st stat. on the rly. to Lübeck. (See Rte. 57.)

d. The *Rauhes Haus* at Horn, founded by Dr. Wichern, is a Reformatory for unprotected children, carried on with benevolence and success, 3 m. from Hamburg, on the road to Bergedorf.

Steamboats now run from the Jungferstieg, on the *Alster*, every 10 min.; also across the Elbe to Harburg 12 times a day (Rte. 59);—to London twice a week; in winter they start from Cuxhaven;—to Grimsby Tues. and Frid., in connection with Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Rly. Co.;—to Havre, twice a week, in 50 or 60 hrs.;—to Cuxhaven, 4 times a week in 6 or 8 hrs.;—to

Heligoland, 2 or 3 times a week;—and to Liverpool, Glasgow, New York, New Orleans, West India Islands, &c.

Railroads, 4 principal stations—

(1) The *Altona*, *Kiel*, and *Blankenese* line (see Rte. 2, *Handbook for Denmark*, &c.), Stat. on the W. side of Altona, connected with the Hamburg lines by the *Verbindungsbahn*.

(2) The *Berlin* line. Rte. 61. (Stat. at the Deich Thor on E. side of Hamburg.)

(3) The *Lübeck* line. Rte. 57. (Stat. on the Spaldingstrasse, suburb of St. Georg.)

(4) The *Bremen* and *Osnabrück* line (New Stat. on the Grasbrook) traverses the island of Wilhemsburg, crossing the N. and S. arms of the Elbe by magnificent bridges to Harburg. Thence a line S. to Hanover (Rte. 59), and W. to Bremen, Osnabrück, and Wesel. giving direct communication with Paris, or *viâ* Ostend or Flushing with England.

ROUTE 57.

HAMBURG TO LÜBECK [TRAVEMÜNDE]. —RAIL.

Distance, 38 m.; *time*, 1¼ hr.; 5 trains daily.

Hamburg is described in Rte. 56.

The line starts from the suburb of St. Georg, and leaving on rt. the *Rauhes Haus zu Horn* (*see* Rte. 56) reaches

3 m. *Wandsbeck* Stat., a pretty village (Pop. 8000), in which Tycho Brahe the astronomer, Voss the poet, and Matthias Claudius resided. The latter published here the "Wandsbecker Bote" (1770–1775), and died in 1815, and is buried in the churchyard.

20 m. *Oldersloe* Junct. Stat., prettily situated, Pop. 3800, saline baths. [Branch Rly. N. W. to Neumünster.]

After passing *Rheinfeld*, the towers of the churches in Lübeck are seen, and about 6 m. before reaching the town its territory is entered.

15 m. **Lübeck** Junct. Stat.—Hotel omnibus at rly.

Inns: H. *Stadt Hamburg*, on the Klingberg;—*Duffeke's* H., near the Marien-Kirche;—*Hahn's* H., in the Breite-strasse, good;— *Brockmüller's* H., nearest the Stat.

Cabs (Droschke), 1 to 2 pers. 60 pf., portmanteau, 30 pf.

Restaurant, Rathskeller (see below), under the Rathhaus; Engelhardt and Sons, good French wines by the glass.

Theatres.—Stadt Theater, in the Beckergrube, 4 times a-week. *Tivoli Garden* in the Kaiserstrasse, on the banks of the Wackenitz.

Club.—The *Casino* near the theatre; concerts in winter.

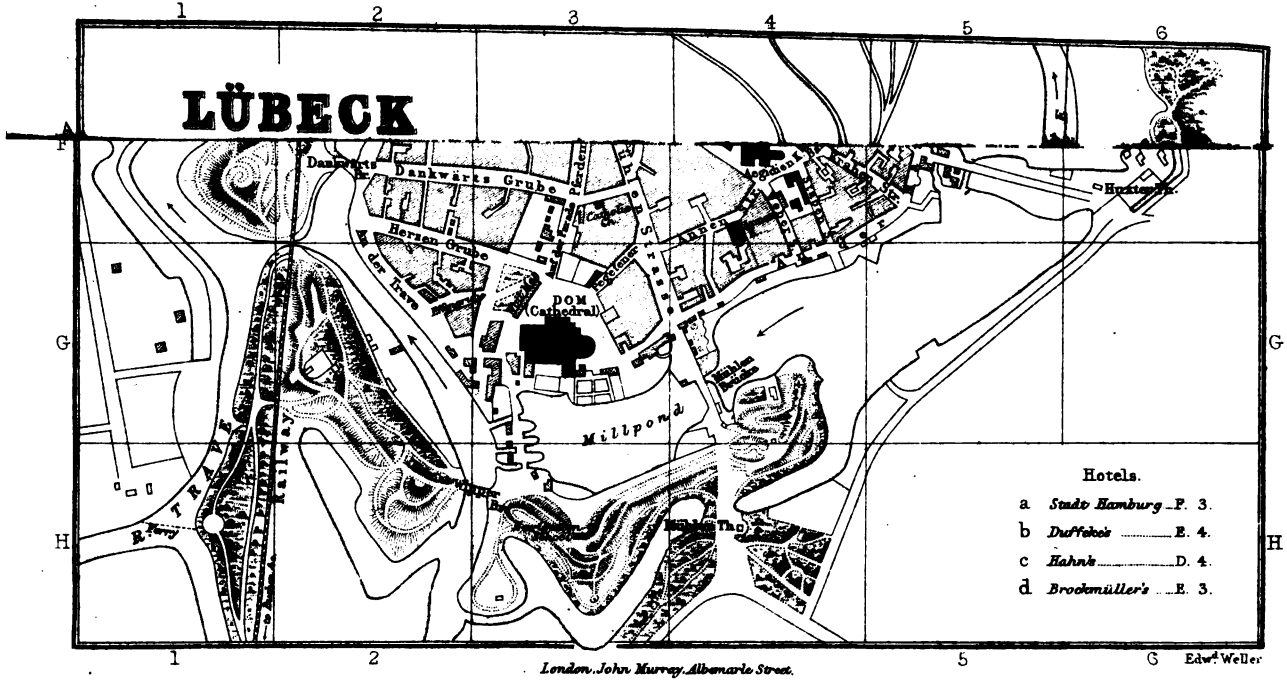
Marzipan, a kind of macaroni, can be got at Carl Petersen's.

Post Office.—43 Mengstrasse.

Telegraph Office. — 202 Schüsselbuden.

Railways (see below).

This ancient city (Pop. 49,183), occupying the peninsula formed by a bend in the river Trave, at its junction with the Wackenitz, about 9 m. from the Baltic, is now the smallest of the 3 free Hanseatic towns of the German Empire. It was founded on its present site in 1143, the older town (which stood more to the north) having been destroyed by the Wends in 1138. Hither, in 1163, Duke


LÜBECK
1
2
3
4
5
6
F
G
H
Dankwarts
Dankwärts Grube
Pferden
Hexen-Grube
An der Trave
DOM
Cathedral
Millpond
Hüxterdamm
Hotels.
a Stadt Hamburg ..... F. 3.
b Duffekoe ..... E. 4.
c Hahn's ..... D. 4.
d Brockmüller's ..... E. 3.
London. John Murray. Albemarle Street.
Edwd Weller

Henry the Lion of Saxony transferred the Oldenburg Bishopric. In 1226, the Emperor Frederick II. declared Lübeck for ever a free imperial city; and as such, in 1227, it overcame the Danes in the battle of Bornhöved, thereby releasing the surrounding country from their depredations by land, and in 1234 a naval victory off the mouth of the Trave destroyed their supremacy at sea. A period of unexampled prosperity followed, and subsequent successes over the Danes, and the occupation of portions of Sweden and Denmark, raised the Hanseatic League of 80 towns into a powerful confederacy, at the head of which this city stood as the seat of its Diet, the repository of its archives, and the station of its fleet, whose commander was appointed by the city. After the fall, in 1537, of its most renowned Bürgermeister, Jorgen Wollenvever, and the establishment of new commercial centres by Holland and England, Lübeck's power dwindled, and with the dissolution of the League its commerce decayed, so that though the four lines of rly. converging to the town, and the considerable and increasing Bordeaux wine trade, combined with the deepening of the Trave, are tending to revive the prosperity of the town, still it is now chiefly interesting as possessing to a high degree the aspect and character of antiquity in its picturesque gabled houses, churches, and Rathhaus.

It may be seen in about 3 hrs. thus: Facing the Rly. Stat. is the

**Holstein Thor*, a red and black glazed brick gateway, built 1477, restored 1871, flanked by two round, conical roofed towers, formerly part of the fortifications, but now isolated, and preserved as a picturesque monument.

Crossing the bridge over the Trave, and proceeding along the *Holsteinstrasse*, one of the best streets in the town, a short distance to the l., is seen the finest building in the town, the

**St. Mary's Church* (Marien-Kirche) (enter by the S.W. door; the Sacristan lives opposite, in the Mengstrasse); built 1304, and a good example of the plain and severe Gothic characteristic of the vast sandy plains skirting the S. shore of the Baltic, where, from the absence of stone, brick is the material commonly employed, and the buildings, usually good in outline, are unpleasing from a deficiency of ornament, a bareness of exterior, and whitewashed interior.

It is surmounted by 2 W. towers 50 ft. square at the base, supporting timber spires 344 ft. high. It has three aisles, and the centre roof rises to the unusual height of 134 ft. The objects to be noticed in it, are the Chapel at the E. end, resembling Becket's Crown at Canterbury; a handsome brass screen all round the choir; a *Dance of Death*, much restored, dated 1463, curious for the costumes of the period represented in it, as well as for its being painted 35 years before the time of Holbein; the organ and carved woodwork of the Burgomasters' seats; the beautiful brass font (date 1335) and *sacrament house*; a crocketed pinnacle of bronze, about 40 ft. high (date 1472). *Obs.* a chapel on the S. side, whose vault is supported by slender shafts of granite, each a single stone 38 ft. long; and the painted glass of the windows, by an Italian artist, Fr. Livi, who afterwards (1436) furnished those for the Duomo in Florence. Behind the altar, against the N. wall, a very *fine old painting* attributed to Jan Mostraet (date 1518), in three divisions with shutters: on the outside, Adam and Eve; within, the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Flight into Egypt. Another triptych displays, when opened, elaborate carvings in wood of figures and Gothic tracery,—all gilt except the flesh,—representing events from the Gospel history. Here are several engraved *Brasses*, Flemish and German—one of Bruno v. Warendorf, Admiral of the Hanse fleet (d. 1369). Behind the high altar is a clock, constructed in 1405, which sends forth at noon figures of the 7 Electors,

who march in review before the statue of the Emperor; each, as it passes, makes a reverential obeisance, and then disappears. The astronomical dial below (repaired) gives data down to 1999. The two pictures—Christ's Entry into Jerusalem, painted 1824; and a Pietà or Entombment, 1845—are by Overbeck.

Close to the church, and forming the N.E. corner of the market-place, with an E. front in the Breitestrasse, is the singular

Townhall (Rathhaus).—Its fronts are formed by lofty screen-walls, in courses of red unglazed and dark-green glazed bricks, completely hiding the roofs, and supporting pinnacles at intervals. The N. end is probably as old as the 13th cent. The E. front, of the 14th, with a more modern Renaissance staircase (date 1594). The street entrance is by a vestibule of elegant design. The bronze figures on the door (added 1352) are very curious; upstairs is a gallery with good elliptic vaulting. The wood-carving of the door and panels of the *Kriegs-stube* is curious, and is dated 1595 and 1608. *Obs.* the door of the *Audience Chamber*, dated 1575, Within these walls, in ancient times. the deputies of the 80 cities in Germany which composed the *Hanseatic League* held their deliberations. Here were concerted those measures which raised the confederation from humble beginnings to a height of power and wealth enabling it to establish factories in all the great cities of Europe, including Bergen, Novgorod, Bruges, ahd London, and to obtain the supremacy of the ocean, and to wage successful war against neighbouring states, with an army of its own 50,000 strong. The *Hall of the Hansa*, in which this council met, is now partitioned off into a number of small rooms for municipal offices, &c. The large hall on the N. side serves as the *Exchange*.

Under the N.E. angle of the building is the entrance to the *Rathskeller*, a well-known wine-shop and restaurant, with a good vaulted roof of the 15th cent., and containing the *Braut Gemach*, or Bride Chamber, into which bridal parties formerly descended by steps from the Marien Kirche. *Obs.* the date 1575, and curious inscription over the chimney piece. "Many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride: knew he what they brought him, he might well weep."

The centre of the market-place is occupied by a modern fountain, to the S. of which are detached market stalls occupying the place of the *Pillory* (*kaak*) formerly standing here.

Leaving *St. Peter's Ch.* (begun 1173) on the rt., and proceeding directly S. through the Sand-strasse, Klingberg, and Pferde-markt, 10 min. leads to the

**Dom* or Cathedral, repaired 1874. (Sacristan No. 743 Hartengrube.) The N. porch of rich moulded brick, and the transept, choir, and nave, are Romanesque, the remainder Gothic. It is a tasteless building, 427 ft. long and 120 ft. wide, begun 1170, finished 1341. It is surmounted by 2 W. towers with spires nearly 400 ft. high. In the side chapels are the monuments of many of the patrician families of Lübeck, and in the choir, the tombs of numerous Bishops and canons. The screen of the choir is perhaps one of the best existing specimens of wood carving of the early German school, about the period of Lucas Cranach. The figures are the size of life, full of expression, and admirably executed. But the finest work of art in Lübeck is in the Greveraden chapel in the N. aisle. It is a triptych, covered with a double set of shutters, the **Masterpiece* of HANS MEMLING. Outside the outer pair the Annunciation is represented in *grisaille*. The first pair of shutters being opened, St. Blaize, St. John, St. Jerome, and St. Giles are seen noble and grave figures, executed in the most finished manner, and with the richest colours. When the second pair of shutters is opened, the pictures of the Passion are seen in three

compartments, each having a principal subject; but Memling, as was usual with the early masters, both German and Italian, has introduced, in no less than 23 distinct groups placed in the back-ground, many of the events previous and accessory to the principal event set forth. The main group on the shutter, on the left hand of the spectator, represents Christ bearing his Cross, and the preceding events, beginning with the agony in the garden, are depicted in the back-ground. In the centre is the Crucifixion; and on the other shutter on the rt. are two groups nearly equally important, the Entombment and the Resurrection; the subsequent events until the Ascension being seen in the background. It is a marvel of art, wonderful for composition, expression, colour, and finish. The picture is dated 1491, and not signed, but there can be no doubt of its being one of the best works of *Memling*. It is in the finest state, and was carefully washed and revarnished in 1845. It escaped a journey to Paris by being concealed in the roof of the Cathedral.

The stone *pulpit*, with panels of alabaster (1568), curious railing (1522), and carved wooden font (1455) at W. end, under organ, are of excellent workmanship. According to a tradition, this church is built on the spot where Henry the Lion, while engaged in the chase, fell in with a stag having a cross growing between its horns, and a collar of jewels around its neck, with the produce of which the first church here was built. The legend is commemorated in two rude frescoes on the S. side of the nave. Among other curiosities is the bronze recumbent effigy of Bishop Bockholt, which adorns his monument, and a richly engraved *Brass* of 2 Bishops, who died 1317 and 1350. It is probably the finest specimen extant of Flemish brass engraving of the 14th century. *Obs.* likewise here the circular vaulting in the nave and cross, underpinned and pointed; pews, cloister, and hall.

The *Rood-loft*, with its rood of large size and exquisite workmanship, still spans the choir.

Crossing the *Mühlen-strasse* the *Annen-strasse* (on the rt. of which are the bare walls of the ruined *Annen-Kirche*) ends at the

Ægidien-Kirche (St. Giles's), restored 1874, a heavy-looking edifice of the 14th century, but of some architectural interest.

Any of the streets westward will lead into the *Königs-strasse*, in which, at No. 894, the painter, *Friedrich Overbeck*, was born, 1789 (died at Rome 1869).

At the corner of this street and that of the Glockergiesser, is

St. Catherine's Ch. (Katharinen-Kirche), which, though now desecrated and turned into a receptacle for Lübeck antiquities, is a fine building, and retains many altars and ornaments untouched, a good rood, and old paintings; also old ch. plate, embroidered altar-cloths and vestments of 13th and 14th cents., and a fine brass of the Lüneburgh family (1461-74). The *Crypt*, unusually lofty, and above ground, is laid open.

The adjoining buildings, formerly a Franciscan monastery, contain the public *Library*, of 50,000 vols., including many MSS.

Passing on the l. the *Reformed Ch.*, the Königs-strasse terminates at the *St. Jacob's Ch.* (Jacobi-Kirche) of the 14th cent. *Obs.* the altar in the *Bromzenkapelle*, so called after the family of the Burgomeister Brömse.

Opposite the W. front of the ch., No. 800 Breite-strasse, is the house of the *Kaufleute Compagnie*, with unusually fine wood-carving by an unknown artist (1573-85) ornamenting the ante-room, and Fredenhagen-Zimmer on the ground-floor.

Three doors further N. is the house of the *Schiffer-Gesellschaft* (Shipowners' Guild), 1535, restored 1863, and now used as a beer-shop; but the hall on the ground-floor is little altered, and is divided into 3 aisles by rows of stalls, and has numerous models of ships suspended from the ceiling.

At No. 805 in the same street is the *Natural History* Collection, presented

to the town by the traveller Heinr. Brehmer, and containing some fine gorillas.

The E. side of the *Kuhberg* is occupied by the handsome W. front of the *Hospital zum Heiligen Geist*, entered through a Gothic chapel of the 14th cent., adorned with old mural paintings and carved pulpit, &c., restored 1866. This excellent institution, founded 1312, for 80 poor persons, consists of a group of single tenements under one huge roof.

Continuing N. up the Grosse-Burg Strasse, passing on l. the remains of the *Burg-Kloster*, a fine Gothic edifice of the 13th cent., the town terminates at the

Burg-Thor, a massive square tower and gateway (15th cent.) of alternate red and black brick, with, on the S. side, 5 rows of Gothic windows, only some of which are pierced. The houses adjoining have been restored in the same style, and the whole forms a picturesque group.

The narrow neck of land outside the gate is prettily laid out, and a number of new houses are rising at this point, which is the commencement of the Travemünde road, here lined by a fine avenue of lime-trees. It was in the neighbourhood of this gateway that the severest fighting took place in November 1806, between the remnant of the Prussian army under Blücher, retreating after the defeat at Jena, and the hotly-pursuing French, under Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat. After the expulsion of the Prussians, the town was given up to a 3 days' pillage, and was subsequently occupied by 75,000 French. From 1810 to 1813 the whole North sea coast of Germany, including Lübeck, Hamburg, Bremen, Osnabrück, and Münster, formed part of Napoleon's French Empire.

Turning W. towards the Trave, the *Harbour* is reached, the quays of which are lined by large steamers and sailing-vessels, as, owing to successful dredging, there is deep water right up to the city.

Crossing by the *ferry* to the opposite bank, 5 min. walk leads to the top of *Chimborazzo*, a small elevation surmounted by a wooden tower, from which a fine view is obtained over the entire city and surrounding country.

A few hundred yards S., through the shady walks replacing the ancient *ramparts*, bring the traveller back to the Stat.

Sir Godfrey Kneller and the brothers Adrian (1610, died 1685) and Isaac van Ostade were born here. Count Struensee lived near the cathedral.

Until the French gained possession of Lübeck, no Jews were tolerated within the town; they were banished to the neighbouring village of Moisling, which they still occupy almost exclusively.

The trade of the town consists chiefly in the export of grain produced in the neighbouring districts, in importing wine (for transhipment to the Baltic), and colonial produce. Great trade is also carried on in *goose-quills* for pens.

Excursions:—

(*a.*) **Travemünde** (the Mouth of the Trave), N.E. 10 m. Steamer down the Trave several times daily. (*Inns:* H. *de Russie;* H. *Stadt Lübeck*, a bath-house with reading-room and library; H. *Stadt Hamburg*—both good, and having restaurants attached; H. *Victoria*, &c.) The former port of Lübeck, a small pretty bathing-place, much resorted to in the season (June to September) by Germans of the upper classes. There are bathing-machines on the shore in the English fashion (called English bath-coaches), and warm sea-baths, which cost 24 schillings.

(*b.*) *Eutin*, N. 15 m., 3 trains daily in 1 hr. (*Inns:* H. *Stadt Hamburg*, H. *Bellevue*), formerly the residence of the Bishops of Lübeck; fine forest and romantic lake. The composer Weber born here 1786 (died 1826). The rides are charming to *Ukleisee* (1¼ hr.), *Kirch-Nüchel* (1 hr. further), *Bungsberg* (3½ hrs.).

(*c.*) *Schwartau*, the first Stat. on the

Eutin Rly., is a favourite resort of the Lübeck people.

Railways.—N. to *Eutin* (see above); for *Kiel*, &c. (see *Handbk. for Denmark*); E. to *Kleinen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 58); S. to *Buchen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 61); W. to *Hamburg* (see above). Line in progress direct to Berlin, through Schwerin and Ruppin, in connection with the Schleswig-Holstein line through Flensburg.

Steamers to *Copenhagen* daily, except Saturday; to *Christiania* twice a week; to *Stockholm* twice a week; to *Riga* and *St. Petersburg*, &c., once a week. (See *Handbks. for Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.*)

ROUTE 58.

HAMBURG TO STRALSUND, BY SCHWERIN, DOBBERAN, AND ROSTOCK.

Distance, 173 m.; *time*, 17 to 19 hrs.
Hamburg to Rostock, 128 m. *Rly.*, 3 trains daily in 7 to 9 hrs.
Rostock to Stralsund, 45 m.; *Diligence* daily in 10 hrs.

Hamburg is described in Rte. 56, and the Rly. as far as

57 m. *Hagenow* Junct. Stat. in Rte. 61.

Here the Mecklenburg Rly. turns off N.E. and runs to

17 m. **Schwerin** Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Nord; Stern's Hotel; both good), capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 26,804 Inhab., prettily situated on the Lake of Schwerin, which is 14 m. long.

The *Dom* is one of the finest Gothic churches in N. Germany; date 1365-1430, restored 1853; 300 ft. long, 102 ft. high. The chapel of the Sacred Blood—the burial-place of the Grand Ducal Family—has been ornamented with paintings by Cornelius, and stained glass windows. The monument of the Duchess Helena (1524), of bronze (the arms of Mecklenburg and the Palatinate), was cast by *Peter Vischer*. Here are some very large engraved brasses of Flemish work to bishops of the family Bülow, 1314-75. The Bishopric of Schwerin was founded in 1170, but in 1648 securalized and annexed to Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The Duke's *Picture Gallery*, Alexandrinen St., No. 1025, consists chiefly of Dutch and French works, and is shown daily (except Tues. and Sat.) 11-2. *Rubens*, 2 daughters; *P. Potter*, 2 cows; *G. Dow*, the Dentist; 8 portraits by *Denner*.

The *Palace* (Schloss), a vast edifice on an island, built 1845-58 on the site of an old castle, is of sumptuous architecture, somewhat in the style of Chambord. It is of 4 storeys, and includes a ch. surmounted by a dome, armoury and state rooms decorated by modern painters. It is approached by two bridges, and is supposed to have cost half a million sterling! The gardens behind serve as a public walk. This has been the residence of the ducal family since 1358, excepting a short space from 1629, when the Emperor Ferdinand handed it over to Wallenstein Duke of Friedland. The Mecklenburg Dukes are of Slavonic origin, being sprung from Privislaw, a heathen Wendish chief, who on being baptized in the 12th cent. became a German vassal.

The *Antiquarium* contains a highly interesting collection of pre-historic remains, chiefly dug up in Mecklenburg; the bronzes are very remarkable.

A grand *Arsenal* and barrack was built 1844, near the Stat.

Rly. in progress N.W. to Lübeck, S.E. to Berlin *viâ* the small town of (25 m.) *Parchim*, birthplace (1800) of Field-Marshal Count von Moltke.

On leaving Schwerin, the Rly. quits the lake to return to its margin at

10 m. *Kleinen* Junct. Stat. *Rly.*—W. to Lübeck (Rte. 57)—N. 9 m. 4 trains daily in ¾ hr. to

[**Wismar** Stat. (*Inn:* Stadt Hamburg), a seaport, with 13,130 Inhab., and lying at the extremity of a bay which forms one of the best harbours in the Baltic. From 1648 to 1803 Wismar belonged to Sweden. The 3 *churches* are large, and fine specimens of brickwork. In *St. Mary's Ch.* a lofty and effective building, choir 1339-1354, rest 15th cent., is a bronze font, within a railing of iron, wrought, it is said, by the devil. The *Fürstenhof*, date 1554, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Mecklenburg, is now used for municipal purposes. *Obs.* Renaissance ornaments in brick-work and several houses of the 14th cent.

23 m. N.W. is the little sea-bathing place *Boltenhagen*, best reached by post (2¼ hrs.) from *Grevesmühlen* Stat. on the line to Lübeck.]

[Between Wismar and Rostock (Diligence twice daily, 10 m. W. 1½ hr.), lies

Dobberan (*Inns:* Grosse Logierhaus; Lindenhof), a market-town of 4000 Inhab., in sight of the Baltic, in a pretty country. It is a sea-bathing place, in a quiet rural situation, but has fallen off of late. It contains a *Palace of the Grand Duke* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, surrounded by a park and garden, and the *Cistercienserkirche*, a Gothic ch. (1368) of brick, in which are monuments of the Ducal family.

The *Gesellschaftshaus* contains ball and concert rooms, adjoining the Pavilion in which the great dining-room is situated. Omnibus every hr. to (3 m.) the sea-bathing place on the sea-shore, at *Heiligendamm*, so called from a huge bank of shingle, on which a bath-house and lodging-houses have been built for those who prefer residing on the spot.]

On leaving Kleinen, the Rly. turns E., and proceeds to

18 m. *Bützow* Junct. Stat., on the river Warnow, a town of 4600 Inhab., formerly the residence of the Bishops of Schwerin, with fine Gothic *ch.* and *Rathhaus*.

[*Rly.* to *Stettin* (Rte. 75) viâ *Güstrow*, *Neubrandenburg*, *Strasburg*, and *Pasewalk*.]

From Bützow the line follows the Warnow N. to

18 m. **Rostock** Stat. (*Inns:* H. de Russie; H. Stadt Hamburg). This is the largest and most populous town in Mecklenburg. Originally a Slavonic town, it was Germanized about 1200, and became a highly important member of the Hanseatic League. It is now a flourishing seaport, with much trade and shipbuilding; it stands on the Warnow, has 30,980 Inhab., and resembles Lübeck somewhat in the antiquity and picturesqueness of its buildings, all of brick. It is the birthplace of Field-Marshal *Blücher;* his bronze statue, by Schadow, is placed in the square named after him, Blücher-Platz. The house in which he was born, 1742 (died 1819), still exists in the Blücher-strasse. The great *Marienkirche* (St. Mary's ch.) is very light and tall; narrow windows—date about 1300; *obs.* its brass font, supported on kneeling figures, the 4 elements; it is covered with 18 reliefs of the Life of our Lord, date 1200, and is one of the oldest specimens of mediæval metal work. Inscriptions on each side of S. door in low German and Latin barely intelligible. *St. Peter's* has a tower 420 ft. high. *St. Nicholas* is a brick church, part Romanesque. The house in which *Grotius* died, 1645, is in one corner of the market-place, close to the Rathhaus.

The *Rathhaus*, with its 7 pinnacles, is a singular building, resembling that of Stralsund, but is much altered. *Obs.* in the Hopfenmarkt an old house with bas-reliefs of baked clay in its front. The *University* of Rostock was founded in 1419; there are not more than 160 students. The valuable library contains 120,000 vols. Kepler was professor here for a short time, appointed by Wallenstein, then Duke of Mecklenburg.

A pleasant walk of ¾ hour leads from the quay, by the side of the harbour, along the old town *Walls*, and round the deep ditches of the ancient fortress: against the S. wall rises a tower, erected 1618, by Tycho Brahe, for an Observatory.

Steamer in summer every hr. to

9 m. *Warnemünde* (*Inns:* Heinz H.; Hübners H.), a village on the shore of the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warnow, the port of Rostock for larger vessels, and frequented by about 4000 visitors in summer for sea-bathing.

Schnellpost twice daily from Rostock to Stralsund in 9 hrs.

Fine forests. The road is good as far as

20 m. *Ribnitz*, on the backwater called Saaler-Bodden.

5 m. *Dammgarten*, on the Rechnitz river, which forms the boundary line between Mecklenburg and Prussian Pomerania.

20 m. **Stralsund.** See Rte. 76.

ROUTE 59.

HAMBURG TO HANOVER.—RAIL.

Distance, 105 m.; *time*, 3¼ to 5 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Hamburg is described in Rte. 56.

Trains every 2 hrs., run in 20 min. over the 2 magnificent Rly. bridges crossing the Elbe; and connecting Hamburg with

7 m. **Harburg** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* König von Schweden, good; Bahnhof's Restauration), on l. bank of Elbe, a rapidly increasing commercial town of 16,506 Inhab.; annexed to Prussia 1866. The view from the Schwarze Berg, behind Harburg, is fine. *Rly.* S.W. to Bremen (Rte. 60), whence direct to Paris or Flushing for England; N.W. in progress to Cuxhaven *viâ* Stade; direct line S. to Hanover in progress, in the meantime the traveller proceeds by the rly. *viâ*

19 m. *Bardowiek* Stat. This was the most important and richest trading town in the N. of Germany until it was destroyed 1189 by Henry the Lion. Only a fragment of its ancient Gothic *Dom* ch. is preserved. To Bardowiek's fall is owing the rise and prosperity of Hamburg. Here was the original Carolingian episcopal see, afterwards removed to Verden.

4 m. **Lüneburg** Junct. Stat., omnibus from Rly. (*Inns:* Wellenkamp's, best; Deutsches Haus). An interesting old walled town on the navigable Ilmenau, formerly the capital of a small principality, has still 15,960 Inhab., and retains its antique aspect. The interior of the **Rathhaus* abounds in fine glass painting, carved chandeliers, tapestry, embroidery, frescoes. The *Council Chamber* is covered with compositions from sacred and profane history, carved by *Albert of Soest*

(1566–68), of great merit; but the famous *corporation plate* was bought by the Government in 1874, and removed to the Gewerbe Museum in Berlin.

The *Church of St. John*, an interesting Gothic edifice, 14th cent., composed, as well as the lofty spire which surmounts it, of brick or terra-cotta, contains many relics of better days—a carved altar-piece, and the pillar which supported the figure of *Luna* (hence Luna-berg). In *St. Michael's Ch.* (formerly monastic) are various monuments of the old Princes of Lüneburg.

Many of the gable-faced houses are fine specimens of domestic Gothic; some retain in front the ornamented posts, with coats-of-arms, which marked the residence of the magistrates.

Here are salt-springs and salt-works.

Fine view from the Kalkberg, at the foot of which, on 2nd April, 1813, the French, under Morand, were defeated by the combined Russians and Prussians. This engagement was the beginning of the war of liberation.

Branch *Rly.* N. to *Buchen* Junct. Stat., for Lübeck or Schwerin, and direct lines—W. to Bremen *viâ* Buchholz—E. to Wittenberg Junct. Stat. for Berlin.

8 m. *Bienenbüttel* Stat.—Much moorland (the Lüneburger Heide) is passed.

13 m. *Uelzen* Junct. Stat. [*Rly.*—W. to *Bremen viâ* Langwedel.—E. to *Stendal* Junct. Stat. *viâ* Salzwedel (see Rte. 72B).] Near this are several blocks of stone, perhaps old Saxon remains.

32 m. **Celle** *Stat.* (*Inns:* Hannoverischer Hof; Sandkrug; Adler). A town of 16,300 Inhab. on the Aller, in the midst of a sandy plain. The *Schloss*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Celle, has a fine chapel (1485), with paintings by Marten de Voss. In the French garden stands a mediocre monument to Matilda Queen of Denmark, sister of George III., who died here (1775). The old town *ch.* (Pfarrkirche) contains the ducal vault, with monuments of 8 dukes. From one of them, Ernest the Confessor (d. 1546), are descended the two houses of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (Brunswick) and Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover and Great Britain). In 1636 George, Duke of Celle (Brunswick-Lüneburg), removed his court from Celle to Hanover. His son, Ernest Augustus (father of our George I.), became first Elector of Hanover in 1692.

3 m. from Celle is the old Convent Wienhausen, containing in its ch. curious tapestries and painted glass.

18 m. *Lehrte* Junct. Stat.—5 lines of Rly. converge here. N. to *Hamburg* (see above), E. to *Stendal* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 64), S.E. to *Brunswick* (see Rte. 66), S. to *Hildesheim* (see Rte. 72), and W. 10 m. to

Hanover Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 66.

ROUTE 60.

HAMBURG TO BREMEN DIRECT.—RAIL.

Distance, 71 m.; *time*, 2¼ to 3 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Hamburg is described in Rte. 56.

This line, now completed, brings Hamburg in direct communication through Bremer with Paris or Flushing for England.

For the rly. across the Elbe as far as

7 m. *Harburg* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 59.

Thence the line turns S.W. through *Buchholz* [Branch Rly. E. to *Lüneburg* (Rte. 72c)] and the unimportant stations of *Tostedt*, *Rotenburg*, and Ottersburg to

64 m. **Bremen** Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 72A.

ROUTE 60A.

BREMEN TO OLDENBURG [WILHELMSHAFEN].—RAIL.

Distance, 27 m.; *time*, 1 hr.; 4 trains daily.

Bremen is described in Rte. 72A. The line crosses the Weser, stopping at the stat. in the Neustadt, and proceeds W. to

17 m. *Hude* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. N. through Brake to Nordenhamm, at the mouth of the Weser]. Traversing an uninteresting flat country, the Rly. reaches

10 m. **Oldenburg** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Erbgrossherzog, best; H. de Russie, very good). A quaint, dull town, in a flat country, on the small river Hunte, which is navigable up to the town. It is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, and has 13,400 Inhab. The chief building is the still unfinished Grand Ducal *Palace*, begun 1607, containing a *library* of over 50,000 volumes, a cabinet of *coins* and engravings, and some very poor paintings by Tischbein. The private dwelling of the Grand Duke contains some good modern pictures by Achenbach Lessing and Preller; and not far from this is the *public library* of 300,000 vols. In the *Augusteum* is a gallery of 335 pictures (admission daily 11–2). Specimens of the Italian, Dutch, Spanish, and French Schools, some of which bear great names; but only a few are deserving of attention. The *Museum* in the Hafen-strasse contains good ornithological, geological, and botanical collections. Near the palace is a garden and park, and the *Church of St. Lambert.* The old ramparts are turned into boulevard gardens, and many new villas have sprung up. From 1676 to 1773 the then County of Oldenburg was held by the Kings of Denmark. In the latter year it passed to the Holstein-Gottorp line, who still rule here, since 1774 as Dukes, since 1829 as Grand Dukes. In 1810 Napoleon annexed the whole Duchy to his French Empire.

Rly. S. 39 m., 2 trains daily in 3 hrs., to *Quakenbrück*, to be continued to Osnabrück—W. 32 m., 3 trains daily in 1¼ hr., to *Leer* Junct. Stat. (see *Handbook for Holland and Belgium*, Rte. 8).

[*Rly.* N. 32 m., 4 trains daily in 1¼ hr., passing Varel and Sande (Branch to Jever) to

Wilhelmshafen Stat. (*Inns:* H. Denninghof; Keese's H.).

The Prussian Crown purchased from the Grand Duke of Oldenburg in 1853, for 75,000*l.*, a tract of land surrounding a little harbour near Heppen, on the W. side of the Bay of Jahde, in the North Sea. Upon this has been created the fortified naval arsenal and dockyard of *Wilhelmshafen*, opened in 1869. Outer and inner basins, and 3 docks, have been excavated in the low swampy land, which in the first instance had to be protected from the sea by dykes and solid granite moles, projected seaward, leaving an outer entrance to the harbour 350 ft. across. The outer tidal basin is flanked by piers, 4000 and 9600 ft. long. The 3 dry docks are adapted for constructing and repairing ironclads, with factories for steam-engines. The depth of water at the mouth is 26 ft., but the channel is so intricate and changeable from the sands shifting day by day, that lighthouses and buoys are of little use, and it is accessible only by aid of local pilots. Artesian wells had to be sunk to the depth of 900 ft. to procure water for the supply of the establishment. The granite for the docks came from Sweden; the sandstone from Schona, on the Elbe. It is protected by powerful batteries on the E. and W. side of Jahde Bay, and by a chain of forts on the land side, iron-plated, and armed with the largest

Krupp guns. The cost of the whole exceeds 8,000,000*l*. The huge dock-gates well deserve notice. The inner harbour, the docks, and the workshops are surrounded by a high wall, and can only be entered with tickets. The inner harbour contains all the North Sea station ships not in use. There is a church and a few shops, and a considerable space is marked out for the town in course of formation, and already containing 10,000 Inhab. During the French war of 1870, the Prussian fleet lay here in safety, the enemy not daring to approach. This formidable neighbour to England, the "*Sebastopol of the North Sea*," is useless for commerce. It is distant about 24 hours by steam from Yarmouth Roads, and the coasting trade of our east coast! The mouth of the Weser, E. of Wilhelmshafen, is also being strongly fortified.]

ROUTE 61.

HAMBURG TO BERLIN, VIÂ BUCHEN AND HAGENOW.—RAIL.

Distance, 175 m.; *time*, 6 to 8 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

The line viâ *Lüneburg* is somewhat shorter (Rte. 61A).

rt. On leaving Hamburg Stat., the line is carried across the marsh-land on the north of the Elbe through the district of the *Vierlande* (four lands) *i.e.*, the four districts of lowland enclosed by dykes, remarkable for its market gardens, and the picturesque costume of its peasantry.

9 m. *Bergedorf* Stat.—A village belonging to Hamburg.

The country traversed is, for the most part, entirely flat. It is a portion of that great plain of sand which extends almost uninterruptedly from Holstein to St. Petersburg. Generally speaking, it has a character of extreme barrenness, producing little but heath and scanty plantations of fir. The whole of this vast plain is scattered over with rounded fragments of slate and granite rocks, such as nowhere exist *in situ* between the Elbe and Baltic, nor anywhere nearer than the mountains of Norway and Sweden, whence they must have been torn, and transported over the Baltic. These boulders occur above and below the surface, from the size of a pebble to that of a house.

10 m. *Schwarzenbeck* Stat.; a great deal of fir forest.

8 m. *Büchen* Junct. Stat.—[Branch *Rly.*, N. 29 m., to *Lübeck* (Rte. 57), up the valley of the Stecknitz, passing *Mölln* on a lake traversed by the rly. (where Till Eulenspiegel is reported to have breathed his last, 1350, and his grave is shown). *Ratzeburg* Stat. — (*Inn:* Rathskeller). This town, Pop. 4010 (not seen from the Stat.), was once a bishop's see, and is situated on an island in the midst of a lake connected with the shore by a causeway, the slopes around richly wooded with beech. It is the capital of the Duchy of Lauenburg, annexed to Prussia in 1865. It was formerly a Bishop's see, founded in 1154, but annexed to Mecklenburg in 1648. The fine *Cathedral* is entirely of brick of the 12th cent.]

[Branch *Rly.* from Büchen S. 23 m., to *Lüneburg* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 59), crossing the Elbe at *Lauenburg* Stat. (*Inns:* Rathskeller; Schwan). A town of 3400 Inhab., upon the Elbe, now Prussian. The K. of Denmark used to levy tolls on all vessels passing the Elbe.]

The canal of the Stecknitz, joining the Elbe to the Baltic, crossed by the railway near Büchen Stat., is one of the oldest in Europe. We enter the territory of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a few miles before reaching

10 m. *Boitzenburg* Stat. (Klepper's *Inn* is tolerable), a small town upon the Elbe.

A large part of Mecklenburg is fertile corn-land, contrasting remarkably with the sandy deserts of Lauenburg, near Hamburg, and the dreary waste around Berlin. Upon the heaths and commons numerous flocks of geese are fed, which furnish a large portion of Europe with quills, and the inhabitants of this country with a delicacy called goose-breasts, consisting of that part of the bird smoked and cured like bacon.

19 m. *Hagenow* Junct. Stat.—Rly. N.E. viâ *Schwerin* to *Kleinen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 58), in progress N.W. to Mölln for Lübeck, &c.

The line to Berlin turns S.E. to

14 m. **Ludwigslust** Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Weimar), a town of 4300 Inhab., the summer residence of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose *Palace*, built 1772–79, is the principal building. It contains a small *cabinet of pictures*, among them some good specimens of the Dutch School, and a collection of Slavonic antiquities, chiefly found in Mecklenburg. Many were dug up on the site of the Temple of Radegast. Attached to the palace are a spacious park and garden. The Russian chapel contains the mausoleum of the Princess Helena Carlowna, died 1803.

The *Stables* of the Grand Duke are extensive. He possesses a fine stud, and pays great attention to the improvement of the breed.

At the village of *Wöbbelin* (5 m.), on the road to Schwerin, is a cast-iron monument to *Theodor Körner*, born at Dresden 1791 (see Rte. 87), who fell in an action near Gadebusch, fighting against the French, 1813, a few hours after composing his celebrated "Schwertlied." His remains rest under an oak, where they were interred by his brothers in arms.

[The old town of *Gadebusch* is said to be named from the Grove of the God (Godesbosch) Radegast, which stood here. The brick church is of the 12th cent. The circular W. window has tracery of bronze, and is called Radegast's crown, from a tradition that it was made out of the idol's crown. In the king's chapel is buried Albert of Mecklenburg, who was King of Sweden until defeated at Falkoping by Margaret of Denmark, 1388. *Obs.* a picture of him and a brass of his wife Helena of Brunswick.]

5 m. *Grabow* Stat., a small town of Mecklenburg, containing large storehouses for butter, which is sold in great quantities at 6 fairs held here annually.

The Prussian frontier is crossed a little way beyond Grabow. The rly. then bends S. towards the Elbe, which it reaches at

23 m. *Wittenberge* Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (not to be confounded with Luther's burial-place, Rte. 63).—*Rly.* S. crossing the Elbe to *Stendal* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 64). W. *viâ* Dömitz to Lüneburg and Bremen.

The line to Berlin turns S.E., passing

9 m. *Wilsnach* Stat.—Very old ch. here.

23 m. *Neustadt* on the Dosse Stat. *Schnellpost* twice daily, 4¼ hrs. by Kyritz to *Wittstock*, a considerable manufacturing village of 7200 Inhab. In 1636 the Swedes gained a victory here over the Imperial troops.

[About 12 m. E. of this, near Neu Ruppin, is the *Château of Rheinsberg*, where Frederick the Great spent many of his youthful years, and, according to his own account, the happiest of his life. Ziethen, one of the generals of the Seven Years' War, was buried at Wustrau.]

9 m, *Friesach* Stat.

[At Fehrbellin, 9 m. N.E. of Friesach, the Great Elector of Brandenburg, June 18, 1675, gained a decisive victory, with 5000 cavalry, over the Swedes, 11,000 strong, by which he laid the foundation of the greatness of the House of Brandenburg.]

15 m. *Nauen* Stat. (*Inns:* Stadt Hamburg; Goldner Stern). A town of 3050 Inhab. The greater part of it was destroyed by fire in 1830.

15 m. *Spandau* Stat. (*Inn:* Rother Adler). A town of 17,386 Inhab., and second-class fortress, including some of the most important military establishments, cannon foundry (conspicuous building), &c., in Prussia, at the junction of the Spree with the Havel, which is here crossed by the railway. These rivers afford the means of inundating the surrounding country, in the event of a hostile attack. Its citadel stands on an island. The *Church of St. Nicholas*, a Gothic edifice of the 16th cent., contains several monuments, and a very ancient metal font. The *Penitentiary*, once the Palace of the Electors of Brandenburg, is admirably managed, and is capable of containing 750 prisoners. *Steamer* to Berlin in summer.

rt. About 3 m. before reaching Berlin the railway crosses the Spree, near the Palace and Gardens of Charlottenburg. (See below.)

5 m. **Berlin** *Junct. Stat.*

This *Hamburger Bahnhof* is to the N.W. of the city, outside the Neu Thor. Cabs and omnibus in waiting; a metal ticket is handed the traveller corresponding to the number of the cab he is entitled to in his turn.

Inns: Kaiserhof (opened 1876), corner of Wilhelms- and Ziethen-platz, large, well-situated;—H. *St. Petersburg;—Meinhardt's* H.;—H. *du Nord*, badly ventilated; — H. *de Rome*, large;—H. *Victoria;*—H. *Royal;*—*British* H., all situated Unter den Linden, expensive, good;—H. *de Russie*, near the Spree, the Museum, and Palaces, good;—H. *d'Angleterre*, also good, and well situated in the Schinkelplatz, near the Schlossbrücke, and the Bau-Academie;—H. *Brandenburg*, Charlottenstrasse, comfortable; —*Markgraf's* H., 16 Taubenstrasse, family and commercial;—*Schlosser's* H., 17 Jägerstrasse, good, quiet German house.

Charges, top rooms, 2½ to 3 mks.: it is best to inquire the price on arrival; breakfast, 1½ mk., table-d'hôte, 3 to 4 mks.

Café-Restaurants (Dinner between 1 and 5, 1·75 to 2 mks.)—at the *Kaiserhof*, *Hiller*, 62 Linden;—*Borchardt*, 48 Französischestrasse;—*de l'Europe*, 27 Linden;—*Royal* (Meinhardt's H.), 33 Linden;—*Bellevue*, outside Potsdam Gate; *Kunert*, in the Schlossplatz. (*Sandra*, pike-perch, and *Teltower Rüben*, turnips from the village of Teltow, are Berlin delicacies.)

Wine and Dining-rooms. — *Kühn*, 4 Werderscher Markt;—*Rähmel*, 45 Markgrafenstrasse.

Breakfast-rooms.—*Büder*, 1 Königsstrasse;—*Deicke*, 11 Königsstrasse.

Luncheons.—The *Rathskeller* at the Rathhaus, Königsstrasse side.

Confectioners, for midday chocolate, &c.—*Kranzler*, 25 Linden;—*Stehely* (Eng. newspapers), 53 Charlotten-str.; —*Josty*, 8 Schlossfreiheit. For Ladies. —*Weiss*, 38 Jägerstrasse.

Beer-houses (usually warm meals also).—*Café Suisse*, 84 Dorotheenstrasse;—*Donny*, Krausenstrasse. For *White Beer* (fashion dying out), *Klausing*, 80 Zimmerstrasse.

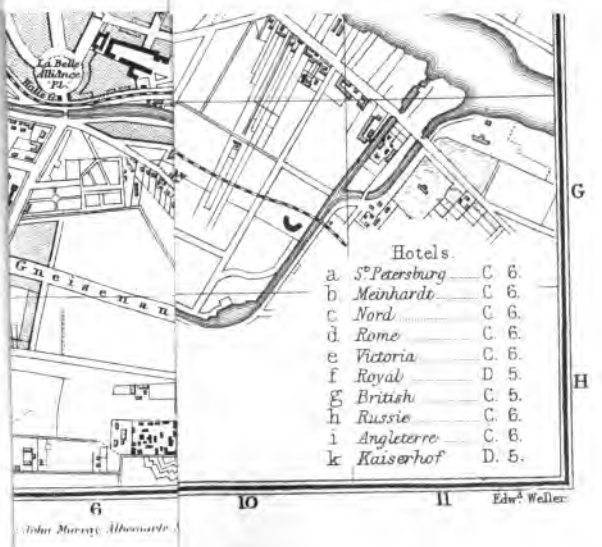
Theatres (see below).

Railways (see below).

General Post Office (7 A.M. to 8 P.M.), *Telegraph Stat.* and *Poste Restante*, 60 Königsstrasse. *Letter-boxes* in various parts of the town.

English Embassy, Leipziger Platz, close to Potsdam Gate.

Droschkies or *cabs* (open or shut carriages). *Superior* (driver wears white braid), 15 min. drive, between 7 A.M. and 11 P.M., 1 to 2 pers., 1 mk.; 3 to 4, 1 mk. 50 pf. *Inferior*, 1 to 2 pers., 60 pf.; 3 to 4 pers., 1 mk. From


La Belle Alliance Pl.
Belle Ca.
Friedrich
Hotels.
a. St. Petersburg C. 6.
b. Meinhardt C. 6.
c. Nord C. 6.
d. Rome C. 6.
e. Victoria C. 6.
f. Royal D. 5.
g. British C. 5.
h. Russie C. 6.
i. Angleterre C. 6.
k. Kaiserhof D. 5.
G
H
6
10
11
Edwd. Weller
John Murray Albemarle

Rly. Stats., 25 pf. more. By *night* double fares.

Omnibuses, 20 pf., traverse the city in all directions: Schlossplatz to Brandenburg Gate; from the Kreuzberg, through the Friedrichstrasse, to the Oranienburg Gate; from the Molkenmarkt to the Botanic Gardens; from the Lustgarten to Moabit.

Tramways (Pferde-Eisenbahn) to *Charlottenburg* and *Westend*, from the Kupfergraben, through the Brandenburg Gate and Thiergarten, 25 pf. Other lines constructing.

Steamboats on the Spree from the Jannowitzbrücke every hr. to Stralau, Treptow, Eierhauschen and Köpenick (see below).

Shops.—The best are in the Unter den Linden, in the Friedrich, Charlotten, and Markgrafen-strassen (all three running into the Leipzigerstrasse), on the Schlossplatz, and in the Brüder, Breite and Königsstrasse. *Haberdashers*, Gerson's Bazaar, 5 Werderschemarkt; *Amber trinkets*, Hirsch, 26 Linden; *Glass and China*, Royal Porcelain Manufactory, 194 Friedrichstrasse; *Philosophical Insts.*, Pistor and Martin, 34 Mauerstrasse; *Travelling Articles*, Domuth, 1 Schlossfreiheit; Ackermann, 62 Königsstrasse.

Booksellers, books in all languages, old and rare works, Asher & Co., 5 Unter den Linden.

Ornaments in cast iron, and china transparencies, are peculiar to Berlin.

A *Valet de Place* receives about 4 mks. per diem.

Baths.—102 Friedrichstrasse; Swimming-baths in the Spree.

English Church.—Service every Sunday at 11 in a hall of the Monbijou Palace (granted for the purpose by the Emperor), aided by the British Minister. The chaplain depends a good deal upon casual visitors and travellers for stipend.

Time-Table of Sights.—N.B. As the days and hours of admission are liable to vary, consult the *Hotel-Zeitung* for daily information.

Daily: Royal Palace, 10—4. Royal Library, Public Library, 10—1. Raczynski Picture Gallery, 11—3. Zoological Garden. Charlottenburg, Monbijou, 10—5. Rathhaus, Reichstag, Exchange, 12—2. Bethanien, 10—4. Botanic Garden, 8—12, 2—7. Changing Guard, 11 A.M., and Military Band opposite the Guard-house. *Daily*, except Monday: Museums of Pictures, Sculpture, &c., National Gallery.

Sunday.—Waterworks at Sans-Souci, 12 to dusk.

Monday. — Models of Fortresses, 9—2.

Tuesday. — Gems and Coins, and Mediæval Collection in Museum, 10—4. Cabinet of Natural History, 12—2. Schinkel's Museum, 11—1. Pictures in Bellevue, 10—1 and 2—6. Sans-Souci Waterworks, Ravené Gall., 11—2.

Wednesday.—Vases and Bronzes in Museum, 10—4. Anatomical Museum, 2—4. Arsenal, 2—4.

Thursday. — Models of Fortresses, 9—2. Wagner's Picture Gallery, 10—1. Waterworks at Sans Souci, 3—6 (the great fountains only).

Friday.—Gems and Coins and Mediæval Collection in Museum, 10—4. Cabinet of Natural History, 12—2. Schinkel's Museum, 11—1. Pictures in Bellevue, 10—1 and 2—6. Ravené Gall., 11—2.

Saturday. — Anatomical Museum, 2—4. Arsenal, 2—4.

Berlin, the capital of the Prussian realm and of the German Empire, the residence of the German Emperor and of the foreign ministers, stands on the Spree, a small stream with a very sluggish current; which, however, by means of canals, communicates with the Oder and the Baltic on the one hand, and flows into the Elbe on the other. In *population* it now ranks fourth among the capitals of Europe, numbering 960,000 Inhab., excluding the suburbs, having had only 250,000

in 1833—a rate of increase almost without parallel. Of these 21,000 are soldiers of the garrison, giving to the city, from their number, the air of a camp; 16,000 Jews, 6000 French Protestants, descendants of exiles driven out of France by the intolerance of Louis XIV., and 50,000 Roman Catholics.

The city is situated 98 ft. above the sea, in the midst of a dreary plain of sand, destitute of either beauty or fertility; "an oasis of stone and brick in a Sahara of sand." Previous to the reign of Frederick I. it was an unimportant town, confined to the rt. bank of the Spree, and to the island on which the Palace and Museum now stand. It is surprising that the foundation of a town should ever have been laid on such a spot; but it is far more wonderful that it should have grown up, notwithstanding, into one of the most flourishing and magnificent cities of Europe; and, since 1830, a great manufacturing, and commercial centre, and the capital of a great empire.

Owing to the want of stone in the neighbourhood, the larger part even of the public buildings are of brick and plaster; still there is much to admire in the modern architecture of the city, and especially of the private houses on the outskirts, the Thiergarten, &c., which display originality of design and elegance of taste. The flatness of the ground and the sandy soil produce inconveniences which the stranger will not be long in detecting. But at least Berlin is now well supplied with fresh water pumped up from the Spree by 8 steam-engines.

The passing traveller in search of amusement will soon exhaust *the sights* of Berlin, and may find it less attractive than most of the great European capitals. The stranger coming to reside here, provided with good introductions, may find an agreeable literary society among the professors of the University, many of whom enjoy a European celebrity. The society of the upper classes is on the whole not very accessible to strangers. The hotels of the Diplomatic Corps are an exception, and in them the most agreeable soirées are held in the winter season.

The finest buildings are concentrated in the very small space of ¼ m. between the Palace (Schloss) and the Brandenburg Gate, or very near it. Few European capitals can show so much architectural display as is seen in the colossal Palace, the beautiful colonnade of the Museum, the Guard-house, the great Opera, and the University opposite. These, with the Arsenal and the Academy of Arts, are all within a stone's throw of one another, and the greater part may be seen by turning round on one's heel, while the two churches and theatre in the Gendarmenmarkt are not many paces off.

The following route embraces the principal buildings and objects of interest in the city:—

Proceeding E. up the "Unter den Linden," on the l. the *Academy of Arts*, *University*, *Guard-house*, and *Arsenal*, in the centre *Frederick the Great's* monument; rt. *Emperor's Palace*, *Library*, *Opera-house*, *Imperial Prince's Palace*. Across the *Schlossbrücke* to the *Old and New Museums* and *Dom*; cross to Friedrichs Brücke, up the Neue Friedrichstrasse, through the old town, and by the Königsstrasse, back S. past the *Rathhaus*, across the Lange-brücke to the *Schloss* and Royal Stables; across the Schleusbrücke and Werder Markt to the Französischestrasse. *St. Hedwig's* ch., S. down the Markgrafenstrasse, past the *French* ch., *Theatre*, *Schiller's* monument and *New* ch. into the Lindenstrasse. S.W. to the *Belle Alliance Platz* and *Column*, N.W. up the Wilhelmstrasse to W. the Leipzigerstrasse, in which on l. the *War Office*, *Imperial Parliament House*, and at end Leipzig Platz, *Count Brandenburg's* monument and *Potsdam Gate*. Return E. into the Wilhelmstrasse, and up it N.W. past the *Statues of Frederick's Generals*, *Prince Karl's Palace*, *Foreign*, *Finance*, *Home*, and *Law Offices*, on to the "Unter den Linden," and W. through the *Brandenburg Gate* to the *Königs Platz*, *Column of Vic-*

tory, Raczinsky Palace, Kroll's Establishment, along the l. bank of the Spree, past the Café Zelte, to the *Bellevue Palace.* S. to the *Gr. Stern,* and W. to *Charlottenburg,* S.E. to the *Zoological* Garden, and back N.E. through the Thiergarten, passing *Fred. Will. III. Monument,* and to the Potsdam or Brandenburg Gates.

The *street *Unter den Linden* is so called from a double avenue of *lime-trees,* which form a shady walk in the middle, while on each side runs a carriage road. It is the principal and most frequented street in this city. The view along it is terminated on the W. by the magnificent

**Brandenburg Gate* (built 1789-93 by Langhans, at a cost of 75,000*l.*), an imitation of the Propylæa at Athens, but on a larger scale. After the Arc de l'Etoile at Paris, this is the finest modern triumphal gateway in Europe. The four-horse car of Victory on the top, by Schadow, was carried to Paris as a trophy by Napoleon (1806), but it was recovered by the Prussians in 1814, who bestowed upon the goddess, after her return, the eagle and iron cross which she now bears.

Statues.—The Prussians have exhibited their gratitude and respect to the memory of the worthies of their country, in the statues erected in the streets and squares of the capital. Those to whom this honour has been paid are mostly military heroes. The Government has rendered only *tardy* justice to the greatest of them all, **Frederick the Great,* to whom a *monument* was erected in 1851, in the Unter den Linden, opposite the Emperor's Palace and the University. It consists of an equestrian statue in bronze, modelled by *Rauch,* on a granite pedestal 25 ft. high, presenting on each face bronze groups of the great military commanders of the Seven Years' War, on foot and horseback, all the size of life, and all portraits, in high relief. The most prominent figures are those of his four best generals—the Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, afterwards the commander of the allies against Dumouriez and the forces of the French Convention, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, General Seydlitz, and General Ziethen. The standing figures include all the military celebrities of the period. One of the faces of the pedestal contains, between the statues of Seydlitz and Ziethen, the figures of three statesmen—Count Finck von Finckenstein, Frederick's minister of foreign affairs; Schlaberndorf, who did so much to keep the finances in order during the worst periods of the war; and Count von Carmer, the state chancellor, who completed the code known as the *Allgemeines Landrecht,* and re-organized the whole legal system. Three other names connected with the arts and science are also found in this division—Graun, Frederick's favourite musical composer, Lessing, and Kant. The whole number of portrait-figures, the size of life, on the four faces of the pedestal, is thirty-one. To reproduce them correctly the best authorities have been consulted, and authentic drawings, busts, and medals of the period have been strictly followed.

Beneath the figures are two tablets inscribed with the names of 80 distinguished soldiers of the age of Frederick, whose portraits could not be given. The third side bears the names of 16 statesmen, artists, and men of science of the epoch. The fourth or front tablet has the following simple inscription:—

"To Frederick the Great, Frederick William III., 1840; completed under Frederick William IV., 1851."

Above the figures there is at each corner a female figure representing the four cardinal virtues—Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance. Between them are bas-reliefs, emblematic of different periods of the monarch's life; by a mixture of the ideal and reality, his birth, his education—civil and military—and his career before and after he became king, are represented with simplicity and neatness. In the second relief a muse is teaching the young prince history, pointing out to him the names of the commanders he most admired—Alexander,

Cæsar, and Gustavus Adolphus. In the third Minerva is giving him the sword. Another represents the King after his defeat at Kolin, sitting on a waterpipe, looking earnestly on the ground, on which he is drawing the lines of a plan with his cane. The other reliefs exhibit him encouraging the arts of peace; he is in the hut of a Silesian linen-weaver examining his web; or playing the flute, on which instrument he was a proficient; or walking in the gardens of Sans Souci, surrounded by his favourite greyhounds. The last tablet contains his apotheosis.

The equestrian statue itself is 17 ft. 3 in. high; it represents the monarch "in his habit as he lived;" in the costume of the period. Even the *queue*, to our ideas not only unsightly but unnatural, has been displayed boldly. The stick carried by a band from the right wrist, the three-cornered hat, the pistol holsters, and all the accoutrements of the horse are minutely copied from the relics preserved of the Great King.

On the *Long Bridge*, built 1692–95, leading from the Königsstrasse to the Schlossplatz is the equestrian *statue* of *the Great Elector Fred. Wm.* (d. 1688), in bronze, modelled by Schlüter (1703), and possessing considerable merit as a work of art.

Opposite the Doric *Guard-house* (Königswache, by Schinkel 1816) stands the bronze *statue* (erected 1826) of *Blücher*, a spirited figure. The pedestal is decorated with good bas-reliefs, incidents of the campaigns of 1813-15; on his left is Field-Marshal *Gneisenau*, on his right *York*, both erected 1855. Facing him, on each side of the Guardhouse, are the marble *statues* (erected 1822) of Generals *Bülow* and *Scharnhorst* (died 1813), the reformer of the Prussian army after the battle of Jena, and the founder of the present military system of Prussia; all five by the sculptor *Rauch*.

The cannon and mortars behind the Guardhouse were brought from Paris, 1814; the mortars were cast in France, to be employed in the siege of Cadiz, and are the fellows of the one in St. James's Park. The cannon originally came from Lübeck, and was carried off by the French in 1806.

In the centre of the *Königs Platz*, outside the Brandenburg Gate, stands the **Column of Victory* (Siegessäule), unveiled Sept. 2, 1873, in the presence of the Emperor William.

Originally intended to commemorate the war of Prussia and Austria against Denmark, actually commenced after the war of Prussia against Austria, and now completed after the Franco-German war of 1870-71, the design has been modified so as to combine the three campaigns. It consists of a red granite substructure serving as pedestal to a circular hall or temple, entered on the N. side and adorned with 4 bronze reliefs, 41 ft. by 6½ ft.; that on the E. side, by Calandrelli, representing an incident in the Danish war (1864): the storming of the Düppel redoubt. That on the N. side, by Schulz, an incident in the Austrian war (1866): the King of Prussia decorating the Crown Prince after the battle of Sadowa. That on the W. side, by Kiel, an incident in the French war (1870): the delivery by Adjt.-Gen. Reille of the letter from the Emp. Nap. III. to the King of Prussia during the battle of Sedan. That on the S. side, by Wolff, represents the triumphal entry of the troops into Berlin, June 1871, with the dedication, "*Dem siegreichen Heere das Dankbare Vaterland.*"

The mosaic allegorical picture is by Salviati, from the designs of A. v. Werner.

The roof of the temple is supported by 16 columns, 16 ft. high by 3 ft. in diameter; and above this rises the main sandstone shaft, with interior iron staircase leading to the balustraded gallery above. This column is fluted, and divided into 3 sections; the lower containing 20 Danish, and the two upper as many Austrian and French cannons. Eagles ornament the capital.

A colossal bronze gilt female figure (Borussia), 31 ft. high, by Drake, surmounts the monument, the total height of which is 194 ft. The general effect can hardly be considered satisfactory.

On the *Wilhelms-Platz*, near the Potsdam Gate, are bronze *statues* of six commanders in the Seven Years' War, —*Prince Leopold of Dessau, Ziethen, Schwerin, Winterfeldt, Keith,* and *Seydlitz*. These are modelled by Kiss and Schadow, 1862, and replace the original marble statues removed to Lichterfelde.

In the Dönhofs Platz, opposite the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, is a *statue*, erected 1875, to the Minister Baron *von Stein*, by Schievelbein and Hagen.

Churches.—These are not the objects which will attract the most notice in Berlin. The attendance at church by the inhabitants is also small, not exceeding 17 per cent of the population.

St. Nicholas Ch., a Gothic edifice of different periods, in the Poststrasse, in the old town, contains the tomb of *Baron Puffendorf*, born 1631, died here in 1690. He was historiographer, privy councillor, and judge at the court of Frederick William, the Great Elector.

The *Domkirche*, on the E. side of the Lustgarten, between the *Schloss* and Museum, built 1750, embellished 1817—21, is ugly in its exterior, and within has hardly the air of a church. It is the burial-place of some 80 ancestors of the Royal Family, including the Great Elector, and Frederick I., first King of Prussia, in gilded coffins. The bronze effigy of the Elector John Cicero (d. 1499), cast by a Burgundian artist, in 1540,—that of the Elector Joachim I., made in 1540 by Johann Vischer of Nuremberg,—and a *mosaic* of St. Peter, given by Pope Pius VII. to King Frederick William III., on one side of the altar, deserve notice. The Domchor or "*Berlin Choir*," who sing Mendelssohn's Psalms, unaccompanied by instrumental music, on Sundays (10 A.M.), should be heard by all lovers of sacred music. Contiguous to the Dom, a *cloister* on the plan of the *Campo Santo* at Pisa is intended for a royal burial-place, and is to be adorned with frescoes.

The two churches in the Gendarmenmarkt, the *Französische Kirche* and the *Neue Kirche*, to the N. and S. of the Theatre, were built in the last century by Gontard, in imitation of the twin churches on the Piazza del Popolo at Rome. The Catholic *St. Hedwig's Ch.*, finished 1773, behind the Opera House, is a poor imitation of the Pantheon. The *Garnisonkirche*, in the Neue Friedrichsstrasse, built 1722, restored 1861, is attended by the soldiers of the garrison: the music is good. It contains 5 paintings by Rhode, of no great merit, and very inappropriate to a church, representing the death of some of the generals of the Seven Years' War. Against the walls are hung tablets bearing the list of names of those who fell in the war of liberation 1813-15—a similar memorial will be found in almost every parish church in Prussia, with the simple inscription, "They died for King and Fatherland."

Modern Churches.—Friedrichswerder Ch., on the Werder Markt, a modern Gothic structure, 1823-30, designed by Schinkel. It is of brick, and the mouldings, window tracery, cornices, corbels, and other ornaments usually cut out of stone, are of terracotta. The altar-piece is by W. F. Schadow.

St. Peter's, at the S. end of the Brüder-strasse, is another fine Gothic church (1846-53), also of brick, with tower 300 ft. high, by Strack.

St. Michael's, near Bethany Hospital (Soller, arch., 1856-60), a Romanesque edifice for the Roman Catholics, is said to be the finest ch. in Berlin. The gable statue of the Archangel Michael is by *Kiss*.

The *Jews' Synagogue*, Oranienburgerstrasse, is perhaps the most costly one in Europe; splendid within and without; erected from Knoblauch's designs by the wealthy Hebrew community here, 1859–63. It is lighted by gas from without, in a very skilful manner. Friday evening at 6½ is the time to attend the service: very fine vocal and instrumental music.

The **Schlossbrücke*, erected from Schinkel's design, 1824, is decorated with 8 groups of marble statues, representing the life of a warrior. S. side: —1. Victory telling the boy the history of the Heroes, by *E. Wolff*. 2. Minerva instructing him in the use of weapons, by *Schievelbein*. 3. And presenting him with his arms, by *Möller*. 4. Victory crowning the conqueror, by *Drake*. N. side:—5. Victory supporting the wounded warrior, by *Wichmann*. 6. Minerva encourages him to renew the combat, by *A. Wolff*. 7. Minerva assisting him in the combat, by *Bläser*. 8. Iris carries off the fallen warrior to Olympus, by *Wredow*.

The open space laid out with walks and flower-beds, and planted with trees, called the *Lustgarten*, is surrounded on three sides by the Palace, Museum, and Cathedral. In the centre is the fine equestrian *statue* of *Fred. Will. III.*, by *Wolff*, erected 1870, and in front of the Museum is a gigantic *basin of polished granite*, 22 ft. in diameter. The block out of which it was formed was a vast isolated boulder, known as great Markgrafenstein, and lay at Fürstenwald, nearly 30 m. from Berlin.

At the Palace gate, on the side of the Lustgarten, stand bronze horses and grooms, imitated from those on the Monte Cavallo, Rome, by *Clodt*, gifts of the Emperor Nicholas. The Berliners have nicknamed them "Gehemmter Fortschritt," and "Beförderter Rückschritt." *

The *Royal Palace*, or Schloss, built chiefly by Frederick the Great's father, is indebted to its size (600 rooms) for the marked air of grandeur which its exterior possesses. Within, it is sumptuously furnished: the state apartments (open 10 to 1, tickets 50 pf.) are shown by the *castellan*, who lives in the 2nd court. Its principal features are the *Chapel* under the dome, built by Stüler and painted by Schadow, 1845—53; and the many portraits of members of the Brandenburg house with which the Schloss is decorated. In the Rittersaal (Knights' Hall), is the silver throne, presented to the Emperor, in 1867, by the officers of the army and navy, and a sideboard covered with massive old plate of gold and silver. In the *White Hall*, sumptuously fitted up at great cost (120,000*l.*), and decorated with the statues of the 12 Brandenburg Electors, Rauch's Victoria, and 8 allegorical figures representing the Prussian provinces, the first meeting of the Prussian Parliament was held, April 1847. The most interesting rooms are those which were inhabited by Frederick the Great, at the corner of the building facing the Schloss Platz, and nearest to the long bridge on the first floor. In the various apartments hang paintings of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta, by *Van Dyk*—Marriage of St. Catherine, by *Giulio Romano*—Virtue quitting the Earth, Mars and Venus, by *Rubens*—Napoleon crossing the Great St. Bernard, by *David*—and in the White Hall a portrait of Frederick William III. of Prussia, by *Sir Thos. Lawrence*, a present from Geo. IV.—Queen Victoria, by *Hayter*. There are some good works of the modern German school: Leonore (Bürger's), by *Lessing*.

In former times, according to vulgar belief, this building was haunted by the ghost of a Countess of Orlamunda, called the *White Lady*, who appeared only to announce calamity to a member of the royal family.

The *Emperor's Palace*, on the S. side of the Linden, facing the statue of Frederick the Great, may be visited during the absence of the Emperor, indicated by the flag not being hoisted. It was built from Langhans' designs, in

* Progress checked—Retrogression encouraged.

1836, and contains handsome suites of apartments. The *Royal Library* (see below) forms part of the same block.

The *Palace of the Crown Prince Frederick William*, and his consort the Princess Royal of England, is a pretentious edifice, built 1687, with Corinthian portico, opposite the Arsenal, fitted up for the royal pair 1859 (shown by the castellan during the absence of the family). It was previously the residence of Fred. William III. (died 1840); and 100 years earlier Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince, lived in it.

The ***Old Museum* (adm. free daily, except Monday, 10—4, Sunday, 12—2), facing the Lustgarten.—This very handsome edifice was finished in 1828, from the designs of *Schinkel;* its foundations are laid on many thousand piles, as the spot on which it stands was previously a branch of the Spree, which has been filled up.

At the rt. side of the outer staircase is the well-known bronze group of the Amazon and tiger, by *Kiss.* On the l. side a horseman contending with a lion, by *A. Wolff.*

Under the portico are statues of three great Prussian sculptors—Rauch, Winkelmann, Schadow, and one architect, Schinkel.

The walls of the noble Ionic portico have been adorned with frescoes, now much damaged, executed under the direction of *Cornelius*, from the somewhat fantastic designs of Schinkel. They are in a style of composition common in German art, and profess to illustrate allegorically the history of the formation of the universe and the intellectual development of mankind.

The collection which the Museum contains consists of—a. The *Antiquarium*, on the ground-floor.—b. The *Sculpture Gallery*, on the 1st floor.—c. The *Picture Gallery*, on the upper storey. A *catalogue* is almost indispensable.

a. The *Antiquarium* (*Entrance* under the bridge at the back of the Museum) consists of—

Collection of Vases, Bronzes, Terracottas, Mosaics. — *Admittance*, Wed. 10 to 4. The *Vases*, chiefly Etruscan and Greek, amount in number to 1600, and are exceedingly well classified. The contents of this portion of the Museum are principally derived from the collections of Bartholdy, Prussian minister at Rome, Baron Koller, Austrian commander at Naples, and from that formerly in the Palace.

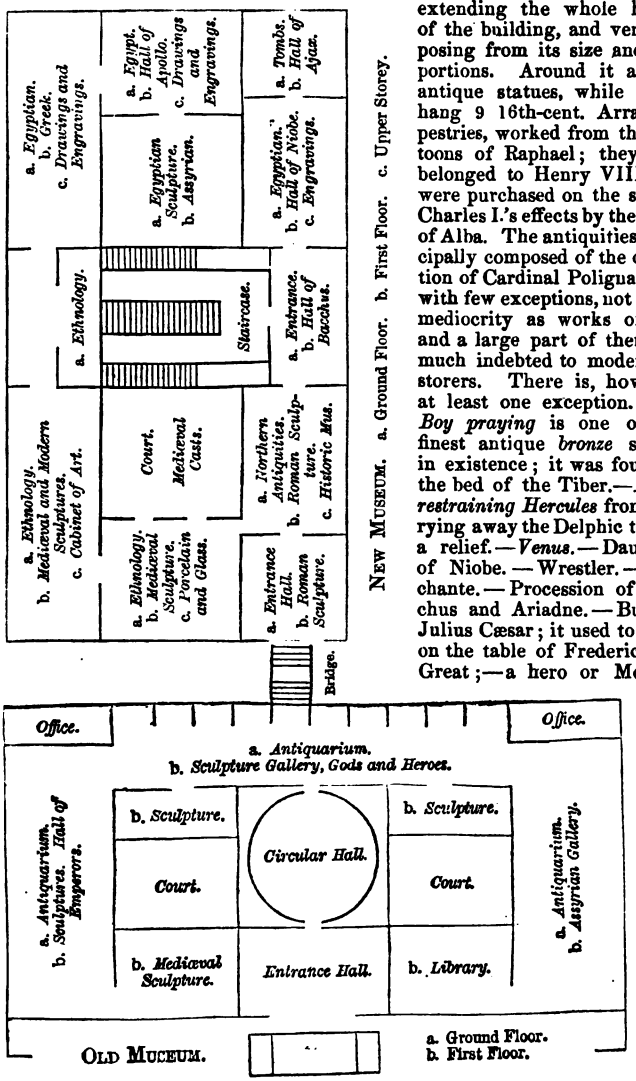
The *Bronzes* comprise Greek and Roman statuettes; Roman Penates or Household Gods; Greek and Roman arms, armour and utensils; 2 large Etruscan circular shields, &c.

Collection of Gems and Coins.—Admittance, Tues. and Frid., 10 to 4. Among the 10,000 gems are many first-rate works from the collection of Storsch; an onyx with a sacred Egyptian falcon; a carnelian with Serapis; a carnelian with the Seven before Thebes; a carnelian with the so-called portrait of Pompey; an onyx with Ceres; an onyx with Hercules and Cerberus. Here is also the "*Hildesheimer Silberfund*," a collection of some 50 embossed vessels of silver plate, found at Hildesheim, in 1868, and asserted to be the spoils of Quintilius Varus, defeated and killed, A.D. 9, though including some of later date. The selected *coins* are exhibited in cases, and number nearly 1000, Greek, Roman, and Mediæval; the rest, about 90,000 pieces, are locked up in cabinets.

Mediæval Collection. — *Admittance*, Tues. and Fri., 10 to 4. Here are some fine specimens of the painted and glazed earthenware called *Majolica*, made in the duchy of the Urbino in 15th and 16th cent., and other objects of a higher order of art, also in baked clay painted and glazed. Among these may be noticed busts of Pier Soderini, Lorenzo de' Medici, and Macchiavelli; a Virgin and Child, school of Michael Angelo; and a large altar-piece by *Lucca della Robbia*, a beautiful high relief of clay gilt. Other objects deserving of attention are the golden

shrine of St. Patroclus, brought from Soest, of very beautiful workmanship (dated 1313?), and some painted glass. There is a catalogue, costing 75 pf.

b. The *Sculpture Gallery* is entered through a grand circular hall extending the whole height of the building, and very imposing from its size and proportions. Around it are 18 antique statues, while above hang 9 16th-cent. Arras tapestries, worked from the cartoons of Raphael; they once belonged to Henry VIII. and were purchased on the sale of Charles I.'s effects by the Duke of Alba. The antiquities, principally composed of the collection of Cardinal Polignac, are, with few exceptions, not above mediocrity as works of art, and a large part of them are much indebted to modern restorers. There is, however, at least one exception. The *Boy praying* is one of the finest antique *bronze* statues in existence; it was found in the bed of the Tiber.—*Apollo restraining Hercules* from carrying away the Delphic tripod, a relief.—*Venus.*—Daughter of Niobe.—Wrestler.—Bacchante.—Procession of Bacchus and Ariadne.—Bust of Julius Cæsar; it used to stand on the table of Frederick the Great;—a hero or Mercury



found at Syra, 1831, the head and arms modern;—Bust of Pericles;—*Canova's* Hebe — are almost the only others worth notice.

c. The **Picture Gallery*, on the upper storey of the building, is composed of a selection of paintings formerly in the Royal Palaces of Berlin, Sans Souci, and Charlottenburg, the Giustiniani collection from Venice, and the pictures of Mr. Solly, an English merchant, besides valuable works collected by v. Rumohr and others, and the Suermondt collection purshased in 1874.

The Berlin Gallery ranks below the Galleries of Munich and Dresden in works of first-rate excellence, but it has good specimens of a great number of masters, especially of the early German and Italian schools. For those who are desirous of studying the history and progress of the art, from the Byzantine schools, through those of Florence and Siena, to its period of excellence, and thence to trace its gradual decay, there can be no better opportunity than is here afforded them.

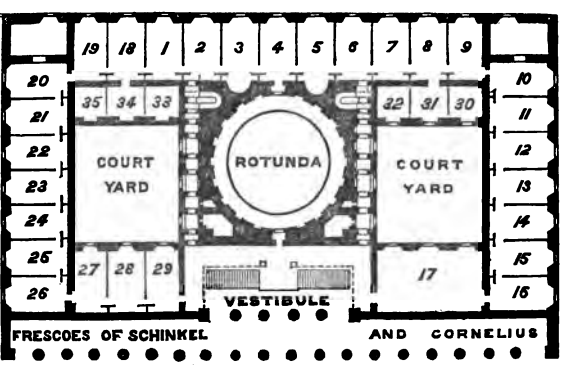
The arrangement, combining the chronological order with the classification according to schools, is admirable, and the whole collection complete and most instructive.

The gallery is divided into 35 cabinets, grouped in 3 divisions, Italian, Netherlandish and German, and Ancient. In the 4th cabinet, on the l. of the entrance, begin the Italian schools; on the one next to it, *i.e.*, the 5th from the entrance, begin the Flemish schools. These two cabinets, therefore, may be considered as points of departure. If the spectator continue on to the l. he will pass in succession through the cabinets devoted to Flemish art, commencing with the Van Eycks and ending with the followers of Rembrandt and Rubens: if he take an opposite direction, to the rt., he will find in regular order the works of the schools of Venice, Lombardy, Florence, Rome, &c.

The gallery by no means abounds in fine works of the great masters, but it is particularly rich in the Flemish and Dutch schools. Among the pictures which appear most deserving of attention are the following:—

1*st room.* — *Cima da Conegliano:* Madonna and Child with 4 Saints (2). *Vittore Carpaccio:* St. Stephen ordained Deacon by St. Peter (23). *Andrea Mantegna:* Angels mourning over Christ, a masterpiece (28). *G. F. Carotto:* Madonna and Child, with Angels (40).

2*nd room.*—*Fra Angelico:* Madonna and Child, with SS. Dominic and Peter Martyr (60). *Fra Filippo*



OLD MUSEUM, FIRST FLOOR.—PICTURE GALLERY.

Lippi: The Infant Saviour worshipped by the Madonna, with SS. John and Bernard (69).

5th room.—Francia: The Madonna in Glory, with SS. Geminian, Bernard, Dorothy, Catharine, Jerome, Louis (122).

6th room.—Titian: His Daughter Lavina (166). *G. B. Moroni:* Portrait of a Young Man (167).

7th room.—Palma Vecchio: Portrait of his Daughter (197*a*). *Bordone:* Portrait of a Young Woman (198).

8th room.—Correggio: Io and the Cloud, a repetition of that at Vienna, but inferior to it, as the flesh seems to have faded and the shadows to have become black (216). Leda and the Swan (218). These 2 pictures, Correggio's masterpieces in profane subjects, formed the gems of the gallery of the Regent Duke of Orleans. His son, out of prudery, cut out the heads of Io and Leda and burnt them, and cut the pictures themselves to pieces. Luckily the strips were preserved, and purchased by Frederick the Great for Sans Souci. The heads therefore are insertions; that of Io was painted by Prudhon, a French artist, and that of Leda by a German artist, Schlesinger.

9th room.—A. del Sarto: Madonna, with SS. Peter, Julia, &c., in his best manner (246). *Fra Bartolommeo:* The Assumption (249).

10th room.—Raphael: Virgin and Child, of his Florentine period (247*a*); Madonna and Child, called Casa di Colonna, of his later Florentine period (248). *Giacomo Francia:* Virgin and Child, with SS. Dominic, Francis, John the Baptist, Magdalen, Agnes (281). *Domenichino:* St. Jerome (362). *Guido Reni:* The Hermits Paul and Antony in the Wilderness (373). *Murillo:* St. Antony of Padua, with the Divine Infant (414). *Alonso Cano:* St. Agnes (414*b*). *Zurbaran:* Christ at the Pillar (415). *Carlo Dolce:* St. John writing the Revelation (423).

11th room.—Tintoretto: St. Mark instructing 3 Procurators of Venice (316).

13th room.—Lesueur: St. Bruno, founder of the Carthusian Order (466). *Nic. Poussin:* Education of Jupiter (467).

14th room.—All the pictures and drawings in this and in the two following rooms, and most of the pictures in the great 17th room, belong to the Suermondt Collection, which was purchased in 1874.

15th room.—Jan van Eyck: Man with a Carnation (1); Madonna and Child (2). *Quintin Matsys:* St. Jerome (6). *A. Dürer:* Head of an Old Man (7). *Hans Holbein* the Younger: Male Portraits (9, 10, 11). *Jan Steen:* Brawl of Gamblers (78).

16th room.—Frans Hals: Boy Singing (19); a Merry Tippler (20).

17th room.—Th. de Keyser: Portraits of Cornelis de Graef, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and his Wife (23, 24). *Cuyp:* Male Portrait (27). *Rembrandt van Ryn:* Portrait of a Rabbi (60). *Velasquez:* Portrait of Philip IV.'s Sister (167). *Murillo:* Virgin and Child (170). *Caravaggio:* Christ in the Garden (359). *Luca Giordano:* Judgment of Paris (441). *Nicolas Poussin:* Landscape, with the story of Juno and Argus (463).

18th room.—Hubert and *Jan van Eyck:* The Just Judges coming to the Worship of the Lamb; the foremost man is Hubert van Eyck, the man in black is Jan (512). The Champions of Christ: in front are SS. Sebastian, George, and Michael; behind, Charles the Great; at the edge, St. Louis (513). Angels Singing (514). Angels Playing Music, with St. Cecilia (515). The Holy Hermits, Paul, Antony, Mary Magdalen, Mary of Egypt (516). The Holy Pilgrims led by St. Christopher (517). The 6 following pictures are at the back of the above. St. John Baptist (518). Josse Vyd, Burgomaster of Ghent, for whom the

picture was painted (519). The Angel Gabriel giving the Annunciation; above, the Prophet Zacharias (520). Mary receiving the Annunciation; above, Micha (521). Elizabeth, wife of Josse Vyd (522). St. John Evangelist (523). These 12 paintings formed the wing or shutters of the famous altar-piece known as "The Worship of the Lamb," in the Church of St. Bavon at Ghent, where the central portion still remains (see Rte. 21, *Handbook for Holland and Belgium*). They are certainly the finest works which the Berlin Museum possesses. *Jan van Eyck:* Head of Christ (528). *Hans Memling:* Madonna and Child (528*b*). *Dirk Stuerbout:* Elijah in the Wilderness (533). Jews Eating the Passover (539). *Roger van der Weyden* the younger: Descent from the Cross; nothing can exceed the softness and finish of the female faces, while the expression of grief in the Virgin and Magdalen is most true to nature (534). *Roger van der Weyden* the elder: Triptych, with subjects from the Life of Christ (534*a*). Triptych, with subjects from the life of St. John Baptist (534*b*). Triptych: the Birth of Christ; the Sybil of Tibur and Augustus (Christ made known to the West); the Adoration of the Magi (Christ made known to the East) (535).

19*th room*—*Quintin Matsys:* Virgin and Child (561). *Christoph Amberger:* The Geographer Sebastian Münster (583). *H. Holbein* the younger: George Gyzen, merchant of Basel (586). *Lucas Kranach:* the Fountain of Youth (593).

20*th room.*—*L. Kranach:* Portrait of Luther, with mustachios, as Junker Georg, taken while he was hidden in the castle of the Wartburg (618). Portrait of Melanchthon (619).

22*nd room.*—*Peter Paul Rubens:* the Painter's second Wife, Helen Forman (758); his little Daughter (763).

23*rd room.*—*Rubens:* St. Cecilia (781). The Raising of Lazarus (783).

[N. G.]

A. van Dyck: Prince Thomas of Carignan (782). Portrait of a Daughter of Charles I., in a blue gown with a white lace apron, beautifully painted (786). The three Penitents, David, the Magdalen, and the Prodigal Son, before the Virgin and Child (787). Five Children of Charles I. with a huge Dog (790). SS. John Baptist and John Evangelist (799).

24*th room.*—*Rembrandt:* Adolf of Gelderland threatening his Father, a powerful representation of uncurbed passion (802).

25*th room.*—*Teniers:* Boors playing in an Alehouse (856). Temptation of St. Antony, a very humorous picture: under the figure of the Saint, Teniers has portrayed himself; the younger woman is his wife, with a little bit of a devil's tail peeping from under her gown; the old woman is his mother-in-law, a more decided devil with horns and claws (859). *Jan Both:* Landscape, with a Hunting Party (863).

27*th room.*—*Balthasar Denner:* Head of an Old Man, elaborately executed (1014). This picture was purchased for 1500*l.*

28*th room.*—*J. D. de Heem:* Fruit and Flowers. The central Madonna and Child is poor, and was painted by Begas (963). *Frans Snyders:* Bear-Hunt (974). *J. Weenix:* Dead Hare and Fowl (974*a*).

The remainder of the Gallery is occupied with works of the earliest period of art, which may be regarded as the *antiquities of painting*, and are interesting rather in an historical point of view, as illustrating the progress of the art. They consist of Byzantine, early Italian, and early German and Flemish works. The six rooms [30*th to* 35*th*] which contain this portion of the Gallery are usually closed to the public; but the attendant will open them to any particular visitor at his request. (Small fee expected.)

32*nd room* — *Bern. Pinturicchio:*

Adoration of the Magi. The young King is a portrait of Raphael (132). *Giovanni Santi* (Raphael's father): Madonna, with SS. Catharine, Thomas Aquinas, Jerome, and Thomas; the boy with folded hands opposite to St. Thomas is supposed to represent Raphael (139). *Raphael:* Adoration of the Magi (150). This youthful work of the Master, painted about 1501, was at first in a monastery at Ferentillo, where it was half destroyed by damp; afterwards it came into the possession of the Acajani family of Spoleto: hence it is called the Madonna Acajani. After the Sistine Madonna at Dresden, it is Raphael's largest picture in Germany.

In the rear of the old Museum, and connected with it by a covered bridge carried over the street upon columns, is the

**New Museum*, designed by Stüler, 1843-55, a striking and original building, and in internal decoration the most splendid in Berlin. The principal façade is on the E. side (facing the *New National Gallery*). It contains, on the *ground-floor*, the *Northern Antiquities*, the *Ethnological* and *Egyptian* Museums; on the *first floor*, *Plaster Casts of Sculpture;* on the *upper floor*, the *Cabinet of Engravings* and the *Kunstkammer*. Besides the peculiar decorations of the Hall and great staircase described further on, each apartment is ornamented more or less with fresco paintings, arabesque borders, &c., having reference to the objects contained in it.

The *Northern Antiquities* consist of relics of the stone, bronze and iron ages, dug up in N. Germany and Scandinavia—celts, arrowheads, and other pre-historic weapons, found in barrows, Dolmens, or Huns' graves; descending to Roman antiquities, dug up in Prussia. The walls are adorned with stereochrome pictures of subjects derived from the mythology of the Icelandic Edda, &c.

The *Ethnological Museum* illustrates the manners and customs of distant parts of the world, especially of savage nations; such are a cloak of feathers, presented by Kamehameha, K. of the Sandwich Islands, with a complimentary letter to the late K. of Prussia, in return for which he received the full uniform of the 2nd Regt. of Prussian Guards—a model of a Chinese lady's foot, to show the manner in which they are pinched and contracted—a filigree silver case, like a claw, nearly 3 inches long, worn by ladies of rank in China to protect their finger-nails, which it is the fashion to let grow to that length —coloured pieces of paper used instead of napkins at dinner—Madonnas of Chinese Christians—a variety of Chinese dresses, among them the military uniform of a captain—lassos from S. America—a cigar smoked by the ladies of Lima, 1½ foot long and thick in proportion—large disks of wood inserted by the Botucudos Indians in their ears and under-lips—tattooed head of a New Zealander — weapons brought from Africa, by Ehrenberg the traveller— —staves covered with Runic inscriptions, and a Runic almanac cut on 12 tablets of wood—a large collection of Mexican antiquities, including many tobacco-pipes—the costumes of Mexico, in a series of coloured wax figures—copies of two of Northcote's pictures, by Chinese native artists, very well executed—a vast assortment of Chinese musical instruments; the modern invention of the mouth harmonica was taken from one of them—Chinese and Japanese porcelain — Japanese weapons: one of the most formidable is a sort of scythe fixed vertically upon the end of a long pole—saddle of the Pasha of Shumla. The Asiatic collection was chiefly formed by Krüger.

a. On the rt. of the great staircase, The *Egyptian Museum*, occupies 5 apartments, whose walls are decorated with imitations of genuine Egyptian paintings.

The collection was commenced by M. Passalacqua and General Minutoli, and is one of the most curious in Europe. To this have been added the acquisitions made by Lepsius in Egypt, 1845.

The inner court is arranged as the forecourt of an Egyptian temple, and

within are black porphyry statues of Sesurtasen I. and Ramses II. (Sesostris). The court, with its 16 huge coloured pillars, is copied from the vestibule of the Temple of Karnac. The *Chamber of Tombs* is a restoration of part of the Necropolis of Memphis; 3 tombs brought away by Lepsius having been rebuilt here. In addition to mummies, scarabæi, statues of the bull Apis, &c., which may be found in other cabinets, there exists here a collection of arms, implements used in various arts, utensils of all sorts, &c., laying open the whole household economy of the Egyptian nation, as it existed some thousands of years ago, all in such perfect preservation as to give a wonderful insight into the state of arts and habits, condition and civilization of the Egyptians at that remote period.

Specimens of the produce of a great many trades are here to be seen. Garments nearly as fine as muslin; a pair of braces! said by Champollion to have belonged to an Egyptian monarch; sandals; a medicine chest filled with drugs, in alabaster phials.

By the side of the figures of the various Egyptian deities are placed the symbols belonging to each, worn, it is supposed, as amulets on the person. Among them is a beetle, with the head of a sphinx. An assortment of the various kinds of cloth found upon the mummies shows great perfection in the art of spinning and weaving.

The objects for the decoration of the person include mirrors of brass, pins of brass and ivory, necklaces, one of which was borrowed by the Duchess of Berry to wear at a Parisian fancy ball. Specimens are shown of the various balsams and asphaltum used in embalming. It is a curious fact that mummies are now imported into Europe for the use of apothecaries and painters, on account of the bitumen they contain. The instruments used in embalming, the Ethiopian knives of sharpened flint, and the brass hooks with which the brain was extracted through the nostrils, are perhaps peculiar to this collection. It would be tedious to give more than a slight enumeration of other objects, such as spears, bows and arrows, &c.; a plough; a spindle; distaff, and comb for flax; measures of rope and wood divided by knots or notches; a painter's palette and paint-box with sliding lid. 7 different colours are preserved here. Herodotus mentions only 4. Part are placed in small shells, as is the modern practice. Writing materials; architect's apparatus; dice; weights; sandals, and shoes of leather and palm-leaves; fishing-nets, with floats formed of calabashes; musical instruments; the flute and sistrum; mummies of the sacred animals worshipped by the Egyptians, as cats, fish, serpents, young crocodiles, frogs, ibises, lizards, all embalmed and wrapped in cloths:—*obs.* the contents of the tomb of an Egyptian high priest, discovered and opened by Passalacqua in the Necropolis of Thebes. The body was enclosed in a triple coffin. By the side of it were deposited the sacred wand or priest's rod, the skull and leg-bones of an ox, branches of sycamore, and 2 models of Egyptian vessels (such as navigated the Nile 3000 years ago), neatly finished and completely rigged, having on board a dead body, and a party of mourners accompanying it to the tomb.

"Broad stairs lead in a single flight from the ground-floor of the New Museum to a lofty hall in the middle of the building. Here the pupils of *Kaulbach*, Echler and Muhr, have painted (1847–66) after his designs:* —1. The Destruction of Babel and Dispersion of the Nations. 2. Greece in her prime. 3. Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus:—in the centre, the High Priest killing his family and himself; rt., a Christian family departing, an exquisite group. 4. Battle of the Huns. 5. Crusaders before Jerusalem. 6. Epoch of the Reformation. These pictures have been executed by the new method of painting in water-colours, called Stereo-chromic or Wasserglass-Malerei. The wall is first saturated with 'Wasserglass,' a solution of silica or flint in alkali; on this ground the painting is executed with ordinary water-colours; when finished it is again varnished

* Engravings of these have been published by Alexander Duncker.

with the same preparation, which forms, as it dries, a thin transparent coating—a true glass, capable, it is said, of resisting the action of acids, and having somewhat the appearance of china-painting."—*R.*

The rooms on the *first floor* contain a valuable and extensive *Collection of Plaster Casts* of sculptures from the Assyrian, Persian and earliest Greek down to Thorwaldsen, all beautifully arranged.

One half of the *Upper Floor*, which is of iron, roofed with pots, is devoted to the cabinet of *Drawings* and *Engravings* (open to the public on Sundays only, 12 to 2), containing 500,000 engravings, and 20,000 drawings and miniatures; among these are several drawings of Raphael, and the original sketch for the Dom of Cologne. The other half was set apart for the works of art which composed the

Kunstkammer (Chamber of Art). These collections, which were here chronologically arranged, were in 1876 distributed in other museums. The smaller works of art have been placed in the Gewerbe Museum, and the rich *historical* collection has been removed to the palace of Monbijou.

The new *National Gallery* (*open* daily, except Monday, 11 to 3; Sunday 12 to 2), between the new Museum and the Spree, was completed 1876, after *Stüler's* designs, and decorated with paintings by *Bendemann*. The nucleus of the collection consists of the cabinet of 250 pictures left by Herr Wagener in 1861 to the Emperor William, and containing choice works chiefly by artists of the schools of Munich and Düsseldorf. To these have been added 200 pictures, cartoons and drawings of the modern German school. The name of the painter and the subject will be found on each picture. The cartoons of *Cornelius*, designed for the decoration of a campo santo at Berlin, are full of merit. *Catalogue* 1½ mk.

To the N. of the Museums the Spree is crossed by the *Hercules Bridge*, built by Langhans, 1792, and so called from 2 groups by Schadow. On the other side of the bridge, in the centre of an extensive garden, open to the public, is the royal palace of

Monbijou, built in 1708, containing the *English chapel*, and an interesting *Historical Museum* (adm. daily 10 to 5), consisting for the most part of personal memorials of the Brandenburg Electors and Prussian Kings: thus one room contains memorials of Fred. Will. IV., another of Fred. Will. III., another of Queen Louise, and in a large hall or gallery are relics of Frederick the Great, Fred. Will. I., and the Great Elector. The objects here exhibited now include the historical collection up to 1876 contained in the New Museum. It is highly interesting, as illustrating in many instances the characters and lives of remarkable men, and it is for the most part undoubtedly authentic. *Obs.* the model of a windmill, made by Peter the Great, with his own hands, while working as a ship-carpenter in Holland.—The Robes of the Orders of the Garter given by George IV., and of the Holy Ghost given by Louis XVIII., to Frederick William III.: between the two is the scarlet dress of a Doctor of Civil Law given to him by the University of Oxford, on the occasion of his visit in 1814. The hussar dress and cap, surmounted with a black eagle's wing, worn by the Prussian General Ziethen. Two cannon balls, each with one side flattened, said to have been fired by opposite parties in the siege of Magdeburg, and to have met together in the air!

Some of the relics are peculiarly national, such as—a cast taken after death from the face of Frederick the Great,—the bullet which wounded him in the battle of Torgau, 1760,—a wax figure of him, clothed in the very uniform he wore on the day of his death; the coat is rusty and tarnished, the scabbard of the sword is mended with sealing-wax *by his own hand*; his books and walking-cane, his bâton, and the favourite flute, his solace in hours of relaxation, are carefully preserved here, along with his pocket-

handkerchief, which he used to the last; it is a dirty rag, very tattered, though patched in many places. This confirms the description of Dr. Moore, who visited the palace in Frederick's life-time. "The whole wardrobe consisted of two blue coats, faced with red, the lining of one a little torn; two yellow waistcoats, a good deal soiled with Spanish snuff; three pairs of yellow breeches, and a suit of blue velvet embroidered with silver, for grand occasions. I imagined at first that the man had got a few of the king's old clothes, and kept them here to amuse strangers; but, upon inquiry, I was assured that what I have mentioned, with two suits of uniform which he has at Sans Souci, form the entire wardrobe of the king of Prussia. Our attendant said he had never known it more complete." *Obs.* also the stars, orders, and decorations presented to Bonaparte by the different sovereigns of Europe, one of the most conspicuous being the Prussian black eagle: England alone, it appears, contributed none. They were taken by the Prussians after the Battle of Waterloo, in his carriage, from which he escaped so narrowly that he left his hat behind him, which is also preserved here. Not far off are Blücher's orders. A cast in wax from the face of the beautiful Queen Louisa of Prussia. A cast of Moreau's face, taken after death. The camp chair of the great Gustavus Adolphus. Frederick the Great's father's collection of well-used tobacco-pipes. The cap and sword worn by the Great Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin. A white dress that belonged to Murat is so fantastic in shape, and gaudy in gold lace, as fully to explain and justify the nickname of Franconi given him by Bonaparte. Two executioners' swords, remarkable on account of the persons whose heads have been cut off by them. *Obs.* specimens of Gobelins tapestry, manufactured by Carl Vignes, at *Berlin*, in 1720: subjects—"The Landing on Rügen, 1678; the Siege of Stralsund, 1678; Passage of the Army over the frozen Curisches Haff, 1679; Siege of Stettin, 1677; Surrender of Wolgast, 1675; Battle of Fehrbellin, 1675."

The *Royal Library* (entrance in the Opern-Platz), is in a tasteless building, which owes its shape, it is said, to a whim of Frederick the Great, who desired the architect Unger, 1780, to take a chest of drawers for his model. It contains about 900,000 vols. and nearly 15,000 MSS. It is shown to strangers on application to the Librarian, daily at 10. Among its curiosities are—Luther's Hebrew Bible, the copy from which he made his translation, with marginal notes in his own hand. The MS. of his translation of the Psalms, with his corrections in red ink. The Bible and Prayer-book which Charles I. carried to the scaffold, and gave before his death to Bishop Juxon. Gutenberg's Bible of 42 lines in a page (on parchment, date 1450–55), the first book on which moveable type was used. A consular diptych of ivory with reliefs, date 416, one of the earliest known. The Codex Wittekindii, a MS. of the 4 Gospels, given, it is said, by Charlemagne to Wittekind (?); it is of the 9th or 10th cent., and the ivory carvings in the binding are in the style called Byzantine. Several Ivories (diptychs) of the earliest Christian times, and of Roman work. An *album*, with 6 beautiful miniature portraits, by Luke Cranach; among them are his friends Luther, Melanchthon, and the Elector John Frederick of Saxony. 36 vols. of engraved portraits of distinguished men of various times and countries, accompanied by autographs in alphabetical order. Two hemispheres of metal, with which Otto Guericke made the experiments which led him to discover the air-pump, are also preserved here. When he had exhausted the air between them, he found that the force of 30 horses was unable to separate them.

The *Public Reading-room* of the Library, where books may be consulted, is open daily 9 to 4. Inhabitants of Berlin, and even resident strangers properly recommended, are allowed to take books home with them under certain restrictions. There is a *private reading-room* on the ground-floor, in

which the new books and principal journals of Europe are deposited. Admission can be obtained by a ticket from one of the head librarians, which is only given to persons known to them. It is open daily from 10 to 12.

The *University* (Unter den Linden), formerly the Palace of the brother of Frederick the Great, and turned to its present purpose in 1809 by Fred. Will. III., possesses a high reputation from the talent of its teachers and a better system of discipline than Jena and Heidelberg. It ranks among the first academical establishments in Germany, especially for its medical school, the students amounting altogether to 1700. It contains

a. The *Museum of Natural History* in the l. wing of the building. The *Zoological Collection* is open Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 2. This collection is one of the richest and most extensive in Europe, especially in the department of Ornithology; it includes the birds collected by Pallas and Wildenow, and the fishes of Bloch. The best specimens are those from Mexico, the Red Sea, and the Cape. The whole is exceedingly well arranged and *named* for the convenience of students.

b. The *Mineral Cabinet* is shown Wed. and Sat., 12 to 2. Among the curiosities of this collection are—a piece of amber weighing 13 lbs. 15 oz., the largest known, and worth 10,000 dols. It was found at Schlappacken, 20 Germ. m. from the Baltic. Malachite from Russia. Many meteorolites. Topazes of 2 distinct colours, yellow and amethystine. A mass of platina, weighing 1088 grains, and a splendid fiery opal, both brought from South America by Alex. von Humboldt. A large portion of the collections made by him during his travels in America are deposited here.

c. The *Anatomical Museum* in the rt. wing is one of the best in Europe, particularly rich in preparations of human and comparative anatomy. It is shown only by application to the Director.

The *Christian Art Museum*, a collection of casts, in the l. wing, illustrating Ecclesiastical Art, open Wed., 12 to 1, and the *Surgical Instrument Collections*, also merit inspection.

The *University Library*, of 115,000 vols., is in the Dorotheen-strasse (open daily, except Sat. and Sunday, 2 to 4).

The *Botanic Garden*, belonging to the University, outside of the town, is described further on.

The *Arsenal* (Zeughaus), adm. Wednesdays and Saturdays 2 to 4, was completed in 1706 from the designs of Nering. Above the lower windows round the inner court are 22 masks, carved in stone by Schlüter, representing the human face in the agonies of death. In the centre of the court is the colossal *Flensborg Lion* by Bissen, originally erected by the Danes at Flensborg to commemorate the victory of Idstedt (1850), but removed hither upon the seizure of Sleswick in 1864. Within the building on the ground-floor are cannon of various kinds, such as 2 leather guns, used by the Great Gustavus in the Thirty Years' War; a field-piece named *die schöne Taube* (beautiful dove); a 17th-cent. damasked cannon; 2 Turkish pieces; an Afghan piece captured at Cabul in 1842, and presented to Fred. Will. IV. by Queen Victoria; guns captured from the Austrians in 1866, and the war of 1870–71 has added many specimens of French guns, in particular a monster piece from Fort Valérien, near Paris. On the first floor are ranged 100,000 stand of arms. These apartments form a kind of *Military Museum*. Specimens of the arms and accoutrements used in every army in Europe are deposited here. There are firearms, from those used at the first invention of gunpowder to the most perfect made in the present day. The keys of captured fortresses — some taken from the French. A standard, and the key of Adrianople, taken from the Turks by the Russians in the war of 1828–29, presented by their emperor. Against the walls and pillars are hung nearly 1000 stand of French colours,

bearing the dates and emblems of the Revolution, captured by the Prussians in Paris, 1815.

The *Palace of Prince Karl*, 9 Wilhelms-Platz, fitted up by Schinkel, 1827, contains a very choice and valuable *collection of armour* (adm. daily 10 to 5). A shield of beaten silver, with raised groups in the style of B. Cellini, and the Kaiserstuhl, an arm-chair of bronze, from the Dom in Goslar, deserve mention.

The *Palace of Prince Albert*, 102 Wilhelms Strasse, also arranged 1832 by Schinkel, is a handsome building, and is shown to strangers.

Count Raczynski's Picture Gallery, in a mansion on the E. side of the Königs-Platz, outside the Brandenburg Gate, contains interesting specimens of modern German art (to be seen daily 11 to 3; catalogues, 75 pf.)—the finished Sketch of *Kaulbach's* Battle of the Huns; a Sposalizio, by *Overbeck; Sohn's* Two Leonoras; *Leopold Roberts'* last work; *Cornelius's* Christ in Limbo, &c. Also fine specimens of *Bellini*, *Francia*, *Luini*, *Steinle*, *Bendemann*, and *Fuhrich*.

The *Academy of Arts*, Unter den Linden, was placed by Frederick the Great above the Royal Stables; hence some one proposed to inscribe over the door "Musis et Mulis." An exhibition of modern works takes place here annually between September and December.

The *Ravené* Cabinet, 92 Wallstrasse (Tues. and Frid. 11 to 2), is a small select collection also of modern German and French paintings. The best are upstairs, in the saloon, &c. *Gallait*, Bohemian Musicians; *H. Vernet*, the Zouave Nurse; *Tidemand*, Norwegian Funeral; *Troyon*, Cattle; *Achenbach*, Ostend; *Hildebrandt*, Winter Landscape; *Meissonnier*, Man Reading; *Delaroche*, Storm at Sea.

Alex. von Humboldt lived (1842–59) at 67 Oranienburgstrasse, near the Synagogue.

The *Royal Iron Foundry* (Eisen, giesserei), in the Invaliden-Strasse outside the Neue Thor, may be seen daily (50 pf.), and contains a museum of metals. Adjoining the Foundry is the Park of the Hospital for old soldiers (*Invaliden-haus*), and in the centre the *Warriors' Monument*, erected 1854, an iron Corinthian column 120 feet high, in memory of the soldiers who fell in 1848. Fine view over Berlin from the top.

In the suburb of *Moabit*, beyond the Spree, is *Borsig's Machine Factory*, employing 3000 men. The hot-houses attached to the Borsigs' residence are warmed by the water escaping from the steam-engines, and deserve notice. Admission, Tuesday and Friday, 50 pf.

The *China Manufactory* was founded by Frederick the Great: the painting is very good. Both in lightness of fabric and in elegance of design it has much improved since the first Great Exhibition in 1851. The manufactory formerly stood at the W. end of the Leipziger Strasse, but was removed to the corner of the Friedrichs Strasse to make way for the temporary *Reichstaggebäude*, or building for the *German Imperial Parliament*, erected 1871, the interior of which is worth seeing. Tickets for admission to hear the debates obtained on the preceding day, 5 to 7 P.M., at the office by the 1. gateway.

The *Taub-Stummen-Institut*, Institution for instructing the *deaf and dumb*, situated in the Linien Strasse, Nos. 81 and 82, is a very interesting establishment.

The *Gewerbe Schule* (School for Trade) is an establishment for instructing gratuitously promising young artisans in drawing, modelling, and other branches of the fine arts calculated to be of practical use in their trade, with a view of improving the designs of articles of furniture and patterns in stuffs of all sorts. The *Museum*, in the Königsstrasse, now contains a valuable collection of objects

purchased at the French, English, and Austrian Exhibitions of 1867, 71, and 73, as well as the works of art removed in 1876 from the Kunstkammer of the New Museum. The famous corporation *plate*, formerly in the Rathhaus at Lüneberg, is also placed here. There is a good *library* in connection with the institution, and over 800 students.

The *Architectural Academy* (Bau-Academie) S. of the Schlossbrücke, established under the direction of Schinkel (1835), is one of the most original constructions of that architect. It is of red brick, and the external ornaments are of the same material, *i.e.* of terracotta, or clay moulded and baked. On the second floor is the *Beuth-Schinkel Museum* (open Tues. and Frid. 11 to 1), containing many valuable sketches, designs, &c. &c., by Schinkel.

On the N. side of the Academy, in the Schinkel-Platz, are bronze *statues* of *Schinkel*, by Drake; *Thaer*, by Rauch; and *Beuth*, by Kiss.

The *Mint* (Münze) is on the opposite side of the Werder Strasse, built 1794, and recently enlarged. It is adorned with reliefs from the designs of *Schadow*.

The *Börse* (Exchange), on the S. side of the Neue Friedrichs Strasse, just over the Friedrichs Brücke, was finished at great cost in 1863, from the designs of Hitzig. It has two storeys, with a double colonnade along the river front. The central hall, divided by an arcade into the money and corn exchange, is over 220 ft. in length (adm. to the Gallery daily, 12 to 2).

In the Königsstrasse, near the Post Office, is the

Rathhaus (Townhall), completed by Waesemann 1870, of brick, much enriched by ornaments in terracotta, bas-reliefs, &c., surmounted by a tower (267 ft.). The interior fittings are very elegant (open daily, except Thurs. and Frid., 11 to 3; ascent of tower, 50 pf.). The range of vaults underneath are occupied by the *Rathskeller*, a restaurant much resorted to at luncheon time.

In the new quarter of the town, rising on the S. side of Berlin, and approached by the Köpnickerstrasse, is *Bethanien* (Bethany), a castellated edifice erected 1850, and devoted to the charitable purposes of a hospital for the sick, who are attended by Deaconesses, "charitably-minded Christian maidens." Both the architectural and economical arrangements of this institution are on the most liberal scale, and it well merits notice. Admission daily, 10 to 4, except Sunday.

Theatres.—1. *Opera House*, rebuilt by Langhans after the fire of 1843, a building of great splendour, opposite the University at E. end of "Unter den Linden." In it operas are performed, generally 3 or 4 times a week alternately with the Schauspielhaus, though in winter the Opera is open every day. It holds 1800 spectators. The *Box-office* is in the lower storey. Opera begins at 6½, and is over by 10. Usually closed from middle of June to middle of August.

2. *Royal Theatre* (Königliches Schauspielhaus), built by Schinkel, in 1819, lies between the two churches in the Gendarmenmarkt. It is decorated with a good deal of sculpture, by Rauch and Tieck, representing mythological subjects. The performances consist of German and French plays alternately: an excellent French company resides here permanently. It is a great treat to see a Greek tragedy, such as the Antigone of Sophocles, performed here, the stage and theatre being fitted up as nearly as possible in the ancient Grecian classic style. The stage is on the second floor of the building, so that it is necessary to go up stairs even into the pit. Adjoining it is the *Concert Room*, holding 1200 persons, much admired for its architectural proportions and the taste of its decorations. Besides *Concerts*, a certain number of Subscription Balls take place here in winter. The Emperor and Imperial family are often present.

Begins at 6. In front of the theatre is the marble *statue of Schiller*, by Begas, 1871.

3. *Victoria Theater*, 20 Münz Strasse. 4. *Fried.-Wilhelm-Städtische Theater*, 14 Schumann Str. Begins at 6. Comedy and burlesque, well acted. Pit, reserved seats, 3 mks.

5. *Wallner Theater*, a popular house, frequented by the best classes, for burlesque and farce.

The *Sing-Akademie* is a private association of from 200 to 300 amateurs, male and female, of the respectable and upper classes, who meet together to practise every week during the whole year, and give annually several delightful concerts, to which the public are admitted, in the tasteful Grecian building of the *Academy*, designed, 1826, by Ottmar, behind the Guard-house. The performance of sacred vocal music is probably not carried to greater perfection in any part of Europe—the strength of the chorus, and the perfect precision and unity of so many voices, are very striking. Rehearsals, Tuesdays, 5 to 7.

Good music may also be heard at *Stern's Gesangverein* and *Bilse's* orchestral Concerts in summer daily, also the *Symphony Soirées* in the Royal Opera Concert rooms.

The *Winter Gardens* are coffee-houses under glass — conservatories filled with exotic plants, provided with tables for refreshments and newspapers. They are splendid and popular establishments, where excellent dinners, music, &c., are provided. **Kroll's*, in the Thiergarten, contains a dining and concert hall, 336 ft. long, 95 ft. wide, and theatre. Admission, 75 pf. The ices are good. There is a table-d'hôte on Sundays at 1½ mk. a head. The *Stadtpark*, in the Friedrichs Strasse, N. of the Linden, is another of these establishments. The *Zelte* café, further W. of Kroll's on the banks of the Spree, is a popular resort.

The *Merchants' Club* is over the Exchange, to which a banker will introduce you to read the papers. An introduction from the English Minister will procure admission to the Club of Nobles. Newspapers of all countries may be seen at the Zeitungs Halle, Oberwall Strasse, Nos. 12 and 13.

The *Turn-halle*, or Hall for Gymnastics, in Köpnicker Feld, Prinzen Strasse, erected by the municipality at a cost of 17,000*l.* (Gerstenberg, architect), affords space for 600 gymnasts to exercise at once. The public are admitted to a gallery running round the arena. It is open every evening but Sunday.

The *Wilhelms Gymnasium*, a High School, built and endowed by the present King, is in Victoria Strasse (Lohse, architect).

The *Aquarium*, on the N. side of the Linden, at the corner of the Schadow Strasse, is well arranged; open from 9 to dusk, and Wed. and Sat. lighted up until 9 p.m.

Railway Stations.—Travellers proceed direct to the termini, as the Verbindungs-Bahn (connecting line) is only for goods.

9 lines of Rly. concentrate in Berlin, the Stations all outside the gates.

On N.W. side of city—

1. *Hannoversche Bahnhof*, on the N. side of the Spree beyond the Königsplatz, for the W., viz., Lehrte, Hanover, Bremen, Cologne, Belgium, France, England. (See Rte. 66.)

2. *Hamburger Bahnhof*, outside the Neue Thor, for the N.W., viz., Hamburg (see the present Rte.), Schleswig-Holstein, &c.

3. *Stettiner Bahnhof*, outside the Oranienburg Thor, for the N., viz., Stettin, Stralsund, &c. (See Rte. 75.)

On S.E. side—

4. *Ostbahnhof*, in the Küstriner Platz, for the E., viz., E. Prussia, Küstrin, Posen, Russia. (See Rte. 77.)

5. *Frankfurter Bahnhof*, in the Koppen Strasse, for the E. and S.E., viz., Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Breslau, Cracow, Posen, &c. (See Rte. 77.)

6. *Görlitzer Bahnhof*, outside the Köpnicker Thor, for the S.E. and S., viz., Cottbus and Görlitz. (See Rte. 81B.)

On S.W. side—

7. *Anhaltischer Bahnhof*, outside the Anhalt Thor, for the S., viz., Leipzig, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, &c. (See Rte. 63.)

8. *Potsdamer Bahnhof*, outside the Potsdam Gate, for the S.W., viz., Potsdam, Brandenburg, Magdeburg, &c. (See Rte. 62.)

9. *Dresdener Bahnhof*, W. of the Anhalt Rly. Stat., for Dresden direct. (See Rte. 65B).

Environs of Berlin.—The gates of the city were originally named after the places to which they led, but the great lines of high roads have been so much changed that it is not now the Halle Gate but the Potsdam Gate which leads to Halle, nor the Hamburg Gate which leads thither, but the Brandenburg Gate; and to proceed into Silesia you issue out of the Frankfurt, not the Silesian Gate.

About 1½ mile outside of the *Potsdam* Gate near the village of Schöneberg (frequent omnibuses) is the *Botanic Garden*. The conservatories and palmhouses are on a large scale. Palms are seen growing in them to a height of nearly 30 ft. It is open to the public daily, except Sat. and Sund., 8 to 12, 2 to 7.

Outside the Königs Thor (King's Gate) rt. is the Friedrichs-hain, a new and pretty park; and l. the very beautiful *Cemetery*.

Close to the Halle Gate, which forms the S. termination of the Friedrichs Strasse, a street 3 m. long, in the Belle-Alliance-Platz, rises the *Friedens-säule*, a pillar of granite, surmounted by a Victory, by Rauch, erected 1840, to commemorate the *Peace* which had then lasted 25 years. The four marble allegorical groups, representing England, Prussia, Netherland, and Hanover, the 4 states that fought against Napoleon at Waterloo, were modelled by Fischer (1876).

About ½ a mile beyond the Halle Gate is a low sandhill called the *Kreuzberg* (frequent omnibuses), almost the only eminence near Berlin, and commanding a tolerable view of it. It is named from a Gothic cross of cast iron, 64 ft. high, upon its summit, called Volks Denkmal (People's Monument), erected by Fred. Will. III., in 1818, as a memorial of Prussia's recovery of independence from the French, and thus inscribed: "The King to his people, who at his call nobly offered life and property to their country; a monument to the fallen; an acknowledgment to the living; an example to posterity." Schinkel designed it, and Rauch and Tieck executed the statues of Prussian warriors in the niches, and the bas-relief medallion heads having reference to victories gained by the Prussians—as Gross-Görschen, Leipzig, Katsbach, Paris, Belle Alliance. The whole was cast in the Royal Iron Foundry.

Cemeteries.—In that of the *Dorotheenstadt*, outside the Oranienburg Gate, are buried Fichte (1814); Hegel (1831); Buttmann, the philologer (1829); Ganz, the lawyer (1836); Rauch (1857) and Schadow (1850), sculptors; Schinkel (1841), and Stüler (1868), architects; Beuth (1853). Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy (1847), the amiable and accomplished composer, is buried in the old Dreifaltigkeits ch.-yd., outside the Halle Gate. In the new Dreifaltigeits ch.-yd. are the graves of the divines Schleiermacher (1834) and Neander (1850); and of the poet Ludwig Tieck (1853).

In the *Jewish Cemetery*, outside the Schönhaus Gate, is the grave of the composer Meyerbeer (1865).

In *St. Matthew's Cemetery*, near the Botanic Garden, are buried the philologers Jacob Grimm (1863) and his brother Wilhelm (1859).

In the *Invaliden Kirchhof*, close to the Hamburg Rly. terminus, are the graves of Scharnhorst, Tauentzien, Pirch, Witzeblen, and many other brave Prussian soldiers who fell in the war against Napoleon I.

Immediately beyond the *Brandenburg Gate* the *Thiergarten* begins. This is a beautiful artificial park and agreeable promenade, nearly 2 m. long by nearly 1 m. broad, shaded by tall trees, fine firs, &c., interspersed with shrubberies, with open spaces here and there, and ponds, coffee-houses, &c., among them. It is thronged with people on a fine Sunday afternoon. Along the borders are many detached modern mansions of good and original design. Here are situated *Kroll's Winter Garden* (see above) and the *Painter's* Studios (Maler Gebäude).

The marble *statue of Fred. Will. III.* (1849) by Drake, with fine bas-reliefs illustrating Peace, is near the Louisen Insel,—a site which that prince converted from a wilderness into a park.

About 1 m. beyond the Brandenburg Gate is the palace of *Bellevue*, now the residence of the Duke William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, containing many paintings by modern German artists, such as—*Lessing*, Hussite Sermons;—*Köhler*, David's Triumph;—*Begas*, Death of Abel;—*Sohn*, Rape of Hylas;—*Hasenpflug*, the Erfurt and Magdeburg Cathedrals;—*Hermann*, Château of Stettin;—*Catel*, Roman Pfifferari;—*Fiedler*, Amphitheatre at Pola;—*Schmidt*, Hallstadt in the Salzkammergut;—Jeremiah, by *Bendemann*, &c., &c. The pretty park is open to the public.

Half an hour's drive (2½ m.) beyond the Brandenburg Gate, behind the Hofjägers, is the *Zoological Garden*, containing the Royal Menagerie; open daily; admission, 1 mk.; Sund., 50 pf. from June to Sept.; Wed. after 2 P.M., 25 pf. Restaurant at entrance. Concerts in summer in the afternoon.

One exception to the proverbial dreariness and monotony of the outskirts of Berlin is to be found in the course and banks of the *Spree*, which though insignificant in its course through the city, yet spreads out N. and S., assuming the character of a lake, and its scenery, without being grand, is yet very pretty.

River Steamers (see above) in summer to *Köpnick*, passing by *Treptow*, in a well-wooded district, where, perched on a picturesque peninsula, rises a *Church*, designed by Schinkel. Farther on is a Swiss cottage, built upon an island, a pretty object. The Spree widens out and spreads into branches near *Grunau*, a pretty peaceful village.

Excursions.—(*a*) Potsdam should on no account be omitted. It is described in Rte. 62, and is best visited from Berlin, instead of stopping there on the road further. Frequent trains.

(*b*) *Tegel*, a pleasant drive of 9 m. beyond the Oranienburg Gate, long the seat of Wm. von Humboldt (died 1835), the statesman and philologer. He and his illustrious brother, Alexander von Humboldt, the traveller (died 1859, aged 90), are buried here. In the garden is a monument to his wife, a statue of Hope upon a pillar, the work of *Thorwaldsen*.

(*c*) *Charlottenburg.*—This excursion will not take more than 2 hrs. [*Tramway* from the Kupfergraben behind the Arsenal, every 10 min.; time, ½ hr. On Sund., from Brandenburg Gate only.

Omnibus from the Lustgarten every ½ hr.

Cabs, 1 mk. and 1½ mk., 1½ mk. and 2¼ mk., according as first or second class, and 2 or 4 persons.]

The road, about 3 m. long, passes through the Brandenburg Gate, and runs in a straight avenue through the Thiergarten, bordered by many country houses of the citizens.

Charlottenburg has grown from a small village on the Spree, made up chiefly of villas and taverns, into a town of 25,000 Inhab., the summer residence of the rich, and the summer resort of the humbler classes from Berlin. The *Palace* (Schloss) was built from the designs of Schlüter (1706) by Frederick I., who married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of our George I. Many of its rooms are

furnished with taste and magnificence. Here are several good pieces of sculpture, as a head of our Saviour by Rauch. The *Gardens* behind it are open to the public. The entrance to them is through the Orangery, at the extremity of which is the Theatre. The gardens are the great resort of Sunday strollers from Berlin. They are prettily laid out, varied by the windings of the Spree, and by sheets of water abounding in *carp* of large size and great age. Visitors are in the habit of feeding them with crumbs, and collect them together by the ringing of a bell, at the sound of which the fish may be seen in shoals, popping their noses out of the water.

The chief object of interest at Charlottenburg is the *monument* of the beautiful, amiable, and unfortunate *Louisa, Queen of Prussia* (d. 1810). She and her husband are buried within a small Doric Temple, designed by Schinkel, at the extremity of a shady walk, in a retired part of the garden. The *Castellan* residing in the palace keeps the key, and will show the monument to strangers. The figure of the Queen reposes on a marble sarcophagus. It is a masterpiece of the sculptor *Rauch*, but perhaps surpassed by the replica at Potsdam. "The expression is not that of dull, cold death, but of undisturbed repose. The hands are modestly folded on the breast; the attitude is easy, graceful, and natural." King Fred. William III. (d. 1840) lies by the side of his wife. His statue, lying "with his martial cloak around him," also by *Rauch*, is a work of art of at least equal merit. On either side is a white marble candelabrum, that with the Fates by *Rauch*, that with the Three Muses by *Tieck*. At the feet of the group is the *heart* of Fred. Will. IV., enclosed in a marble casket.

Beyond Charlottenburg, on the Spandau Road, the villas and country houses have of late years so increased as to be dignified with the name of *Westend*.

In the course of the autumn, generally in September, a grand *Review* of the garrison in connection with the autumn manœuvres takes place in the neighbourhood of Berlin; 20,000 troops are sometimes collected, and the manœuvres last several days. To see the reviews to advantage a uniform is desirable, though not absolutely necessary. The *reviews* are generally held on the ground near the Kreutzberg, and the *manœuvres* extend to Charlottenburg, Spandau, and Potsdam. They last several days, the regiments bivouacking at night. The operations begin each day about 9. Ladies in carriages are enabled to see the whole by the good arrangement of the gendarmerie. A carriage with a pair of horses may be hired for the day at about 15 mks. (15*s*.).

ROUTE 61A.

HAMBURG TO BERLIN BY LÜNEBURG AND WITTENBERGE.—RAIL.

Distance, 168 m.; *time*, 8 to 10 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

Hamburg is described in Rte. 56.

This new route to Berlin is somewhat shorter than that *viâ* Buchen and Hagenow, but the trains do not serve so well

For the line as far as

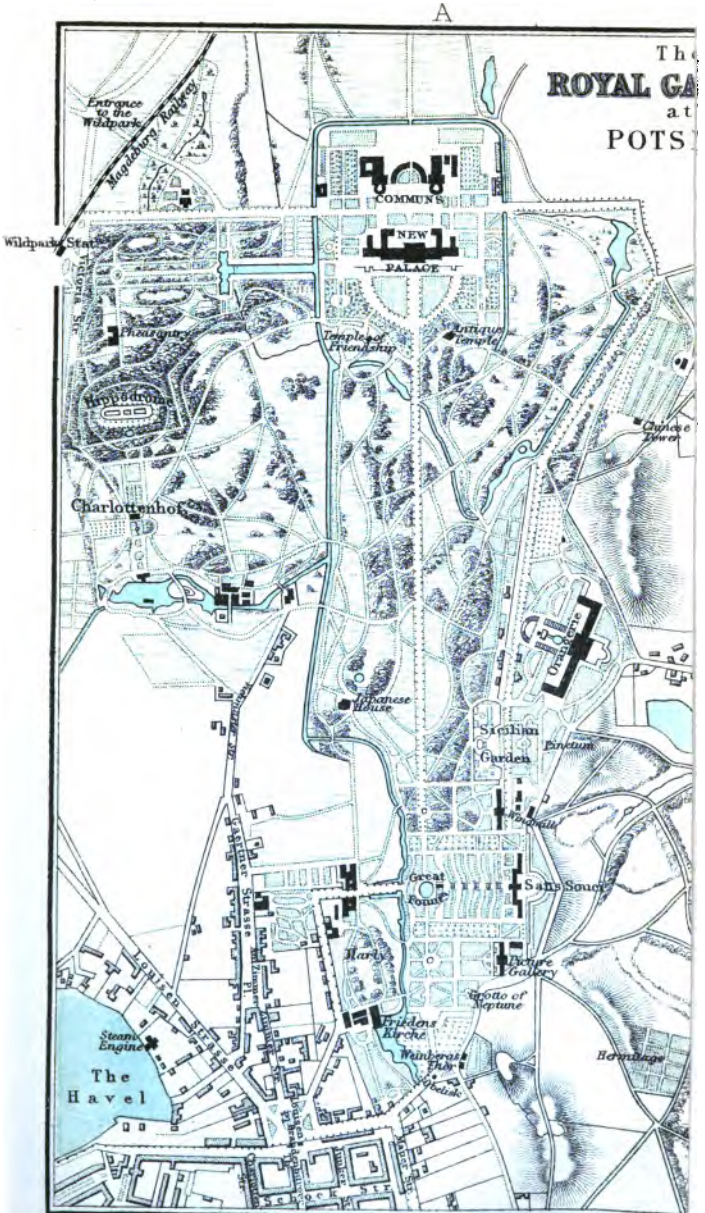
30 m. *Lüneburg* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 59.

Thence the line turns E., and at

38 m. *Dömitz* Stat. crosses the Elbe.

24 m. *Wittenberge* Junct. Stat. For the remainder of the line to

76 m. **Berlin**, see Rte. 61.


Th
ROYAL GA
at
POTS
Entrance to the Wildpark
Magdeburg Railway
Wildpark Station
COMMUNS
NEW PALACE
Pheasantry
Temple of Friendship
Antique Temple
Hippodrome
Chinese Tower
Charlottenhof
Orangerie
Japanese House
Sicilian Garden
Tritonia
Great Fountain
Sans Souci
Marly
Picture Gallery
Grotto of Neptune
Friedens Kirche
Steam Engine
The Havel
Obelisk
Hermitage
Map E joins here

ROUTE 62.

BERLIN TO MAGDEBURG, BY POTSDAM AND BRANDENBURG.—RAIL.

Distance, 90 m.; *time*, 2¼ to 3¼ hrs.; 7 trains daily.
To *Potsdam*, 17 m.; 19 trains daily, in ½ hr.

Berlin is described in Rte. 61.

From the *Potsdamer Bahnhof*, outside the Potsdam Gate, the line proceeds past country-seats, taverns, and coffee-houses, the resort of the citizens, leaving on the rt. the *Botanic Gardens* and village of Schöneberg, in sight of the iron cross on the Kreuzberg on the l. to

7 m. *Zehlendorf* Stat. Beyond this, after passing through a fir-wood, the tower of the Castle of Babelsberg, and the palace surmounting the Pfingstberg, come in sight on rt. with the broad Havel in front, and on l. the wooded Brauhausberg.

10 m. **Potsdam** Stat. [Only 7 of the daily trains go on to the *Wildpark* Stat. (1½ m. further W.), near Charlottenhof, and the new Palace, but extra trains run on Sundays and holidays. Day return tickets at reduced rates.]

Inns: Einsiedler H.; Deutsches H.: both in the Schloss-strasse.

Restaurants.—At the stats., at the hotels; and near the Brandenburg Gate, Sans-Souci and the Brauhausberg.

Guides unnecessary.

Fees to Palace attendants—1 pers., 1 mk.; 2, 1½ mk.; a party, say 3 mks.

The *Sans-Souci* fountains play on *Sundays* from 12 till dusk; on *Thursday*, the great fountain only.

The best plan is to take a *carriage* from either station to the other for the round, say 9 to 12 mks., and *pourboire* (make a bargain; see tariff for particular excursions), or if on foot alight at *Wildpark* Stat., and 3 to 4 hrs.' walk (fatiguing) will embrace the **New Palace*, *Freundschafts-Tempel*, *Charlottenhof*, *Japanese House*, *Orangerie*, *Sicilian Garden*, *Windmill* (*Ruinenberg*, ½ hr. additional), **Sans-Souci*, **Great Fountain*, *Friedens ch.*, *Brandenburg Gate*, **Garrison ch.*, *Lustgarten*, *Residenz*, *Nicholas ch.*, *Wilhelmsplatz* (thence *carriage* 3 hrs. to *Russian* colony and *ch.*, *Pfingstberg*, *Marble Palace*, *Glienicker Bridge*, *Pfaueninsel*, and the *Babelsberg*) to *Potsdam Stat.*, and if time allows (¾ hr. additional) to the *Brauhausberg*.

Potsdam, the Prussian Versailles, lies on the rt. bank of the Havel, which here expands into a lake with finely wooded, picturesque, sloping banks; it has 50,784 Inhab., including a garrison of 7000 men. It was founded by the Great Elector of Brandenburg, but it owes all its splendour to Frederick the Great. It may be called a town of palaces, not only from the 4 Royal residences in and about it, but because even the private houses are in great part copied from celebrated edifices. The dulness of the streets, indeed, often contrasts singularly with the splendour of their architecture.

Close to the long bridge (Langebrücke) which leads from the Potsdam stat. into the town is the *Lustgarten*, containing *busts* by *Rauch* in bronze of military heroes, *Blücher*, Bülow, York, Scharnhorst, &c. (military band on Sundays at 11). Contiguous to it is the *Residenz* (*Royal Palace*), built 1660–1701, containing little worth seeing except the apartments of the Great Frederick, which remain nearly as they were when he was alive. Here are shown his writing-table blotted all over with ink, his inkstand, music-stand, piano, with music composed by himself in his own writing, green eye-shade, book-case filled with French works, and the chairs and sofa which he used, their silken covers nearly torn off by the claws of his dogs, and

stained with the marks of the plates from which they were fed. The truck bed on which he slept, despising any more comfortable couch, stood behind the silver balustrades, but has been removed because it was worn out, and almost pulled to pieces by relic-hunters. Adjoining the bedroom is a small cabinet, with double doors, provided with a table which ascends and descends through a trap-door in the floor, while plates and dishes were removed by another trap-door. Here the monarch could dine tête-à-tête with a friend, without being overheard or overlooked, while the dinner was served without requiring the presence of a servant. The singular smoking club, or Tabacks-Collegium, established by Frederick the Great's father, used to hold its eccentric and boisterous meetings in the building called *Haus am Bassin.*

St. Nicholas' Ch. (Sacristan, 4 am Markt), opposite the Schloss, built, 1830-37, by *Schinkel,* is of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a dome, erected in 1845 by Stüler. The pediment is ornamented with reliefs of the Sermon on the Mount, but the outside is not very successful. The interior is splendidly decorated with fresco paintings on a gold ground, of the 12 Apostles, &c., by the first artists of Berlin and Düsseldorf.

The Garnison-Kirche (Garrison Ch., Sacristan, 24 Kietz-strasse). *Frederick the Great* is buried in a vault entered from beneath the pulpit, in a plain metal sarcophagus above ground. His sword, originally laid upon it, was carried off by Napoleon, 1806, and all traces of it are lost. The other coffin, of marble, in the same vault, is that of Frederick's father, *William I.*, the founder of the Ch. Around the interior of the ch. hang the eagles and standards taken from Napoleon the First's armies by the Prussians, with others captured in the Franco-German war of 1870-71. Here also are suspended Austrian standards from the Bohemian campaign of 1866, and on the walls are tablets inscribed with the names of Potsdam soldiers who perished during these wars.

In the *Wilhelmsplatz* is the bronze *statue* by *Kiss* of Fred. Will. III., born at Potsdam.

Park of Sans-Souci.—The *Gardens* begin a few hundred yards outside of the Brandenburg Gate, W. of Potsdam. The entrance is about ½ an hour's walk from the stat. Near it is the **Friedenskirche* (Church of Peace), a Basilica, on the model of St. Clement at Rome, built 1850 from the plans of Persius, with detached campanile, partly copied from that of Murano near Venice. It contains a Pietà by Rietschel, and opposite to it *Rauch's* last work, Moses during the Fight with the Amalekites, an ancient Mosaic from the ch. of St. Cyprian at Murano, and a monument to Fred. William IV. (d. 1861). The marble statue of the Angel of the Resurrection is by Tenerani of Rome.

The gardens are laid out in the stiff formal French taste, with alleys, cut hedges, statues, basins, &c., and are kept in perfect order. A broad avenue runs through them; at the W. extremity of it lies the New Palace. The *Great Fountain,* with jet 120 feet high, is encircled by marble statues. *Obs.* Venus and Mercury by Pigalle.

On the rt. of the avenue is the

Palace of Sans-Souci, b. 1745-47 by Frederick the Great, on the top of a flight of step-like terraces. These are fronted with glass, beneath which grow vines, olives, and orange-trees. Frederick, who took much pride in his gardens and hot-beds, complained once to the Prince de Ligne of the climate and soil under which his orange-trees and vines were pining. "Sire," replied the courtier, "it appears that with you nothing thrives but your laurels." The *Palace,* restored and fitted up as a residence for Frederick William IV. (who died here 1861), stands on the highest terrace; it is a low and not a handsome building, but the semicircular colonnades behind are fine. At the extremities of this terrace are the graves of Frederick's favourite dogs, and of his horse that carried

him through many of his battles. By his will he directed that he himself should be buried among them, an injunction which was not complied with. This terrace was the favourite resort of the old warrior; here he was brought out in his arm-chair, surrounded by his dogs, a short while before his decease, to bask in the sun. "Je serai bientôt plus près de lui," were nearly his last words. Within the building may be seen the bed-room and arm-chair wherein he breathed his last; also a clock, which he always wound up with his own hand, but which, being forgotten at last, stopped at the moment of his death, on the morning of 17 Aug. 1786, and still points to the hour of his decease, 20 minutes past 2. Voltaire's apartment is also pointed out at some distance from that of his Royal host; its walls are covered with wood carvings, which are pictorial epigrams on Voltaire's character or habits; *e. g.* a monkey, meant as a portrait; parrots from his volubility; stork, from his migrations, coming in summer, quitting in winter. In the gallery hang some paintings by *Watteau*. On the rt. and l. of the palace, but in separate buildings, are the state apartments and the *Picture Gallery;* but all the best pictures are removed to Berlin. Among those that remain is one tolerable picture, a Virgin and Child, by *Rubens*, and there are many by his pupils and imitators, *Van Tulden* and the like, of inferior merit and value.

The famous *Windmill of Sans-Souci* stands near the palace, separated from it only by the *road*, and still belongs to the descendants of the miller who refused to yield it up to Frederick, when he wanted to pull it down and include the ground in his own gardens, which are rather confined on that side. The original mill was a very small one; but after Frederick lost the law-suit against the miller, he erected for him the present one on a much larger scale. Some years ago adverse circumstances compelled the owner of the mill to make up his mind to part with it. He in consequence offered it for sale to the late king, who, instead of availing himself of the opportunity, generously settled on the miller a sum sufficient to extricate him from his difficulties, and enable him to maintain himself in his property; saying that the mill now belonged to Prussian history, and was in a manner a national monument.

A path leads N. of the Windmill to the *Ruinenberg*, with artificial ruins concealing the reservoir for the fountains. A very extensive view is obtained from the summit of the Tower (small fee expected). To the W. of the Windmill is the *Sicilian Garden*, and *Pinetum* (or Northern garden), and beyond these the new *Orangerie*, 950 ft. long, completed in 1856, and decorated with copies from Raphael's paintings. W. of this again, past the *Chinese Tower*, is a handsome and lofty *Belvedere*, commanding a panorama of the surrounding country.

The broad walk, before mentioned, leads from the foot of the terraces of Sans-Souci to the

**New Palace* (Neues Palais), about 2 m. from Potsdam, the summer residence of the Crown Prince and Princess, who have apartments above the state-rooms. The flower-garden in the English style is the work of the Princess. This vast brick building was erected at enormous cost in six years, 1763-69, on a spot previously a morass, by Frederick, by way of bravado, at the end of the Seven Years' War, to show his enemies that his finances were not exhausted. It contains 72 apartments, exhibiting faded remains of gaudy magnificence. Marble has been profusely lavished on the walls and floors; and one large apartment is lined entirely with shells and minerals, in very bad taste. There are still some tolerable paintings by *Snyders*, and one or two very excellent *Luca Giordanos*. The most interesting room is that containing in a small **Library* a copy of the works of Frederick the Great, 'Des Œuvres mêlées du Philosophe de Sans-Souci. Avec privilège d'Apollon.' This copy is a curiosity, as it contains many

notes in the handwriting of Voltaire, some of them severe and cutting criticisms. Thus, finding the word *plat* in three or four consecutive lines of the same poem, he writes, "Voici plus de plats que dans un très-bon souper." At another place he writes, "S'il faut conserver cette épigramme, il faut la tourner tout autrement." He points out a piece of false grammar thus, "On ne dit pas louer à." The remarks, however, are not all in this cutting tone, and in other parts the margin is plentifully sprinkled with "admirable," "rien de mieux;" while at the end of one of Frederick's letters is written, "Que d'esprit! de grâce, d'imagination! qu'il est doux de vivre aux pieds d'un tel homme!" The offices for servants, contained in the building called *Communs*, facing the New Palace, are now converted into barracks for the trained infantry—a draught from every regiment in the Prussian service—who are instructed and replaced every year by fresh corps, the old ones being distributed through the army to introduce uniformity in the drill and regulations.

In the building called the **Antique Temple*, close to the New Palace (N.), is a statue of Louisa Queen of Prussia. It is an improvement on that at Charlottenburg, the result of 15 years' thought and study on the part of the sculptor, Rauch: it is even more beautiful and touching. It is no larger than life, and represents her asleep.

At the S. side of the gardens, 20 min. walk S.E. of the New Palace, stands *Charlottenhof*, a villa built by Frederick William IV., when Crown Prince, in the style of a Pompeian dwelling; following as nearly as possible the arrangement and dimensions of the houses of Pompeii. It exhibits the utmost taste and elegance. Two of the rooms were set apart for Alex. von Humboldt, who was a native of Potsdam. In the beautiful garden is an exact imitation of a Pompeian bath, built for use as well as ornament, and decorated with frescoes. The fountains, an antique altar, and several statues and bronzes, were brought from Herculaneum or Pompeii.

From Potsdam Stat. you may drive to 2 m. **Babelsberg*, the modern castle of the German Emperor, built from Schinkel's designs, 1835-49. As it is separated from Potsdam by the broad Havel, the visit to it may be made either before or after that to Potsdam and Sans-Souci; it is ½ hr.'s drive from the stat. The beautiful grounds, with their terraces and fountains, were laid out by Prince Pückler-Muskau. The rooms have an air of the highest taste and refinement, and contain portraits of our Royal Family, and others connected with Prussia, besides some specimens of art from the pencil of our Princess Royal. N. of Babelsberg is *Glienicke*, with a château and park of Prince Frederick Charles. Hence, crossing the Havel by a long bridge, you reach

The *Marble Palace*, erected by Frederick William II. (1787-96) on the bank of the lake, adorned by Frederick William IV. with modern paintings, &c.

In the vicinity is the *Pfingstberg*, where the king has erected a huge structure, in imitation of a villa at Tivoli, the towers of which command a panorama of Potsdam and its environs. On the way from it to Sans-Souci you pass through the *Russian Colony* (Alexandrowka) or village. It consists of 11 houses built entirely after the Russian fashion, and given, with a piece of land, to a party of Russians sent hither by the Emperor Nicholas. The little *Chapel* belonging to the colony, surmounted by three bulb-shaped domes, is fitted up and adapted to the Greek Church service.

The *Pfaueninsel* (Peacock Island) is ½ hr. beyond Babelsberg, on the road to Berlin, and was a favourite resort of Fred. Will. III., but is now rarely visited.

The view from the *Brauhausberg*, S. of the Potsdam Rly. Stat., includes Potsdam and all its numerous palaces, the intricate windings of the Havel, and the beautiful green islands which

it encircles—a very pleasing prospect, particularly towards sunset.

On quitting Potsdam the railroad crosses the Havel, leaving the palace and gardens of Sans-Souci on the right, and from *Wildpark* Stat. to Genthin the country is varied by the lakes formed by the Havel, some of which are skirted, others traversed by the railroad.

5 m. *Werder* Stat., a small town of 2900 Inhab., in a lake formed by the Havel.

7 m. *Gross-Kreuz* Stat. On rt. the wooded heights of the Eichenberg.

8 m. **Brandenburg** Stat. (Buffet)—(*Inns:* Schwarzer Adler; Bär). A lifeless town, of 27,000 Inhab., on the Havel, which here widens out and is called the Plauenscher See. The city occupies the site of the ancient Brennabor, which existed in the 9th cent., and was captured in 1153 by Albrecht the Bear, who took the title of Margrave of Brandenburg, and founded Berlin.

The *Dom* (Cathedral), in the Burg quarter, an island formed by the river, is a late Romanesque ch., 1170–94, of which date are the crypt and part of the choir walls: the rest was built about 1307. It was badly restored in 1836 by Schinkel. On the richly recessed W. portal are reliefs satirising the monks, such as a fox preaching to a congregation of geese. The interior is ornamented with antique statues and paintings. The *high altar* (1518), of wood, carved and painted, represents the Coronation of the Virgin, Peter, Paul, &c., figures life-size, with paintings, the Fathers of the Church, in the style of Mat. Grünewald. Here are the tombs of Episcopal Margraves, some of them of *terra-cotta*, incised and in relief, of 13th and 14th cents. The *Font* (15th cent.) bears reliefs of the youth of our Saviour, but they have been painted over. In the crypt is the bishop's throne, 13th cent. The cloisters deserve notice. In the chamber of antiquities adjoining the ch. is a model of the Marienkirche, of Byzantine architecture, 12th cent., destroyed 1722, various carvings, altar-pieces, paintings. In a second chamber are some relics once held in great veneration here, *e.g.* a stud from the bedstead of the Virgin; the manger out of which Joseph's ass fed in the flight into Egypt; the pocket of David's sling; the head of Goliath's staff and his purse, &c.

The *Ch. of St. Katherine*, built 1401, is one of the richest examples of German brick architecture. At the upper end of the transepts are immense screens of rich open tracery, formed of clay, baked and glazed, in colour dark green, with statuettes of the same in the niches. Here is a richly carved altar-piece of wood, a brass *font* adorned with many figures, by F. Morner, 1440, and on l. a monument of the Schulenburg family, 1595.

The *Altstadt Rathhaus* is a fine Gothic monument, 1350; and several of the town gates, especially the *Mühlenthor* (date 1440), the Steinthor, and the Rathenower Thor (1375), have picturesque towers of brick, and deserve notice. In the market-place is a *Rolandsäule*, 18 ft. high (date 1404). Fine view from the *Marienberg* outside the town.

The line passes through an uninteresting country to

8 m. *Wusterwitz* Stat., on the lake of Plauen, which is connected with the Elbe by a canal. The rail runs near the canal on its S. side.

8 m. *Genthin* Stat.—(*Inn:* Goldner Stern.) Pop. 3100; tobacco and cloth manufactories.

13 m. *Burg* Stat.—(*Inns* kept by Roland and Schröder.) A busy and flourishing town of 15,000 Inhab., one-seventh of whom are engaged in the manufacture of cloth, established here (1688) by French Protestant emigrants.

The lofty towers of *Magdeburg Cathedral* come in sight. The Elbe spreads itself out, and forms several islands, which are crossed by the rly. on iron lattice-bridges. It traverses the Tête du Pont on the rt. bank.

18 m. **Madgeburg** Junct. Stat. (See Rte. 66.)

ROUTE 63.

BERLIN TO LEIPZIG, BY WITTENBERG.—RAIL.

Distance, 99 m.; *time*, 3¼ to 5 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Berlin is described in Rte. 61.

From the *Anhaltener Bahnhof*, outside the Anhalt Gate, the line proceeds S., passing the Kreuzberg on the l., and soon after, the tower of Teltow rises on the rt.

11 m. *Gross-Beeren* Stat. l. The *Ch.* with seven turrets, erected 1817, and a cast-iron *Obelisk* ornamented with a cross, commemorate the victory of Aug. 23, 1813, gained here by the Prussian Landwehr, under Bülow, over the French and Germans, under Oudinot.

6 m. *Trebbin* Stat., a town of 1400 Inhab.

10 m. *Luckenwalde* Stat., a town of 12,740 Inhab., on the Nuthe, famed for its manufacture of broad cloth.

19 m. **Jüterbog** Junct. Stat.—(*Inn:* Post.) This ancient Wendic town of 6630 Inhab., is 1 m. from stat. In the handsome Gothic *Ch. of St. Nicholas* is preserved one of the Indulgence-boxes (Ablasskasten) of the friar Tetzel, Luther's antagonist, who was waylaid in a wood, near the convent of Zinna, by a robber knight, Hans von Hacke, as he was carrying it home filled with gold, the produce of the pardons he had sold. It is a large wooden alms-box, hooped with iron, having a slit on the top. *See* also a carved box for vestments; and a Tabernacle for the Sacrament. The antique walls and gates—especially the *Frauenthor*—deserve notice.

[Rly. S. 78 m. to *Dresden*. See Rte. 65.]

From Jüterbog the line turns W., and 2½ m. on the l. is *Dennewitz*, another battle-field, where the Prussians and Russians under Bülow were successful, Sept. 6, 1813, against the French under Ney and Oudinot. 10,000 French were taken prisoners, and Berlin saved from falling into their hands. A *monument* of the battle has been erected near Nieder-Görsdorf.

18 m. **Wittenberg** Junct. Stat., near the Elster Thor.—(*Inns:* Bahnhof Restauration affords lodging as well as refreshment;—Weintraube and Adler.) A town on the rt. bank of the Elbe, fortified up to 1875, with 12,000 Inhab., dirty and ill-paved. 3 or 4 hours will suffice to see it. It was the residence of the Electors of Saxony down to 1542, and has been termed the Protestant Mecca, and the cradle of the Reformation, since it was in this place that Luther's translation of the New Testament first appeared in print (1522), and that he openly engaged in opposition to the Church of Rome, and denounced its evil practices and abuses. He was professor (1508) of theology and philosophy at the once famous University founded here (1502) by the Saxon Elector Frederick the Wise, removed (1817) and incorporated with that of Halle. It is mentioned by Shakspeare as the school where Hamlet

studied. Luther (died 1546, at Eisleben) and his friend Melanchthon are both buried in the

Schlosskirche, situated at the end of the town, furthest from the Rly. stat. near the N. wall. Two tablets of bronze, inserted in the pavement, mark their graves. Here are also the tombs of Frederick the Wise, died 1525, and John the Steadfast, died 1532, Electors of Saxony, the friends of Luther and of the Reformation. The monument of Frederick is a fine work of art, by *Peter Vischer*, 1527; his bronze statue is full of life, and of a noble character, while the Gothic work of the niche in which it is placed also deserves notice. Here is a Coronation of the Virgin, also by P. Vischer, in relief—a duplicate of that at Erfurt. Against the doors of this church (burnt by the French, replaced 1858 by bronze gates from *Quast's* design) Luther (31 Oct. 1517) hung up his 95 theses against papal indulgences, which he offered, after the fashion of the times, to defend against all comers.

Luther's house or lodging in the old University Buildings, formed out of the ancient Augustine Convent (used since 1817 as a Preacher's seminary), where he lived after his marriage, still remains almost unaltered. In it are kept his chair and table at which he wrote, the jug from which he drank, his stove made according to his own directions, with peculiar devices, his professor's chair, 2 portraits of him by *Cranach*, and a very curious cast of his face after death. Over one door is the autograph, in chalk, of Peter the Great, now covered with glass to protect it. At the Elster Gate, immediately beyond the house of Luther, is the *Oak Tree* planted on the site of that under which Luther burnt the Papal Bull, Dec. 20, 1520.

In the *Market Place* in the middle of the town, beneath a Gothic canopy of cast iron, is a bronze statue of Luther, by *Schadow*, erected 1822: on one side of the pedestal are the lines,

"Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehn;
Ist's Menschenwerk, wird's untergehn."

(If God's work, it will endure; if man's, it will perish.)

On another—

"Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott."

The *Statue of Melanchthon* near it is by Drake, and was erected 1865. Melanchthon's house still exists, and is also now used as a school.

Close to this is the *Rathhaus*. It contains portraits of Luther and Melanchthon, with their contemporary professors, by *Cranach*, who was burgomaster here; also a singular picture painted by him 1516, illustrative of the 10 Commandments according to the old division;—also an original portrait of Gustavus Adolphus; his sword, which he left as a present after a visit to the sights of Wittenberg; and among other relics and curiosities illustrating the history of the Reformation, the top of Luther's sacramental cup, and his rosary which he carried when an Augustine friar.

In the *Stadtkirche*, close at hand, is the handsome bronze font by Herman Vischer, 1557, at which Melanchthon baptized. Here also (though not from the existing pulpit) Luther preached. Here are two curious but poor pictures by *Cranach* (?)—1. The altar-piece representing the Lord's Supper, in which the painter himself appears as a servant; Baptism, in which Melanchthon officiates; Preaching, in which Luther addresses a congregation of which the two foremost figures are his wife and son; Penance, administered by Bugenhagen. 2. In one of the aisles a painting represents the Vineyard of the Lord as misused by the Pope and his followers, and well cultivated by the Reformers.

The *Castle* in which lived the Electors of Saxony down to 1542, is now the *Citadel*.

Wittenberg has suffered severely from sieges. In 1760, the chief public buildings and one-third of the town were destroyed by the Austrian

bombardment. It was taken by the Prussians under Tauentzien, from the French, by storm, in 1814, after a siege of ten months, during which the suburbs were laid in ruins. The Vienna Congress of 1815 annexed Wittenberg, along with a very large portion of Saxon territory, to Prussia.

[*Rly.* W. through *Coswig* to Rosslau, in Rte. 66B; S.E. to Falkenberg, in Rte. 65.]

The line crosses the Elbe by a bridge 906 ft. long, and proceeds through

13 m. *Gräfenhainchen* Stat., town of 3200 Inhab., to

9 m. *Bitterfeld* Junct. Stat.—5000 Inhab. Cloth manufacture.

[*Rly.* N. to *Dessau* (Rte. 66B); S.W. to Halle (Rte. 64).]

8 m. *Delitzsch* Junct. Stat. [*Rly.* W. to Halle, E. to Falkenberg. Rte. 65.]

The line proceeds S., passing near the battle-field of *Breitenfeld* (see Rte. 64), and reaches

7 m. **Leipzig** Junct. Stat. (See Rte. 86.)

ROUTE 64.

HAMBURG TO LEIPZIG, BY MAGDEBURG, CÖTHEN AND HALLE.—RAIL.

Distance, 237 m.; *time*, 11 hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Hamburg is described in Rte. 56. Rte. 61, or Rte. 61A, is followed as far as

98 m. *Wittenberge* Stat. (see Rte. 61), not to be confounded with *the* Wittenberg of Luther (Rte. 63).

On leaving Wittenberge, the line proceeds S. across the Elbe, to

30 m. **Stendal** Junct. Stat. (*Inns*: Adler; Schwan). This ancient town, Pop. 8600, was formerly a fortress and flourishing Hanse town, capital of the Altmarkt, and residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg, and in the 14th cent. contained 20,000 Inhab. It has several interesting *churches*. The Gothic *Dom* (*St. Nicholas*) is a good specimen of brick-work of the 15th cent., with coloured windows executed 1480; a roodloft, 1450; stalls in the choir, 1430; bas-reliefs of the Passion outside the choir, cloisters, &c.;—*St. Mary's*, late Gothic, font, wood screenwork, and stalls;—*St. Jacob*. The *Rathhaus*, an interesting building in the market-place, late Gothic, has some carved screenwork, and in front stands a *Rolandsäule*, 1525. *See* also the *town walls*, originally of granite, repaired with brick and rich terra-cotta work in the 15th cent.;—the *Uenglinger Gate*, 87 ft. high, with turrets, moulded brick ornaments;—the *Tangermünde Gate*, 1460, raised on a much older basis of granite. A *Statue* was erected in 1859 to *J. J. Winckelmann*, the antiquary, born here 1718; murdered at Trieste 1768.

[Diligence 3 times daily in 1½ hr. to *Tangermünde*, 7 m. S.E., high above the l. bank of the Elbe, a very ancient city of 4900 Inhab., with a richly decorated brick *Rathhaus*, and elegant portal to *St. Stephen's Ch.*]

Stendal is now an important Junct. Stat. on the main line between Berlin and Hanover, for Belgium, Holland, &c.

Rlys. W. to *Hanover* (Rte. 65A); N.W. to *Uelzen* for Bremen (Rte. 72B); N. to Wittenberge (see above); E. to Berlin (Rte. 65A), and S. the line proceeds to

27 m. *Wolmirstedt* Stat., on the Ohre, Pop. 3800. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle, and near here, at Sommereschenburg, is a monument to F. M. Gneisenau, who died 1831.

The line proceeds along the l. bank of the Elbe to

9 m. **Madgeburg** Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 66.

The train, on quitting the fortifications, passes near the Fort Sternschanze.

9 m. *Schönebeck* Junct. Stat., an industrious town on the Elbe, Pop. 9300.

[Branch Rly. to *Stassfurt* (Buffet) (*Inn:* Goldener Ring), where, as well as at *Gross-Salza*, there are very extensive salt-mines, some of the horizontal galleries being 1 m. long, 30 ft. high, and 80 ft. wide. Thence line continues to Güsten (see below).]

4 m. *Gnadau* Stat. (A Moravian colony, founded 1767.)

The most considerable work on this line is the bridge, 1370 ft. long, resting on 30 piers, by which the railroad is carried over the river Saale near Grizena.

4 m. *Saale* Stat., situated 1 m. below Kalbe, an old town of 4000 Inhab.

rt. The towers of *Bernburg* are just visible from the railroad. (l.) Aken, a Prussian town of 3200 Inhab., near the Elbe, is seen before reaching

13 m. **Cöthen** Junct. Stat. (good Buffet) (*Inn:* Prinz von Preussen). Pop. 13,500. The city, until 1847 the the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt-Cöthen, is an important Junct. Stat., and industrious town. In the *Schloss* is Naumann's ornithological collection, and Hahnemann here, in 1820, first promulgated his system of homœopathy.

[*Branch Rly.* W. 18 m. to *Güsten* Junct. Stat., passing 12 m. **Bernburg** Stat. (*Inn:* Goldne Kugel), until 1863 capital of the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, with 16,000 Inhab., on the river Saale. The *Schloss* stands on the summit of a height rising precipitously from the Saale; its oldest part is a *keep* tower called *Eulenspiegel*, more than 120 ft. high; the rest of the edifice was erected in the 15th and 17th cents. It is now the residence of the *Erbprinz*, and contains a collection of family portraits. The *Marienkirche* was founded in the 10th cent., but repaired internally in 1811; above the choir are statues of 8 princes of the house of Anhalt. St. Nicholas, in the new town, is also an old church.]

[*Branch Rly.* N. E. 10 m. to *Dessau* Junct. Stat. See Rte. 66B.]

On leaving Cöthen the line to Leipzig passes, a little on the l., the old Wendic town of Zörbig, near to

9 m. *Stumsdorf* Stat., from near which is seen on rt. the *Petersberg*, 650 ft. high, commanding a fine view, and formerly surmounted by the Augustinian monastery of St. Peter. Of this there remains only the *ch.*, founded 1127, restored by the Prussian King since 1853, and containing tombs of the Wetten princes. The line, on approaching Halle, passes, on the rt., the ruined castle *Giebichenstein*, once a residence of the Archbishops of Magdeburg, and occasionally used as an Imperial state prison, out of which the Landgrave Lewis II. of Thuringia, imprisoned by the Emperor Henry IV., is said to have escaped (1102) by leaping from a window into the Saale. In 1636 the castle was ruined by the Swedes.

12 m. **Halle** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* *Stadt Hamburg, near the post-office, best; Kronprinz; Goldene Kugel, kept by Mente, close to the Stat.). A growing town of 52,408 Inhab., on the Saale, originally a German outpost on Slavonic land, and afterwards part of the dominions of the Archbishop of Magdeburg, and a flourishing member of the Hanseatic League. It is now principally remarkable for its *University*, founded in 1694 by Frederick I. of Prussia, to which that of Wittenberg was transferred in 1817. The average number of students at present is 850. It is especially renowned for its school of Protestant theology. Its professors,

Gesenius (who is buried here) and Tholuck, ranked as the 2 most eminent Hebrew scholars of the age. The handsome *University building* was erected 1834. Near it is the *Zuchthaus* (Penitentiary).

Halle is an antiquated town, possessing several curious architectural monuments, among them the *Red Tower* (15th cent.), standing isolated in the market-place; and not far from it a colossal bronze statue of *Handel* the composer, born at Halle 1685, erected 1859, by his admirers in England and Germany, from Heidel's design.

The *Marienkirche*, an elegant Gothic building, completed 1554, flanked by 4 towers, 2 of which, joined by a bridge, are inhabited by the Custos. It contains a remarkable picture by *Lucas Cranach*, turning on a pivot, and opening with four shutters: the chief subjects are the Annunciation, and the Madonna and Child on the crescent, surrounded by angels, with the Cardl. Albert of Brandenburg (for whom it was painted, 1528) in the corner, and a background of landscape. The wings or shutters bear figures of Saints. [Apply to the Küster, who lives in the house next the ch., to open this picture.] The altar-piece (the Sermon on the Mount) is by *Hübner*, an artist of Dresden. The Marriage of St. Catherine is likewise by *Cranach*. High up against the triforium is a coloured medallion head, probably of terra-cotta, of Luther, inscribed "Sanctus Doctor M. Lutherus, Propheta Germaniæ." The font of bronze; date 1430.

The *Moritzkirche*, in the lower part of the town, near the Salt Works (built 1156, choir 1388, restored 1840), a small but fine Gothic church, elaborately vaulted, with stone pendants descending from the roof, has a very remarkable altar-piece of carved work, 20 ft. high, in the style of the Custodias of *Israel von Meckenen*, date 1488. The centre opens and discloses niches, each filled with a bas-relief from our Lord's Passion, painted and gilt. On the outside are 10 paintings of the Westphalian school, also on shutters. The *pulpit* is of sandstone, elaborately carved in the style of a later period (1588) and gilt. The stem bears the representation of Sin, Death, and the Devil (the Temptation of Eve); the other carvings are Scriptural subjects from the Creation to the Crucifixion.

In the *Residenz*, once palace of the Archbishop of Magdeburg, occurred the humiliation of Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, who was here obliged to throw himself at the feet of the Emp. Charles V., after the defeat of the Protestants at Mühlberg, 1547. It is now attached to the University, and contains a collection of *Antiquities*.

The *Orphanage* (Waisenhaus), in the suburb of Glauca, called from its founder (1698), who was a clergyman and professor of Halle, *Francke's Institut*, is a liberal and munificent establishment. It embraces also schools for the education of children of both sexes, and of various stations, though chiefly of the poorer classes, to the number of 2220; a *Laboratory*, where medicines are prepared and distributed, and a *Printing Office* for Bibles, which are sold at a low price. Franke began without funds of his own, with no resource but a reliance on Providence. The building is now ornamented with an admirable *Statue* in bronze of the Founder, by *Rauch*, raised (1829) to his memory by a public subscription, to which King William Frederick III. of Prussia largely contributed.

The name Halle (Greek ἅλς?) is derived from the *Salt Springs*, which have been known from very remote times. The labourers employed in them are a peculiar and distinct race, called Halloren, supposed to be the descendants of the Wends, who anciently peopled this country. They are said still to preserve the physiognomy, customs, and even costume of their ancestors. Some of the springs rise within the town, and are boiled there, but the Royal Salt Works (*Salinen*) are situated without the walls on an island in the Saale. The brine is pumped up by a steam-engine, and is conveyed to them in pipes; it is

strong enough to be fit at once for boiling; the fuel used is the brown coal, which abounds in this neighbourhood. The annual produce is 11,000 tons of salt, valued at 125,000 dollars; it forms almost the sole article of commerce, excepting porcelain earth, found near Halle, and used in the china works at Berlin.

Outside the walls, on the E., is an elegant monument to the soldiery who died here of the wounds received in the battle of Leipzig, 1813.

The castle of *Moritzburg*, built 1513, was reduced to a ruin during the Thirty Years' War. ½ m. outside the gate is the castle of Giebichenstein (see above), and opposite to it *Krōllwitz*, a favourite resort. Near the former is the *Wittekind-Bad*, about 1 m. from Halle, much frequented in summer for its brine baths. *Carding thistles* and caraways are largely cultivated in this neighbourhood: it also furnishes the greater portion of what are called *Leipzig larks*, which are caught by the Halloren, and sent to Leipzig as dainties for the table.

From this town 7 lines of Rly. diverge: (1) N. to *Cöthen* Junct. Stat. (see above); (2) N.E. to *Bitterfeld* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 66B); (3) E. to *Delitzsch* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 63); (4) N.W. through Cönnern to *Aschersleben* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 73); (5) W. to *Nordhausen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 67); (6) S. to *Corbetha* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 86); (7) S.E. the line proceeds to

11 m. *Schkeuditz* Stat. Saxon territory is entered, and ascending the valley of the Elster, we pass (l.) the battle-field of *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly, 1631, and where Torstenson defeated Archduke Leopold, 1642. On the highest ground upon the field, 2 m. from the Rly. (l.), is a monument surrounded by 8 fir-trees. *Möckern*, close to the line (rt.), distinguished by its ch. spire, was a fiercely contested point during the battle of Leipzig (1813), between the troops of York and Marmont, until Blücher drove back the French. (See Rte. 86).

8 m. **Leipzig** Junct. Stat. (Rte. 86.) *Terminus* between the suburbs of Halle and Grimma, close to that of the Dresden Rly.

ROUTE 65.

BERLIN TO DRESDEN BY JÜTERBOG.—RAIL.

Distance, 115 m.; *time*, 4 to 5 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Berlin is described in Rte. 61, and Rte. 63 is followed as far as

38 m. *Jüterbog* Junct. Stat., whence the line proceeds S.E. to

29 m. *Falkenberg* Junct. Stat. [Rly. N.E. to *Cottbus* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 81B); S.W. to *Delitzsch* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 86D); S.E. to Mückenberg; N.W. to Wittenberg.] The line to Dresden continues S. by

8 m. *Burndorf* Stat. [5 m. to the rt. on the Elbe, is *Mühlberg* (for the battle here in 1547, see Rte. 87).]

9 m. *Röderau* Junct. Stat. [Rly. N.E. to Elsterwerde, thence direct to Berlin, Rte. 65B.] Here the line falls into the Leipzig and Dresden Rly., for which and for

32 m. **Dresden**, see Rte. 87.

ROUTE 65A.

COLOGNE TO BERLIN, *viâ* MINDEN, HANOVER, LEHRTE, AND STENDAL. —RAIL.

Distance, 358 m.; *time* (express), 10¼ hrs. Through express, 9.30 A.M. Quick trains, 7 A.M. and 8 P.M.

Note.—From *London to Berlin*, 4 Routes, 3 of which pass through *Hanover*:—(1) the *shortest in distance, viâ* Rotterdam, Utrecht, Zutphen, Salzbergen, and Osnabrück (see Rtes. 10 (*Handbook for Holland and Belgium*) and 69, or by Flushing and Wesel, Rte. 34); (2) the *shortest in time* (about 23 hrs.), *viâ* Dover, Calais (or Ostend), Düsseldorf (avoiding Cologne), thence by the *present Route* through Minden, Hanover, Lehrte, and Stendal; (3) (about 25 hrs.) the same as 2 to Hanover, thence *viâ* Brunswick and Magdeburg (see Rte. 66); (4) (about 27 hrs.) the same as 2 to Aix-la-Chapelle, thence *viâ* Elberfeld, Soest, Kreiensen, and joining 3 at Magdeburg (see Rtes. 36A and 66A).

Cologne is described in Rte. 36, and for the *Rly.* as far as

201 m. *Hanover* Junct. Stat., and on to

9 m. *Lehrte* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 66. Thence the direct line for Berlin proceeds E. through a country destitute of important towns, to

44 m. *Oebisfelde* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S.E. to *Magdeburg*, in Rte. 66, in progress N.W. to *Ulzen*, in Rte. 59.]

38 m. *Stendal* Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 64. The line continues due E., crossing the Elbe some miles N. of Tangermünde (Rte. 64), just before reaching

8 m. *Schönhausen* Stat., and proceeding through a flat and uninteresting country to

12 m. *Rathenow* Stat., an old walled town of 7800 Inhab., on the Havel. largely employed in brick-making. Battle here in 1627 between the Danes and Imperialists, and in 1675 between the Swedes and Brandenburgers.

35 m. *Spandau* Stat., described in Rte. 61.

The line crosses the Spree near Charlottenburg, and runs into the *Hannoverscher Bahnhof*, on the N.W. side of

8 m. **Berlin**, described in Rte. 61.

ROUTE 65B.

BERLIN TO DRESDEN DIRECT.—RAIL.

Distance, 108 m.; *time*, 4 hrs.; no express trains.

Berlin is described in Rte. 61.

This direct line, completed 1876, leaves the Dresden Rly. Stat. on the S.W. side of the city and proceeds S. through a number of unimportant stations, crossing the Torgau and Cottbus line at *Dobrilugk*, the Torgau and Ruhland line at *Elsterwerda*, the Priestewitz and Ruhland line at *Grossenhain*, and after crossing the Elbe the line reaches the new Berlin Rly. Stat. in the Friedrichstadt on the S.W. side of

Dresden, described in Rte. 87.

ROUTE 66.

COLOGNE TO BERLIN, BY DÜSSELDORF, OBERHAUSEN, MINDEN, HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, MAGDEBURG.—RAIL.

Distance, 382 m.; *time*, 12 hrs.; 2 express through trains daily (7 A.M. and 8 P.M.).

This Rte. is 2 hrs. longer than Rte. 65A; but is more interesting as passing through *Brunswick*, *Magdeburg*, and *Potsdam*. For the shorter rte. to Magdeburg *viâ* Vohwinkel and Paderborn, see Rte. 68.

Cologne is described in Rte. 36.

The *Stat.* of the Mindener Rly. is in Deutz, on the opposite side of the river; but *express trains* start from the *Central-Bahnhof* in Cologne, crossing the Rhine by the permanent iron bridge.

For the *Stats.* 3 m. *Mühlheim*, 24 m. *Düsseldorf*, 5 m. *Calcum*, 8 m. *Duisburg*, see Rte. 34.

From Duisburg, the line, which has hitherto run in nearly a N. direction, turns to the E., and crossing the river Ruhr, reaches

5 m. **Oberhausen** Junct. Stat. (Buffet.) Pop. 13,758. Near the town are the *Iron-works* of Jacobi and Co., nearly the largest in Germany. *Five* great *lines of Rly.* intersect here: N. to Wesel and Holland (Rte. 34); W. to Ruhrort, Crefeld, and Aix-la-Chapelle (Rte. 36A); S.E. to Mühlheim (see Rte. 34); S. to Düsseldorf (see above); and E. the line continues through

5 m. *Berge-Borbeck* Stat. A coal stat.

4 m. *Altenessen* Stat. [Rly. S. 1 m. (¼ hr.) to

Essen Junct. Stat., on the Rly. between Mühlheim on the Ruhr and Steele. (*Inns:* Essener Hof, Hartmann's, Holtgen's, Retze). The town grew up around an abbey of Benedictine nuns founded here in 873, and whose abbess wielded a certain dominion over the town until the secularization of the abbey in 1803. In 1840 Essen numbered only 6400 Inhab., but in consequence of being the centre of a great coal district, the Pop. has rapidly increased up to 55,000.

Its handsome **Minster* (nave finished 1316, choir 1445) retains Romanesque portions. Its W. front and choir, forming 3 sides of an octagon, is of the original 9th-cent. building. Here is a huge bronze 7-armed candlestick, gift of the abbess Mechtildis, sister of the Emperor Otho II., 998. In the sacristy are precious reliquaries, crosses, &c. The *Protestants* (12,000) have had a *Ch.* here since 1561; the building is of the 11th cent.

Chimneys rise on all sides. *Krupp's Cast-steel Works* (Gussstahlwerke) is the most conspicuous *Factory*, and is famed for the production of colossal steel ordnance, first ordered of Krupp by the Egyptian Viceroy, and used by Prussia in the French war; Russia is mainly supplied from these works. On trial they have been surpassed by Armstrongs. The enormous scale of the works is shown by the fact that they cover 450 acres of ground, and employ 8000 men and 195 steam engines. Strangers are not admitted to the works.

Branch *Rly.* S. 6 m. to *Werden* (the first Stat. on the Rly. between Kupferdreh and Düsseldorf). (*Inn:* Hicking's.) The town, Pop. 6000, is prettily situated on the Ruhr. Interesting Romanesque *Ch.*, with fine N. portal. The *Benedictine Abbey*, founded about 790, secularised 1803 (now a prison), possessed the famous Gothic *translation of the Gospels* by Bishop *Ulfila*, in the 4th cent., said to have been carried off in the Thirty Years' War, and now in the library of Upsala (see Rte. 74, *Handbk. Sweden*).]

The line from Altenessen now passes over a portion of the great *Westphalian*

coal district, densely populated, bristling with chimneys, and crossed in every direction by a network of railways. The country is flat and uninteresting.

8 m. *Wanne* Junct. Stat. *Rly.* to Münster and Osnabrück (see Rte. 69).

18 m. **Dortmund** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Wencker - Paxmann's; Middendorf; Kölnischer Hof). Pop. 61,000. This ancient walled city was until 1803 a free Imperial town, and formerly chief seat of the Westphalian secret tribunals called Vehmgerichte. In the Bahnhof itself was the place of meeting of the most celebrated of all the tribunals held in the district of the "Red earth." Under the venerable lime-tree still growing on the W. side of the station (the second was blown down 1859) the naked sword of justice and the willow-wythe were laid upon a stone table before the assembled judges. In 1429 King Sigismund was initiated in "the Königshof under the lime-tree at Dortmund, kneeling on his right knee bared, with head uncovered, before the Freigraf (president of the Vehmgericht), his 2 forefingers of right hand on the cord, 2 swords laid crosswise before him. Thus he took the oath to keep the secrets of the Vehm, and received the watchword "Strick, Stein, Grass, Grein," the meaning of which, as well as of the watchword "Reinir dor Feweri," has been so well kept that its meaning is no longer understood. In the process of time the Vehm degenerated into a sort of police court, and the last meeting was held here 1803 (see *Arnsberg*, Rte. 67). The *Ch. of St. Reinhold*—a rich Gothic choir (1421–50), attached to a nave of 1250—has good painted glass. *Obs.* the carved altar-piece; 2 wooden statues of St. Reinhold and Charlemagne; a bronze font; lectern, eagle, and chandelier. *St. Mary's* (12th centy., with Gothic choir) and the *Catholic Church* contain much that is worth notice. The *Rathhaus* (13th centy.) is one of the oldest town-halls in Germany. The *Marienkirche* also contains 2 remarkable altar-pieces by painters of the Westphalian school, while in the *Cath. Ch.* is a very large altar-piece of the brothers Victor and H. Dünwegge (1521), natives of Dortmund. Dortmund is now a place of considerable manufacturing industry, being one of the great centres of the coal interest, and has acquired a modern aspect since the walls have been to a great extent removed.

Rly. N. through Dülmen to *Gronau*, N.E. to *Hamm* (see above), E. to Soest and Paderborn (see Rte. 68), S. to Witten, S.W. to Steele, and W. the railroad passes through the extremely fertile district called the Hellweg, the N. part of the former Grafschaft Mark.

17 m. **Hamm** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Prinz v. Preussen, at the Stat.; Graf von der Mark). [Branch *Rly.* N. to Münster (see Rte. 69), S.E. to Soest for Paderborn and Cassel (Rte. 68), S. to *Unna* (see Rte. 68).] This principal town of the former Grafschaft Mark, on the Lippe, has 16,021 Inhab. In the Schloss, formerly the residence of the old Counts of Mark, Louis XVIII. spent some time during his exile. (*Diligence* daily in 3¼ hrs. to *Detmold*, in Rte. 69A). The line crosses the Lippe to

24 m. *Rheda* Stat. The Ems, which falls into the sea at Emden, is crossed.

5 m. *Gütersloh* Stat. (*Inn:* Rieter's). Pop. 4500. The Westphalian hams (the best cost about 4 groschen a-pound) and the spirit extracted from Wachholder berries, called Steenhäger, are celebrated. The brown rye-bread (Pumpernickel) peculiar to Westphalia is described by Voltaire as "certaine pierre dure, noire, et gluante, composée, à ce qu'on prétend, d'une espèce de seigle;" it is found on the tables of rich and poor, and horses are fed on a coarse kind of it.

8 m. *Brackwede* Stat. To the rt., between this place and Detmold, the defeat and death of Quinctilius Varus, A.D. 9, is said to have occurred (see Rte. 69A).

4 m. **Bielefeld** Stat. (*Inns:* Drei Kronen; Ravensberger Hof). The centre of the Westphalian linen trade; a town of 18,700 Inhab., and formerly capital of the old County of Ravensberg. In *St. Martin's Ch.* are 2 old monuments and some paintings. On a neighbouring hill rises the tower of the *Sparenburg* (fine view), erected 1545, and fortified according to A. Dürer's system, on the site of an older Guelphic fortress: it is now a prison. The surrounding country of the Teutoburger Wald, and the walks around the town, are pretty. A coach goes hence to Pyrmont daily in summer.

8 m. **Herford** Stat. (*Inns:* Stadt Berlin; Bunnemann's H.) On the Werre, a small stream, 11,346 Inhab. The *Münsterkirche*, a vast Romanesque building (13th cent.) resembling the Dom of Paderborn, formerly belonged to a great abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded 789, secularized 1803. Around this monastery the town sprang up. *St. John's* contains good painted glass of the 15th centy. The *Stiftskirche* (*St. Marien auf dem Berge*), outside the town, is a beautiful Gothic edifice, 14th cent., composed of 3 aisles of equal breadth. A carved altar-piece of open work deserves notice. In the streets are several quaint and picturesque houses, stone and wood, of 16th century.

Branch Rly. in progress S.E. through Detmold (Rte. 69A) to Steinheim, on line between Paderborn and Hanover.

[In the *Ch.* of Enger, N.W. 5 m., is shown the *tomb of Wittekind*, chief of the Saxons, 12th cent., and the most formidable opponent of Charlemagne. The kings of Prussia are Dukes of Enger.]

The line crosses the Werre to

4 m. *Löhne* Junct. Stat. [Rly. W. to Osnabrück (Rte. 69) for Rheine, Emden or Münster].

4 m. *Rehme* Stat. Here are considerable salt-works (*Neusalzwerk*) belonging to the Prussian Government; the salt water obtained from an Artesian well bored to a depth of 3220 ft. It is converted into brine, fit for boiling, by causing it to evaporate in trickling over stacks of fagots. The brine rises with a temperature of 92° Fahr., and possesses valuable medicinal properties: it is much used in brine-baths, which have been established at the now frequented watering-place, called

Bad Oeynhausen. (*Inns:* Vogler's; Rose; Victoria). *Physician*, Dr. Julius Braun; speaks English. The waters are efficacious in rheumatism and spinal complaints,—in this respect resembling those of Gastein. The place is rising in repute. *Bath* arrangements very good. Lodgings abound. [*Rly.* along the Weser to Hameln (on line between Hanover and Paderborn), and thence to Else for Hildesheim, &c.]

From Oeynhausen the line crosses the Weser, and enters the pass called *Porta Westphalica.*

4 m. *Porta* Stat. This wide rent in the undulating chain of mountains called Wiehengebirge, through which the river Weser finds a passage to the sea, traversing a plain above as well as below the pass. The hills on either side of this breach—the "door-posts," as it were, of the gates, showing at their base rocks of red sandstone—are called *Jacobsberg* (527 ft.) and *Wittekindsberg* (770 ft.); the last is named from a castle of the Saxon hero which once stood on it, and is now replaced by a Belvedere or stone tower. Near it is a ruined chapel in which, according to the tradition, Wittekind was baptized by Charlemagne. The view from the tops of these hills is very extensive. The Weser, the high road on its l. bank and the railroad on its rt., fill up the pass. The Rly. Stat. is prettily constructed to harmonize with the beautiful prospect. *Hotels* on both banks of the river pleasantly situated (see Rte. 71). Here are quarries of red sandstone.

The line follows the rt. bank of the Weser to

3 m. **Minden** Stat. (*Inns:* Eisenbahngasthof and Restaurant, tolerable; Victoria; Stadt London). A Prussian town, and up to 1872 fortress, of 16,860

Inhab., on the Weser, which is crossed by a stone bridge, 600 ft. long, built in 1518. It was the capital of an old episcopal principality, which in 1648 was annexed to Brandenburg. The see owed its origin to Charlemagne. The *Dom*, formerly a cathedral, is mainly a Transitional building of the 12th cent., not very large, but containing 6 windows in the aisles, remarkable for their fan-shaped tracery—truly magnificent—"running riot in its foliations." The plain and massive W. front and tower, together with the choir and cloister are Romanesque, 11th cent. The chief apse is Gothic. In the Church is a painting by *H. Aldegrever*, a Westphalian artist, early in the 16th cent., of Wittekind coming to Charlemagne to be baptized. The Protestant *Ch.* of *St. Martin's*, on a height, approached by steps, commands a pleasing view. *Obs.* the delicate tracery in its windows.

The fortifications were blown up by Frederick the Great at the end of the Seven Years' War. The French blew up one arch of the stone bridge 1813, and it is replaced by a wooden one. Near Minden, in the year 16, the Germans were defeated by the Romans under Germanicus.

3 m. N. of the town, around the village of Todtenhausen, lies the field of the *Battle of Minden*, gained by the British and Brunswickers under Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick over the French under Contades, Aug. 1, 1759. A Gothic monument since 1859 marks the spot. Lord George Sackville was accused of cowardice on this occasion, and his name erased from the Army List.

Steamers on the Weser, down to Bremen, and up to Hameln.

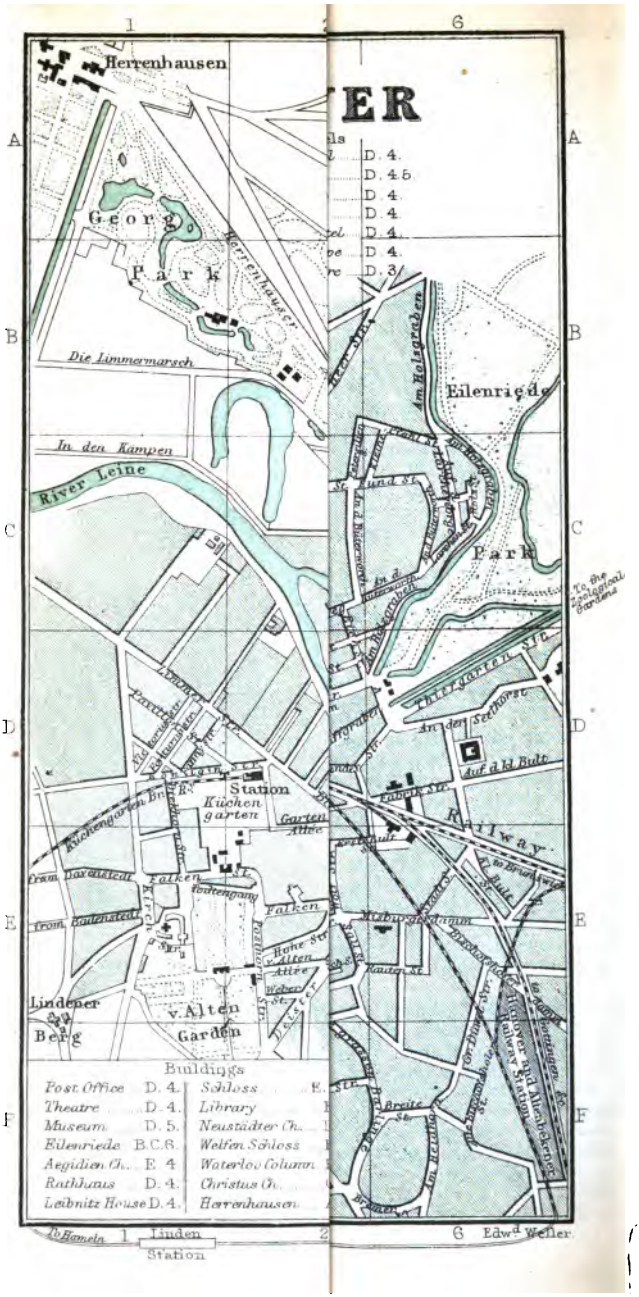
From Minden the line turns E., and between this and Hanover the Weserkette, Bückeberge and Deister Hills bound the horizon.

5 m. **Bückeburg** Stat. (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus). This chief town of the little principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, contains 4500 Inhab. The prince resides in a large and ugly *Palace*, with a pretty garden and park. [About 9 m. (3 hrs.) from Bückeburg, S.E. through *Eilsen* (a sulphur bath, Juliana and other springs), Arnsburg, and Bernsen, rises the **Paschenburg** (if on foot 1½ hr. to the top from Bernsen. Take the footpath to the rt. at the end of the village, across the fields intersecting the roadway abt. ½ hr. further—then l. up the mountain past the Stunbruck and through a fir-wood), one of the highest hills on the Weser (1115 ft.), surmounted by a tolerable *Inn*, where the night might be passed: a very extensive view—looking down upon the old castle of *Schaumburg*, the course of the Weser discerned in 19 different spots, the Brocken, the *Grotenberg*, with Herman's monument (see Rte. 69A), and about 100 towns and villages (see below, *Excursions* from Hanover).]

7 m. *Stadthagen* Stat. The handsome mausoleum of Prince Ernest, attached to the church, deserves notice.

8 m. *Haste* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* to Hanover, *viâ* Weetzen, passing 4 m. S. *Nenndorf* (Pop. 800), a watering-place formerly belonging to the Elector of Hesse, who has a château here. Strangers are accommodated in the three bath-houses, and there is a table-d'hôte daily, during the season, in the Arkaden Saal. The waters are cold and strongly sulphureous, and are used for drinking as well as for baths. Saline baths are furnished from the salt-works at Rodenberg, also mud-baths of peat impregnated with sulphur. They are useful in gout, asthma, paralysis, and gunshot wounds.]

3 m. *Wunstorf* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). *Rly.* N. to *Bremen* (Rte. 72A). [*Diligence* 4 times daily in 2¼ hrs. to the *Baths of Rehburg* on the W. side of the Steinhuder Meer (see Rte. 72A). (*Inns:* Herzog von Cumberland; König von Hannover; Posthaus). A prettily situated bathing-place and whey-cure with shady walks, a *Conversationshaus* and *Halle*, with fine view from the Georgenplatz.]


Herrenhausen
Georg
Park
Herrenhäuser
Die Limmermarsch
In den Kampen
River Leine
Eilenriede
Am Holzgraben
Park
Thiergarten
Station
Küchen garten
Garten Allee
Railway
Lindener Berg
v. Alten Garden
Buildings
Post Office D. 4.
Theatre D. 4.
Museum D. 5.
Eilenriede B. C. 6.
Aegidien Ch. E. 4.
Rathhaus D. 4.
Leibnitz House D. 4.
Schloss E.
Library
Neustädter Ch.
Welfen Schloss
Waterloo Column
Christus Ch.
Herrenhausen
To Hameln
Linden
Station
Edwd Weller

The Leine river is crossed; rt. the *Herrenhausen* Palace is conspicuous.

13 m. **Hanover** Junct. Stat. (Buffet).

Inns: facing Stat., *Royal* H., *Union* H., H. *de Russie*—extravagant charges at all three; H. *du Rhin, Grand* H., near Stat.; *Bornemann's* H., opposite the Post Office; H. *de l'Europe*, Louisenstr., more moderate. In the town: *British* H., 7 Georgsstrasse, well situated, but high charges; *Victoria* H., opposite the theatre; H. *de Hanovre*, 32 Calenberger Strasse, reasonable, commercial.

Cabs (Droschke) from the Rly. Stat. 1 pers. 60 pf., 4 pers. 80 pf., portmanteau 15 pf. By *time*, ½ hr. 1 pers. 50 pf., 4 pers. 75 pf.

Restaurants—at *Rly. Stat.*—under the *Grand* and *Union* H.; *Rudolph's*, 26 Georgsstrasse; *Georgshalle*, 9 Theaterplatz.

Confectioners, &c.—Robby, Pavillon on the Theaterplatz; *Rabe*, Aegidienthor-platz.

Theatres.— *Königl. Schauspielhaus* (see below, closed June, July, August). *Thalia*, 47 Markstrasse, 3 times a week, in winter only. *Tivoli*, 1 Königsstrasse; and *Odeon* Gardens, 6 Nicolaistr. (concerts).

Railways (see below).

Post Office (open 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.) and *Telegraph* Office (day and night) close to the Rly. Stat.

Tramways (Pferde-Eisenbahn) every 10 min. from 6 A.M. to 11 P.M. The principal line runs E. and W. through the Georgsstrasse from the Döhrener-Thurm to Herrenhausen.

Omnibus from the Linden to the principal Rly. Stat., in summer 8–12 every ½ hr., 12–10 every ¼ hr., and others.

Baths. Hannoversche, 18 Friedrichsstrasse; *Swimming* baths in the Leine and Ihme.

Eng. Ch. Service. On Sunday, 11 A.M., Nicolaistrasse, supported by voluntary subscriptions; Resident Chaplain.

British Vice-Consul.—Alex. Symon, 30 Schillerstrasse.

This handsome capital of the Prussian Province of Hanover, and up to 1866 of the kingdom of the same name, is pleasantly situated in a plain on both sides of the Leine, below the junction of the Ihme, and is a favourite resort of strangers for the education of their children, the German spoken here being considered by foreigners to be the purest.

Its population in 1636, when George Duke of Celle, grandfather of our George I., made it the permanent residence of the Court, was only 37,500, but since that time it has rapidly increased, and the recent annexation to Prussia, and the numerous lines of Rly. now intersecting at the town, have further tended to develope its industrial capabilities, so that now its inhabitants, inclusive of the suburbs, number 130,000.

From the accession in 1714 of the Elector George to the throne of Great Britain the two Crowns became connected, but on the death of William IV. in 1837 the Salic Law separated the crowns, and Hanover fell to Ernest Augustus Duke of Cumberland.

The Electorate suffered a good deal during the French Revolution, having been occupied by the Prussians in 1801, by the French from 1803 to 1805, and again in 1806 by the Prussians and French; but in 1813, upon the breaking up of the Westphalian kingdom, Hanover reverted to King George III. In 1814 it was erected into a kingdom; in 1851 it entered the Zollverein, and in 1866 joined the Bund against Prussia. On the 27th June in that year occurred the conflict between the Hanoverian and Prussian troops at Langensalza, which ended in the capitulation of the former on the following day. On the 17th Aug. the kingdom was incorporated as a Province of Prussia.

The town may be seen in 5 or 6 hrs. thus:—

In front of the *Rly. Stat.*, built 1844-7, and not yet completed, is the bronze equestrian

Statue of King Ernest Augustus (died 1851), in hussar uniform, by

Wolf, erected 1861 on a granite pedestal.

The S. end of the *Louisenstrasse* opens into the triangular *Theaterplatz*, in the centre of which stands the *Theatre* (Königl. Schauspielhaus), a well-proportioned structure, from the design of Laves, with graceful Grecian façade and portico adorned with 12 statues of composers and dramatists. It was built 1845-52, and is capable of holding 1800 spectators.

The S. front of the Theatre faces the *Sophienstrasse*, in which is the *Museum of Art and Science*, a red-brick building, by Hase (1856), the lower part of which is given up to societies of musicians and architects. One wing is devoted to an *Historical Collection* (open daily, except Friday, 10–1, 50 pf.; Sunday, 11–2; Wednesday, 2–4, free), consisting of Grecian, Roman, and Egyptian vases and statues in bronze and terra-cotta, and a copy by Christofle of the *Hildesheim treasure*, now in the Antiquarium portion of the Old Museum in Berlin. In another wing is, since 1870, a Permanent *Provincial Exhibition of sculpture and pictures* (open daily, except Friday, 11-4, 10 pf.; catalogue, 50 pf.). The most interesting part of the *sculpture* is the collection of the works of *Heinrich Kümmel*, left to his native town at his death in 1855 (born 1810). Amongst the small and indifferent collection of *pictures* may be noted of the *older* masters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, *Canaletto*; 14, *Gerhard Dow*; 15, 16, *Poussin*; 26, *Jordaens*; 37, *Salvator Rosa*; 43, *Sasso-Ferrato*. Amongst the *modern* masters: 69, *Achenbach*; 112, *Hübner*; 116, *Jordan*; 121, *Kaulbach*; 125, *Knille*; 126-31, 130 a.b. *Koken*; 139-42, *Lessing* (drawings); 151, *Northen*.

Facing the Museum is the *Landschaftsstrasse*, in which on rt. (No. 3) is a

Collection of Pictures belonging to the late Royal Family (open daily, 10 to 3, small fee expected). The 1st floor is devoted to *Modern Masters*. A few only are deserving of notice, as those by *Lawrence*, *Lessing*, *Knille*, *Camphausen*, *Achenbach*, *Koch*, *Koken*, and *Northen*. On the 2nd floor *Ancient Masters*. The best are by *Martin de Vos*, *Anton van Dyk*, *Breughel*, *Teniers*, *Ludovico Carracci*, *Paul Veronese*, *Tintoretto*, *Poussin*, *Panini*, *Snyders*, *Van der Helst*, *Weenix*, *D. Teniers*, *Rubens*, *Rembrandt*, and *Gerhard Dow* (Old Man mending a pen, a gem).

The Landschaftsstrasse leads into the *Georgsplatz*, which terminates the Georgsstrasse, a wide and handsome street, running E. and W. and bisecting the town. Here stands the bronze *Statue of Schiller* (born 1759, died 1805), by Engelhardt, erected 1862, in front of the *Lyceum* and *Realschule*, the latter built 1854 from the designs of Droste, and containing the *town library*.

S. of this is the *Aegidienplatz*, from which a branch tramway runs through the Marienstrasse with the *Garten Ch.* on l., in the churchyard of which lies *Charlotte Kestner* (died at No. 4 Gr. Aegidienstr., 1828), the original of "Lotte" in Göthe's 'Sorrows of Werther.'

This portion of the town has sprung up since 1842, and extends some distance S. and E., and beyond it is the *Eilenriede-Wald*, a finely wooded Park in which are several good cafés, and the *Zoological Gardens*. Concerts in summer — *Restaurant*), the road to which (25 min. from Rly. Stat.) is along the Schiffgraben, running E. from behind the Lyceum. Turning to the rt., the *Breitestrasse* leads to the Gothic *Aegidien ch.*, built 1347, the tower 1707, interior restored 1825; it contains an altar-piece by *Riepenhausen*, and a fine bronze *font*, date 1450, supported by lions and adorned with 10 figures of saints.

The *Marktstrasse* leads up into the Marktplatz, the centre of the irregularly built *Altstadt*, rich in lofty, quaint, picturesque gabled houses, in striking contrast to the stately and regular new quarters.

The S. side of the Marktplatz is occupied by the

Altes Rathhaus, a good specimen of 15th-cent. brick Gothic, ornamented

with coats of arms and full-length figures in baked clay. The Marktstrasse front dates from 1439. *Obs.* date 1455 in the border running along the Marktplatz front. The side towards the Köbelingerstrasse is modern (1845).

The *Marktkirche* (Sacristan, No. 1 am Markt), of red brick, was erected 1349, on the site of an earlier ch. existing here in 1238. The gabled tower is 290 ft. high on the outside. *Obs.* the curious memorial tablets let into the walls, dates 1598, &c. The interior, restored by Droste (1855), contains handsome modern Gothic oak altar, gallery, organ, and pulpit, and good modern stained glass. Behind the altar is a painting by Schadow, Christ on the Mount of Olives. Fine view from tower.

At the House, No. 3, behind the ch., the brothers *August, Wilh.* (the translator of Shakespeare), and *Friedrich Schlegel* (the Philologer) were born, and to the N. of the Marktplatz, a little way up the *Schmiedestrasse* on l. (No. 10), is

Leibnitz House, in which, also, the actor *A. W. Iffland* was born, 1759 (died, 1814. See the inscription on the house). It was purchased by the Government in 1844, and is a very picturesque specimen of Renaissance (1652), richly decorated with stone ornaments and terra-cotta Scriptural reliefs.

Turning down by the side of the house, through the *Kaiserstrasse*, past the *Kreuzkirche*, built in 1333, the tower rebuilt in 1652, and S. down the *Burgstrasse*, the *Holzmarkt* is reached, in which at No. 4 is the

Picture Gallery of George V. (to be removed to the gallery at 3 Landschaftstrasse), purchased of the Architect Hausmann, and containing a genuine *Giorgione* and works of the Westphalian master Raphon.

The S. side of the Holzmarkt leads into the *Leinstrasse*, in which is the

Schloss (Royal Palace) (admission daily, 9–5, 50 pf. each person), with Corinthian portico fronting the street, and back to the Leine. It is an edifice of considerable size, built 1636-40. The N. wing, damaged by fire, was rebuilt in 1741. In 1817 the whole palace was restored, and it is now fitted up for the reception of the Emperor of Germany during his visits here. The suites of state apartments are handsome. See the *Goldne Ball, Thron*, and *Ritter* rooms, some of which contain interesting historical portraits. In one of the corridors Count *Königsmark* was killed in resisting an attempted arrest, and shortly after the Princess Sophia Dorothea was removed to the castle of Ahlen. Good view at the back, over the Waterloo-Platz. *Obs.* in the *Chapel* the *altar-piece*, by *Lucas Cranach*, of the Crucifixion. The frescoes of the Ascension are by Oesterley. The collection of Relics has been removed.

Opposite to the Schloss is the *Old Palace*, in which King Ernest Augustus resided. It contains the private library of King George V.

At No. 8 in the Leinstrasse resided the poet *Ludwig Hölty* (born 1748, died 1776).

Turning down the *Mühlenstrasse*, leaving on l. the *New Rathhaus*, and crossing the River Leine on to the

Waterloo-Platz, a large open Champ de Mars, capable of containing 10,000 men; at the N. corner, outside the trees, is the

Royal Library (open daily, 12–1), commenced in the middle of the 17th cent. and containing 170,000 vols. with 3000 MSS., including the library of Leibnitz, and the arm-chair in which he studied and breathed his last. Among the books are Cicero's 'Offices,' printed on vellum by Fust, at Mayence. At the end is the date, 1465, with a statement that the book was executed neither with a pen, nor a pen of brass, but by a certain art. The 'Biblion Pauperum,'—an illuminated missal, given by Charles V. to Henry VIII. 'The Book of Esther,' written with a pen, and illustrated by costly drawings, deserves notice. A large collection of autograph letters of remarkable persons are also included in this library.

Fronting the building is the bronze *Statue of Count Alten*, who commanded the Hanoverians at Waterloo and the Foreign legion in Spain, and died 1840, by *Kümmel*, erected 1848.

On the same side lower down under a rotunda, with the inscription "Genio Leibnitii," is a *Bust of Leibnitz* (born in Leipzig, 1646, lived in Hanover from 1676 till his death in 1716), erected 1790.

In the neighbouring *Neustädter Kirche* (an old ch. with date 1666 over S. door, the tower built 1702), the simple stone slab marking his grave, and inscribed with the words "*Ossa Leibnitii*," will be found in the pavement of the interior (S.E. side).

Next to the Rotunda are extensive barracks, and on the opposite side the handsome

Arsenal, built 1846, and adjoining it the *Military School*.

At the end of the Waterloo-Platz is the

Waterloo Column (155 ft.), surmounted by a figure of Victory, erected 1826-32 to the memory of the Hanoverians who fell at Waterloo. Fine view from the top (small fee expected), embracing the whole city, and S.W. the suburb of Linden, and the Lindenberg (270 ft.) separated by the winding Ihme, and beyond, the prospect bounded by the blue outline of the Deister Hills.

Proceeding to the N.W. side of the town, leaving on l. the *Garrison Lazareth* (opened 1856, and one of the best arranged military hospitals in Germany) and the *General's Palace*, and passing the W. end of the Brandstrasse (in which is the *Reformed Ch.* founded by the Electress Sophia in 1704), also through the *Neustädter Markt*, in which is the *Neustädter Ch.* (mentioned above), and beyond it the *Synagogue*, a pretentious edifice built 1870, and crossing the *Langelaube* (in which, No. 1, is the so-called *Haus der Väter*, where several princes have been born), *Stiftsstrasse* will be reached, at the end of which on the *Klagesmarkt* stands the modern Gothic *Christuskirche* (Sacristan, 1 Oberstr.), built 1864 by Hase at the expense of King George V., with spire 230 ft. high, and containing some fine stained glass.

Turning W. by the *Jews' Burial Ground* and the *Royal Stables*, the 5 towers will be seen of the immense unfinished building called the *Welfenschloss* (on the site of the schloss Mon-brilliant), begun by George V., 1857, from the designs of Tramm. The building is converted into a Polytechnic School. The *Welfengarten* is attached, in which and in the *Georgsgarten*, on the opposite side of the avenue, are cafés. The Welfenschloss fronts the

Herrenhauser Allee, a grand double avenue of limes more than 1½ m. long, extending through a prettily laid-out park intersected by drives, from the town to (cab, 1–2 pers., 1 mk.) the Royal

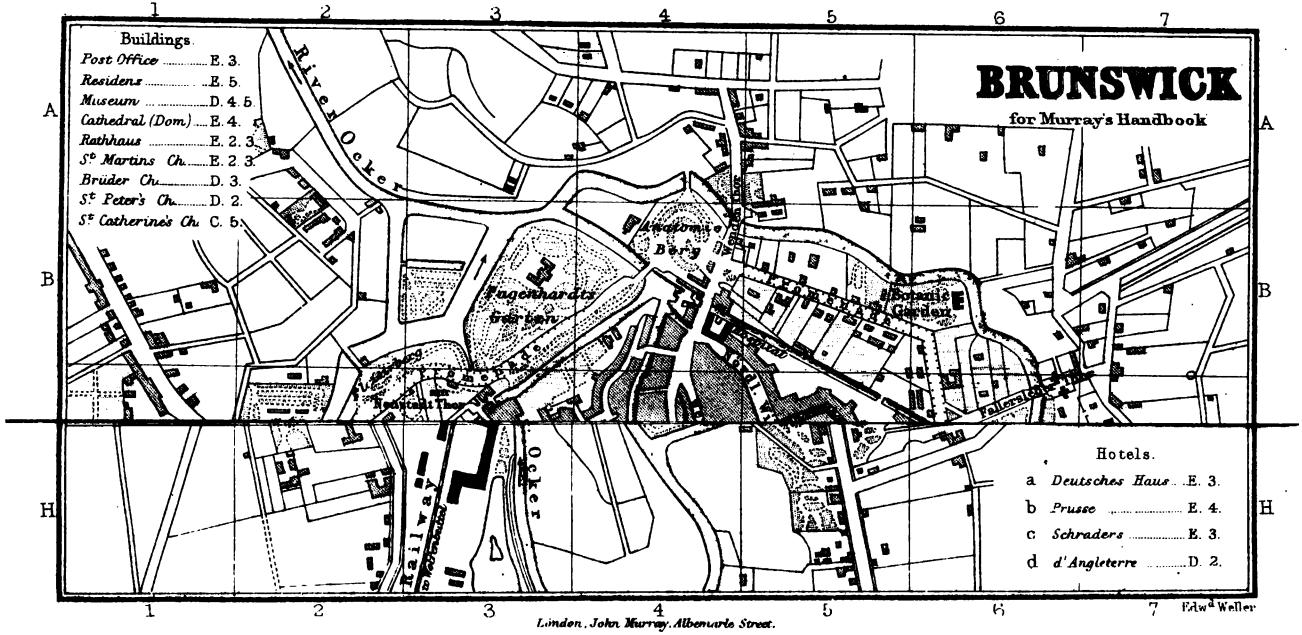
Palace of Herrenhausen, a low, tasteless building, erected in the 17th cent. by the Elector Ernest Augustus, and a favourite residence of Georges I., II., and V.

In the Fürstenhaus is George V.'s collection of family *portraits*. *Obs.* the Royal Family, by *Kaulbach*; Ernest Augustus, by *Krüger*; Henry the Lion, by *Riepenhausen*; W. Pitt and George IV., by *Lawrence*; George II., by *Kneller*; George V., by *Oesterley*.

The *Welfen-Museum* (open Mond., Wed., and Sund., 9–12, 3–5; cards of admission gratis at 58 Langestrasse) is in what was the Garden Superintendent's house, and contains a collection of arms, costumes, medallion family portraits, ch. furniture, particularly the Goldene Tafel from *St. Michael's ch.* at Lüneburg, the altar from the Markt ch., and an altar with pictures by *Hans Raphon*, &c.

In an adjoining building (*Galleriegebäude*, built 1691) is a *collection of ancient and modern Sculptures*, including works by Rauch, Kümmel, and Engelhardt, with frescoes by Tomaso.

In the *Stables* (Marställe) may be


BRUNSWICK
for Murray's Handbook
Buildings.
Post Office ..... E. 3.
Residenz ..... E. 5.
Museum ..... D. 4. 5.
Cathedral (Dom) .... E. 4.
Rathhaus ..... E. 2. 3.
St. Martins Ch. ..... E. 2. 3.
Brüder Ch. ..... D. 3.
St. Peter's Ch. ..... D. 2.
St. Catherine's Ch. C. 5.
River Ocker
Hagenmarkt
Botanic Garden
Railway
Ocker
Hotels.
a Deutsches Haus ..... E. 3.
b Prusse ..... E. 4.
c Schraders ..... E. 3.
d d'Angleterre ..... D. 2.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
A B H
London, John Murray, Albemarle Street.
Edwd Weller

seen some of the cream-coloured horses of the breed which for 2 centuries has drawn the Kings and Queens of England. The *Coach-house* contains splendid state carriages, some of them 200 years old.

The *Gardens*, covering an area of 120 acres, resorted to on Sundays, are laid out in a formal style, with straight walks, lined with high clipped hedges (which in one place are made to form a sylvan theatre), and carpeted with turf, contain statues, a *Palm-house*, including one of the finest collections of palms in Europe, hot-houses, and splendid jets-d'eau (play Sund. and Wed., May-June, 5–8; July, 6–7; Aug., 5–7; Sept., 3–5). The Electress Sophia, mother of George I., and granddaughter of James I., dropped down dead while walking in these gardens. In the Royal *Mausoleum* (no admittance), erected 1846, are statues in Carrara marble of the late Queen of Hanover, Frederica, and of King Ernest Augustus (Duke of Cumberland), by *Rauch*.

Herschel, the astronomer, originally musician in the Royal band, was born in Hanover, 1738 (died at Slough, near Windsor, 1822). His sister Caroline died here, 1849, aged 97, and is buried in the ch.-yd. of the Garten Gemeinde. The brothers *Schlegel* were born here; and *Zimmermann* is buried in the cemetery.

Excursions:—

(*a*) S.E. to the *Deer Park* or *Thiergarten*, near *Kirchrode*. Rly. 3 trains daily in 10 min. Restaurant at the Försterhaus.

(*b*) S. to *Marienburg* on the l. bank of the Leine by the rly. (*Nordstemmen* Stat.) ½ hr.; fine view; Restaurant. In the *Schloss* (no admission), a frieze by Engelhardt and pictures by Knille.

(*c*) S.W. to *Bentherberg*, pretty wood and fine view, reached from *Ronnenberg* Stat.

(*d*) The *Deister* Hills, 1 hr. by rly. The *Stats.* for different points are Benningsen, Egestorf, Barsinghausen.

(*e*) *Bückeburg* Stat. on Minden Rly. (see above). A long and charming day from *Hanover* would embrace *Bückeburg*, over the wooded *Harrel*, and the *Ida-Thurm*, to *Bad Eilsen*, Castle of *Arensburg* (*Restaurant* in neighbouring building), village of *Bernsen-Paschenburg* (see above), thence in 2 hrs. to *Bad Nenndorf*, and by *Haste* Stat. (see above) back to Hanover.

(*f*) To *Minden*, *Porta Westphalica*, Wittekindsberg, *Jacobsburg*, *Bad Rehme* (see above).

(*g*) To *Hameln*, by Rly. 2 hrs., and *Pyrmont*. (See Rte. 71.)

(*h*) *Bad Rehburg*. Rly. to Wunstorf, ½ hr.; thence Diligence twice daily, 2 hrs. (See Rte. 72A.)

Rlys.—W. to *Wunstorf* Junct. Stat., thence N. to Bremen (Rte. 72A), or E. to Minden, &c. (see above);—S.W. to *Weetzen* Junct. Stat., thence W. to Haste (see above), or S. to Hameln (Rte. 71); — S. to *Nordstemmen* Junct. Stat., thence S. to Göttingen, &c., or E. to Hildesheim (Rte. 72),—E. the line continues to

9 m. *Lehrte* Junct. Stat.—Rly. N. to *Hamburg* (Rte. 59); S. to *Hildesheim* (Rte. 72); E. direct line to *Stendal* for Berlin (Rte. 65A); and S.E. the line continues to

9 m. *Hämelerwald* Stat., due N. of which is seen the spire of the ch. at *Sievershausen*, where a monument was erected 1853 to commemorate the victory over the Margrave Albrecht of Brandenburg and death of the Elector Maurice of Saxony, the rival of Charles V., 9th July, 1553.

19 m. **Brunswick** (Germ. Braunschweig) Junct. Stat. (Buffet good.) Hotel omnibus at Railway.

(*Inns: Deutsches Haus*, Neuestrasse, good, table-d'hôte at 1.15; H. *de Prusse*, Dammstrasse; *Schrader's* H., Gördelingerstrasse; *Deutsche Eiche*, near stat., moderate.)

Cabs (droschke). A drive in the town, 1 to 2 pers., 50 pf.; by *time*, ½ hr., 90 pf.

Post Office: In the Poststrasse, open 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Telegraph Office: 81 Güldenstrasse.
Cafés: Denecke, 1 Kohlmarkt; *Luck*, opposite the Theatre.
Restaurants: at the Rly. — *Bankkeller*, under the Brunswick Bank.

This capital of the Duchy and residence of the Dukes of Brunswick is a very ancient town on the Oker, with 64,000 Inhab.; cleanly in its streets, and displaying much picturesque architecture in its antique houses, many of wood, with dates on them of 1488-91-92. The latter half of the 13th and beginning of the next century was the golden age of Brunswick, when it became a place of great commercial importance and a leading member of the Hanse League. It is no longer fortified, but surrounded by plantations and pretty *Walks*, which occupy the site of the former ramparts razed in 1797.

The *Palace* or *Residenzschloss*, a fine building, erected 1836, from the designs of Ottmer, was burnt down by accident in 1865; a preceding Palace, called Graue Hof, having been burnt in 1830 by the mob. It has been rebuilt at the expense of the State. It is crowned by a bronze statue of Brunonia in a quadriga, by Rietschel. In front of this palace are two bronze equestrian *statues*, on granite pedestals: one of *Duke Ferdinand* (d. 1806), the other of *Duke Wilhelm Friedrich* (d. 1815), both princes slain in the Napoleonic wars.

The **Museum*, in the Zeughaus (Arsenal), near the principal ch., well arranged and kept, consists of—1. Gallery of *Paintings*, containing many works of high merit, particularly two *Jan Steens*, the best pictures by that artist probably existing—one represents a Marriage Contract, the other a Merry Party; *van der Helst*, a woman and child; *Holbein*, Sir Thomas More; *Luc. Cranach*, Luther—St. John in the Wilderness (Melanchthon's portrait); *Rembrandt*, two excellent portraits, in his clear manner, of Grotius and his wife, and a good stormy landscape; *Mierevelt*, fine portraits of a Count and Countess of Nassau; *Palma Vecchio*, one of his best works (miscalled Giorgione), Adam and Eve, a very good picture; *Steenwyk*, the Deliverance of St. Peter, a large picture; a fine *Guido*, 391; a portrait said to be by *Raphael*; *Teniers*, sen., a Chemist; *Schwartz*, an Old Man; 162, *Ruysdael*, a Waterfall; *G. Dow*, his own portrait; 314 and 327, *Alb. Dürer*, 2 portraits; 473, *Rembrandt*, with his Wife and 3 Children; ditto, 466, an Entombment; 449, *Honthorst*, Boy with Flute. 160 pictures out of this collection were transported to Paris by Napoleon I. The greater part were originally in the gallery at Salzdahlum.

2. A collection of *Natural History* of second-rate excellence: it includes some very perfect fossil bones of the Cave Bear from the Harz.

3. *Classical Antiquities.* — Statues, bronzes, &c., from Greece and Italy. The famous *Mantuan Vase* of onyx was carried away by the former Duke Charles in 1830; but was brought back from Geneva after his death (1874). It is an antique, cut out of sardonyx, about 6 inches long, carved with reliefs representing religious ceremonies. It was captured at the siege of Mantua, 1630, from the treasures of the Gonzaga dukes.

4. Antiquities, and Works of Art of more recent times. At the head of them must be placed an exquisite carving in steatite by *Albert Dürer*, representing *St. John preaching in the Wilderness. It is a masterpiece of its kind. Some of the figures are detached and finished all round, and in one or two instances, where their backs are turned outwards, it will be found that the faces are made out with the utmost delicacy and beauty, though there is barely room to pass the blade of a knife behind them. Here are preserved the uniform of Frederick the Great, worn at Mollwitz 1741; uniform and sword which the Duke of Brunswick carried at Quatre Bras; and Luther's ring. There are many other valuable objects of art and virtù: rich silver plate; carvings in ivory, amber, wood; an ivory casket of Byzantine work, of 11th or

12th century; another of bone, with Runic inscriptions; the skull and arm-bone of St. Blaize, with 14 antique rings on the fingers; also a crucifix by M. Angelo; with bas-reliefs in silver by Ben. Cellini; and a collection of *Majolica*, amounting to 1100 pieces, chiefly of late date and coarse execution. This collection suffered by its trip to Paris; as many of the finest specimens were missing on its return. Limoges enamels, collected by Tavernier to take to Persia—very fine. Kosciusko's cup carved in prison. Fine MSS. of the Gospels, 1000 or 1100; others with rich gold and ivory covers.

The Museum is always *open* to strangers on payment of a small gratuity to the attendant if not a *public* day.

The **Domkirche* or town ch. of St. Blaize (patron of Brunswick) is a plain, solid Romanesque structure of great antiquity (1176–1250), begun by Henry the Lion, one of the most illustrious princes of the House of Guelph (from whom the royal family of England is descended), after his return from a pilgrimage in the Holy Land. It was repaired, 1869, and some German frescoes of the 13th century have been laid bare in the raised choir and transept. The N. aisle is of much more recent date (1469), and is supported by lythe, twisted, or screw pillars, of the utmost elegance, and very unusual. The altar in front of the choir is a slab of oriental marble, supported by 5 bronze pillars; it was presented by the Duchess Matilda. The seven-branched brass candlestick (a copy of that in the Temple of Jerusalem), on a pedestal ornamented with grotesque monsters, was made for Henry the Lion. Henry himself (d. 1195) and his wife Matilda (d. 1189), (daughter of our Henry II. and sister of Richard Cœur de Lion), are buried in the nave, where their effigies recline upon a sarcophagus. The *Vaults* beneath the church are the burial-place of the Ducal family. No fewer than 9 of the princes here interred perished on the field of battle. The most remarkable among this range of coffins, in the eyes of Englishmen, are those containing the bodies of the Duke, who was mortally wounded at the fatal battle of Jena, and of his son, who fell at Quatre Bras. "Two small (black) flags, the one an offering from the matrons, the other from the maidens of Brunswick, are suspended above his coffin, still sprinkled with the brown and withering leaves of the garlands which the love of his people scattered on his bier, when at midnight he was laid among so many of his race who had fought and fallen like himself."—*Russell.* Near the coffins of these two heroes is placed that of *Caroline of Brunswick* (d. 1821), wife of Geo. IV. The silver plate, sent from England, bore the words, dictated by herself, "Murdered Queen of England," but it was removed and replaced by another, inscribed simply with the name, dates, and titles, in the usual form; the marks of the nails which fastened the original plate are still visible.

Some of the relics brought by Henry the Lion from Palestine are preserved in the N. transept; one of them, which had been palmed upon his credulity as a "Griffin's claw," and which long passed for such, turns out to be the curved horn of a particular species of antelope! Here are also shown the ivory horn and pipe of St. Blaize; a great crucifix of the 10th (?) cent.; a singular pillar of wood, bearing the emblems of the *Passion of Christ.* The bone of a whale or mammoth, in this place, long passed for one of Goliath's ribs. The sacristan lives at No. 8 Wilhelmsplatz. Fee, 2 mks.

In the centre of the square, N. of the Dom, stands an ancient *bronze Lion*, of stiff Byzantine workmanship, set up on this spot 1166, by Henry the Lion.

In the **Altstadtmarkt* is a Gothic *fountain* of bronze, ornamented with figures, devices, and coats of arms: date 1408. The *Altstadt-Rathhaus* is a beautiful specimen of German architecture (1250–1450), having statues of Guelphic princes in front. Since 1861 the interior is only used during the fairs. The remarkable Gothic build-

ing opposite is now turned into the *Rathskeller* wine cellars.

The remaining *Churches* are all interesting. Most of them have a gabled W. front much higher than the real ending of nave and aisles. **St. Martin's* (Sacristan, 9 an der Martinerkirche), opposite the Rathhaus, is of late 12th cent., except St. Anne's Chapel, at the S.W. angle, a gem of late Gothic (1441), not unlike the Lady Chapel at Ely. Its brass *font* is supported on 4 figures, its sides panelled with 14 reliefs. *Obs.* also the pulpit and sculptured N.E. doorway.

**St. Ulrich's* or the *Brüdernkirche* (Sacristan, 22 Schützenstrasse) is of the 14th cent. Around the basin of the bronze *font* (1450), which is supported by statues of the 4 rivers of Paradise, are 16 compartments in relief—the Crucifixion, Virgin, Apostles, Saints, &c. The altar-piece is a triptych of carved wood painted—in the centre the Crucifixion, and in the shutters 2 canopied rows of saints. Adjoining this ch., which formerly belonged to the Franciscans, is a beautiful cloister.

St. Peter's Ch. contains a bronze font and a brass of an ecclesiastic. *St. Andrew's Ch.* (1200-1340, finished in the middle of the 16th cent.) has a tower 321 ft. high. *Obs.* the curious sculptures (1400) outside the ch. on the S. side (Sacristan, 2 Weberstrasse).

St. Catherine's Ch. (latter half of 13th cent., choir finished 1450) resembles St. Andrew's. Here are some fine monuments of the 16th to 18th cents., and painted glass, 1553 (Sacristan, 5 Katharinenkirchhof).

The old houses, Nos. 3 in the Breitenstrasse, and No. 3 Steinstrasse, have curious carvings of the 15th cent.

Close to the Augustthor, on the levelled ramparts, a *cast-iron obelisk*, 60 ft. high, by Schadow, was set up in 1822 by the citizens to the memory of their two dukes, who fell at Jena and Quatre Bras.

About a mile outside the Steinthor, a *monument* and *chapel* have been erected to the memory of the brave but luckless *Schill* (Rte. 76) and his companions in arms, 14 of whom were shot here by the French in 1809. Schill's head, formerly preserved in spirits at Leyden, is now buried under the monument; and his bust, a gift of the King of Bavaria, is deposited in the chapel, along with many other relics of the War of Independence. Schill headed a body of *Francs Tireurs* against the French in 1808, and this movement, though premature and quickly suppressed, led the way to the well-concerted opposition to Napoleon which in 1813 freed Germany from his thraldom.

The famous corps of *Black Brunswickers*, remarkable for their bravery and devotion, as well as for their sable uniform, black horse-hair plume and ominous death's head and cross-bones, are the Duke's bodyguard. They were first raised in 1809, to recover the Brunswick Duchy from Jerome Buonaparte.

Two celebrated *Fairs* are annually held at Brunswick. They were founded by Duke Henry the Elder in 1492.

Spohr the composer was born 1784, at No. 7 Mönchsstrasse, corner of Aegidien-Kirchhof.

In the Lessings-Platz is a fine *statue* of *Lessing* by *Rietschel*. In the small *Magni-Kirchhof* is his grave (d. 1781), with monument, erected 1874. A fountain, with *statue* of *Henry the Lion*, was erected on the Hagenmarkt 1874.

A handsome *Theatre* was erected by Wolf 1861, near the Steinthor. Performances commence 6.30 P.M. Closed June and July.

[*Excursion* to the *Harz* (see Rte. 73) may be conveniently made by the *Rly.* S. 27 m. to *Harzburg*, passing the Ducal châteaux of Richmond and Williamscastle, to

7 m. **Wolfenbüttel** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* GoldnerLöwe), a town of 10,114 Inhab.,

on the Oker, until 1754 capital of the Principality and residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. It is remarkable for its *Library* of 270,000 vols., containing some of the finest missals in Europe, and a vast number of Bibles, among them Luther's Bible, with notes in his own hand. A missal, with miniatures by *Albert Dürer*, carried off from Munich by Gustavus Adophus. MSS., Mœso-Gothic, Icelandic, Latin of the 12th and 13th cents., Cufic, Greek; Sachsenspiegel (Saxon laws) full of figures.

Lessing lived here as librarian to the Duke from 1770 until his death in 1781.

From Wolfenbüttel, Branch *Rly.* E. 18 m. to *Jerxheim* Junct. Stat. for Magdeburg, &c.—S. through *Börssum* and Vienenburg Junct. Stats. to 22 m. Goslar (Rte. 73), and 19 m. *Harzburg* terminus Stat. (Buffet), a town consisting of a few scattered houses at the foot of the mountains, and where carriages, guides, and asses may be hired (see Rte. 73).]

The line from Brunswick continues E. to

23 m. *Helmstedt* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus). [Branch *Rly.* S. through Schöningen Junct. Stat. to *Jerxheim*], an old town of 6500 Inhab., formerly well known for its University, existing here from 1575 to 1809. *St. Stephen's Ch.* is of the 12th cent.; near it a bronze monument to the Brunswickers who fell at Waterloo, and a cross to *St. Ludger*, first Bishop of Münster, who, in 798, here founded a monastery, around which the town grew up. On the Corneliusberg, the *Lübbensteine*, 2 granite blocks, probably marking the graves of Saxon chiefs.

10 m. *Eilsleben* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* W. to Schöningen Junct. Stat. for Wolfenbüttel (see above) and Börssum.]

Within a circle of a few miles from Magdeburg lies some of the most fertile corn-land in Germany. It is, however, an open and unpicturesque plain, with scarcely a hedge or tree visible. Much chicory is cultivated in this district; as well as beetroot for sugar, and potatoes for brandy; and the forest of chimneys belonging to these works gives Magdeburg the aspect of a manufacturing town rather than a fortress. Most of the churches of Magdeburg have twin towers nearly alike, so that seven pairs of steeples may be perceived on approaching it, rising above the level lines of green ramparts.

13 m. **Magdeburg** Junct. Stat.
Hotel omnibus and cabs at Rly.

Inns: Koch's H., in the new quarter, near the Berlin Stat.; *Weisser Schwan, London* H., *Stadt Braunschweig*, all three in the Breiteweg; *Edels* H. and *Alpers* H., both in the Fürstenstrasse.

Droschkies (cabs): a stand at the N. side of the bridge; ½ hr. drive within the city 2 pers. 75 pf.; 4 pers. 1 mk.

Omnibus: From the Breiteweg every ½ hr. to the suburbs, Neustadt, Sudenburg, and Buckau.

Post Office: 204 Breiteweg.

Telegraph Office: 3 Ulrichsstrasse.

Theatre: Stadt Breiteweg, corner of the Drei-Engelsstrasse; *Victoria*, in the Werder suburb.

Steamers and *Railways* (see below).

This first-class fortress and capital of the Prussian province of Saxony, Pop. 84,455, stands, with its suburbs, Neustadt, Sudenburg, and Buckau, on the l. bank of the Elbe; the citadel and suburb Werder being on the opposite side, on an island formed by a second branch of the river, on the further side of which is the suburb of Friedrichstadt.

The town existed in the 9th cent., having as early as 805 special commercial privileges, which were increased when the Emp. Otho, in conjunction with his queen, founded a monastery here in 937, and in 968 made this an archbishop's see, with the bishoprics

of Havelberg, Brandenburg, and Meissen subject to it.

From the 13th to the 15th cents. it was a member of the Hanseatic League, and its archbishop ruled over a considerable extent of territory. Having in 1524 espoused the cause of the Reformation, the citizens drove the Catholic clergy out of the town, and commenced, in 1546, the erection of those fortifications which brought upon them the horrors of several sieges. In 1629 the town successfully resisted *Wallenstein's* seven months' siege, but yielded 2 years later to Tilly, who stormed it 10th May, 1631, and entirely destroyed it, with the exception of 139 houses. 30,000 of the inhabitants were massacred by the Imperial soldiery, without distinction of age or sex, and with such accompaniments of brutality that the name of the commander who permitted it was never afterwards mentioned without a malediction. In the despatch in which Tilly announced the capture he says, "Since the destruction of Jerusalem and Troy such a victory has not been."

From the Reformation the Archbishopric was ruled by a Protestant lay administrator until 1680, when, according to the Peace of Westphalia, it passed as a secular duchy to the Elector of Brandenburg. During the French Revolution the citizens suffered much, and in 1806 the town succumbed to the French after 14 days' siege, though garrisoned by 20,000 men under General Kleist, and after being included, from 1807 to 1813, in Jerome Buonaparte's Westphalian kingdom, it was given back, in 1814, to Prussia.

Since 1866 a number of isolated forts have been erected in a circle at a considerable distance outside the town, enabling the walls which confined it to be removed, and giving space for the building of a large new quarter towards the N.W.

Magdeburg, from its position on the Elbe, is the entrepôt of the merchandise which enters Germany by that river, and is a place of considerable manufacturing industry, as well as of active commerce, connected as it is with all parts of Germany by the intersections here of 4 lines of Rly. A canal, commencing 20 m. below the town, unites the Elbe with the Havel.

The principal objects of interest within the city may be seen in about 4 hrs. thus:

Starting from the Hanover and Berlin Rly. Stat. on the W. side of the town, and proceeding E. through part of the new quarter, passing *St. Ulrich's Ch.*, the towers of which have been repeatedly struck by lightning, and traversing the Ulrichsstrasse, the middle of the *Breiteweg* is reached, a handsome wide street running N. and S. through the town, and containing the best shops.

Turning to the S. down the Breiteweg, on the rt. are the *Post Office* and *St. Sebastian's Ch.*, in which is the tomb of *Otto v. Guericke* (born 1602, died 1686), the inventor of the air-pump, and burgomaster of the town during the siege by Tilly.

Nearly opposite, a short street (Breitestrasse) leads E. between the *Military Hospital* and the *Artillery Barracks* to the *Domplatz*, a large square, planted with trees, on the S. side of which is the

Cathedral (Dom). (Sacristan lives on S.E. side of ch., in the adjoining handsome *cloisters*.) This noble Gothic edifice, 364 ft. long, the roof of the nave 110 ft. high, dates from 1211 to 1363, and is surmounted by two towers (completed 1520), the loftiest of which is 339 ft. It was shamefully injured, and turned into a warehouse and stable, by the French, but repaired (1825-34) at the cost of 300,000 thalers, by the Prussian Government. The lower part of the building dates from about 1200. It succeeded an older Benedictine ch. (see the curious model preserved in a side chapel), part of the monastery erected by the Emperor Otho I., and consumed in the fire of 1207, together with a large portion of the town. Three imposing colossal statues behind the choir, and perhaps

the small figures now in the walls of the choir, belonged to the old Dom, as well as the pillars of granite and porphyry which are said to have been brought from Ravenna by Otho, in 962.

The altar-slab, one piece of marble, 14 ft. by 6 ft., and 3 in. thick, was placed here in 1363 by Archbishop Diederich, who consecrated the building. The *tomb* of the Empr. Otho I. (died 973) and that of his queen Editha (date of death on it 947), granddaughter of our King Alfred, are of the 14th cent. *Obs.* the elegant horseshoe arches of the E. end; the apse with beautiful marble shafts; the stone roodloft (begun 1443), rich in carved foliage and other ornaments of good design; and the carvings of the stalls. The *pulpit* of alabaster, now sadly mutilated, is the work of one Sebastian Extel, 1594. The variety and beauty of the Romanesque capitals and tympana are remarkable. The dog-tooth ornament occurs in the triforium, and on the exterior at the E. end.

The porphyry *font* at the W. end was saved from the old building, and in the chapel beyond, singularly placed between the two towers, is the monument of Archbishop Ernest, executed in bronze by the celebrated artist of Nuremberg, *Peter Vischer*, in 1497, 16 years before the death of the prelate (1513). The figures of the 12 Apostles around it are worthy of minute examination. Near it are a branched bronze candelabrum and 2 chandeliers, as well as the iron screen, all of ancient work. Among other remarkable monuments is that of one Bake, who was a canon of the cathedral, and saved the building from destruction, together with 4000 citizens, who had concealed themselves in it, by interceding on its behalf with Tilly, whose schoolfellow he had been; also that of the Frau von Asseburg, who returned home the night after her burial, and lived with her husband for 9 years after her first interment. Tilly's sword, helmet, and gloves are shown here, and a money box of the Dominican friar Tetzel.

Against the walls are placed tablets bearing the names of the men of Magdeburg who fell in the War of Liberation. As the town is a fortress, no one is allowed to ascend the towers; but the circuit of the roof may be made, and a fine view of the whole town and neighbourhood enjoyed.

The E. side of the Domplatz is occupied by the *Government Offices* and *Royal Palace*, formerly the Deanery. Beyond these is the Romanesque *Liebfrauenkirche*, the oldest ch. in Madgeburg, with a fine Romanesque cloister adjoining. The old conventual buildings are used for a school.

The Gouvernementstrasse leads E. down to the *Fürstenwall* (Prince's Rampart), a terrace named from Prince Leopold of Dessau, commanding a view over the Leipzig Rly. to the Elbe. Several handsome houses front this promenade, amongst which is the machicolated turreted house nearest the Cathedral, belonging to the Oberpräsident of the province.

Some distance beyond the dreary waste of bricks and mortar representing (1874) the new quarter forming to the S. of the town, and between it and the busy suburb of Buckau, is the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Garten*, skirting the Elbe, tastefully laid out, and commanding fine views.

At the N. end of the Fürstenwall is the Leipzig Rly. Stat., and beyond this the Fürstenstrasse, in which are handsome baths and wash-houses.

Turning thence down the Brückthorstrasse, the *Bridge*, over the l. branch of the Elbe, will be reached, flanked by two round towers, built to correspond with the old loopholed and machicolated wall running along the river. Across the bridge the high walls of the

Citadel shut out the view in that direction. This stronghold, one of the oldest parts of the fortifications, serves also as a state prison. Lafayette and Carnot (see below) were confined in it. *Fred. Baron v. Trenck*, born 1726,

guillotined at Paris 1794, was imprisoned for 5 years (on account of his early affection for the Princess Amelia of Prussia, sister of Frederick the Great) in the Star Bastion, which stood outside the Sudenberger Thor.

Turning back W. up the Johannisberg, a short distance on the rt. is passed

St. John's Ch., the doors of which, after the storming of the town by Tilly, were nailed up, and the women who had taken refuge in it burned to death.

The hill terminates at the large central square of the town, the

Alte Markt, with the *Rathhaus* (built 1691, enlarged 1866) on the E. side, and facing it the *Monument to Otho the Great*, erected in the (?) 12th cent., and restored 1858. The gilt equestrian sandstone statue of the Emperor is under a canopy and has at the side two female figures (? his wives Editha and Adelaide), one holding a shield, the other a banner. The pedestal is adorned at the corners with figures in armour (? added at the end of the 14th cent.), of which two are Herman, Duke of Saxony (died 973), and the Margrave of Brandenburg.

Near this, and opposite the Guard House, is the *statue* of A. W. Francke, Burgomaster, died 1851, erected 1856.

At the S.W. corner of the Markt is the *Exchange* (Börse), restored 1873 (open 12.30 to 2). From this, by a short street, the *Breiteweg* is regained, in which, on the opposite side of the way, over the house No. 146, is the inscription, "*Gedenke des 10ten Mai* 1631," said to allude to the fact that the betrayer of the town to Tilly lived here.

The N. end of the Breiteweg terminates at the strongly-fortified *Krökenthor*, outside which, in the old cemetery on the rt., is buried the French republican General *Carnot;* he received an asylum here, after being banished from France, in consequence of the restoration of the Bourbons, and d. 1823.

Luther went to school at Magdeburg, and while a poor scholar here often sang in the streets and at rich men's doors (as is still the custom with poor choristers) to earn a scanty pittance, which helped to support him.

Environs.—The *Herrenkrug* (¾ hr.), on the rt., and the *Vogelgesang* on the l. bank of the Elbe, are prettily situated, and favourite resorts of the townspeople.

Steamers.—Down the Elbe to Hamburg and Harburg, Sund. and Thurs., 7 A.M.: Office, 3 Kaufhof.

Railways.—From Stat. near l. bank of Elbe—S. to *Halle* (Rte. 64) and S.E. to *Leipzig* (Rte. 66B.); S.W. to Oschersleben and *Halberstadt* (see Rte. 74). From Stat. on W. side of town W. to *Brunswick*, *Hanover* (see above), and *Oebisfelde*, and N.E., *viâ Brandenburg* and Potsdam, to

Berlin (see Rte. 62).

ROUTE 66A.

COLOGNE TO BERLIN, *viâ* ELBERFELD, SOEST, KREIENSEN, AND MAGDEBURG.—RAIL.

Distance, 357 m.; *time*, 12 hrs.; 2 quick trains daily (9 A.M., and 8 P.M.)

Cologne is described in Rte. 36.

For the *Rly.* as far as

215 m. *Börssum* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 68.

Thence the line continues E. to

15 m. *Jerxheim* Junct. Stat. Rly. N.W. to *Wolfenbüttel* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 66).

36 m. *Magdeburg* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 66, and thence to

91 m. **Berlin** (see Rte. 62).

ROUTE 66B.

MADGEBURG TO LEIPZIG, BY ZERBST, DESSAU, AND BITTERFELD.—RAIL.

Distance, 73 m.; *time*, 3¼ hrs.; 4 trains daily.

Madgeburg is described in Rte. 66.

The *Berlin-Anhaltischer* Rly. stops at the

Neustadt Stat., on the N.E. side of the town, and then crosses the Elbe to

5 m. *Biederitz* Stat. It then turns S.E., at some distance from the river, to

22 m. *Zerbst* Stat. (*Inn*: Löwe), an old town of 12,000 Inhab.; up to 1793 the residence of the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst. In front of the Rathhaus, on the market-place, is a *Rolandsäule* and a column surmounted by a singular gilt female figure called the *Butterjungfer*.

8 m. *Rosslau* Junct. Stat. [Rly. E. through *Coswig* to Wittenberg (see Rte. 63.)]

4 m. **Dessau** Junct. Stat. (*Inns*: Goldner Beutel; Hirsch). Pop. 18,864. The capital of the Duchy of Anhalt, on the left bank of the Mulde, which enters the Elbe a little below the town. The *Ducal Schloss* is the principal edifice; it was rebuilt 1748, and enlarged 1874. It contains a *Library*, in which are many MSS. of Luther, a cabinet of curiosities, jewels, antiques, &c.; and a *Picture Gallery*, with some good Dutch, but poor Italian paintings. In the lower storey curiosities and relics—the sword of P. Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau; Napoleon's silver basin and plate captured at Waterloo.

In the *Schlosskirche*, a building of the 16th cent., where Luther often preached, is a celebrated Last Supper by *Cranach*, who has introduced into it portraits of the chief promoters of the Reformation. Here the ducal family are buried. Moses Mendelssohn was born at Dessau, 1729. The *statue*, erected in 1860, of *Prince Leopold I.* (b. 1676) is a copy of that by Kiss at Berlin. The military band, which plays on the Schlossplatz at mid-day, usually begins with the "Dessauer Marsch," the favourite air of this hero of the Seven Years' War. In the neighbourhood of the town Wallenstein won a victory over Count Mansfeld during the Thirty Years' War (1672).

The vicinity of Dessau, originally a sandy waste, has been converted into gardens, which form its chief ornament: these are called *Georgengarten*, *Louisium*, and *Sieglitzer Berg*.

[From Dessau an excursion may be made by carriage (4½ mks.), Diligence, (1 mk., 45 pf. daily), in 2 hrs., or by the Rly. from Dessau through Rosslau to Wittenberg (Rte. 63), stopping at *Coswig*, and crossing the Elbe by the ferry 1 m. below the town to

10 m. *Wörlitz* (*Inn*: Eichenkranz, near the Park), the Duke of Anhalt's summer residence, famed for its *Gardens* and *Park*, among the finest in Germany, and though in a flat, worth a visit. The great beauty of the trees, many fine specimens of American oaks, and the good keeping of the place, are remarkable. The gardens are separated from the Elbe by a high embankment, which is rendered ornamental by plantations, and commands a good view; their great feature is a fine lake, from which streamlets and canals are conducted to all parts: temples, bridges, and other buildings are profusely scattered through the grounds. The Neumark garden occupies 3 islands. In Schoch's garden is a Gothic house, containing paintings by old German masters, L. Cranach, &c., a bas-relief carved in wood by A. Dürer, some old armour, and other curiosities.]

[Branch Rly. from Dessau, S.W. 10 m., to *Cöthen* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 64; the first stat. on the line being 6 m. *Mosigkau*, with *schloss* (now a school) containing good pictures.]

From Dessau the Rly. continues S. to

16 m. *Bitterfeld* Junct. Stat. [Rly. N.E. through Wittenberg to Berlin, and S.W. to Halle.] For the line hence to

16 m. **Leipsig** Junct. Stat., see Rte. 83.

ROUTE 67.

DÜSSELDORF TO BERLIN, BY ELBERFELD, CASSEL, EISLEBEN, AND HALLE. —RAIL.

Distance, 391 m.; *time*, 12 to 18 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

Düsseldorf is described in Rte. 34. *Rly. Stat.* at S. end of the Königs-Allee.

This railway connects the flourishing manufacturing districts of the Wupperthal, and the old county of the Mark, with the Cologne-Berlin line, and is interesting from the industry and picturesque beauty of the country it traverses.

4 m. *Gerresheim* Stat. This old town once contained a nunnery for noble ladies. The fair Agnes Countess of Mansfeld eloped from it with Gebhart Truchsess of Waldburg, Archbishop of Cologne, in 1582. The *Church* is a fine Gothic edifice of the 12th cent.

4 m. *Hochdahl* Stat. is 1 m. distant from a cavern called the Neanders Höhle, where human remains are said to have been found.

5 m. *Vohwinkel* Junct. Stat.—[Branch *Rlys.*—N. 18 m. to *Steele* Junct. Stat., whence line to Essen and Dortmund, &c. (see Rte. 66); S. to Mühlheim a. M. and Cologne (see Rte. 68).

Near the village of Sonnborn the train crosses the vale of the Wupper on a bridge of 6 arches, and along the shoulder of a hill reaches

4 m. **Elberfeld** Stat. Omnibus, 50 pf., into the town (*Inns:* Weidenhof; Post). This is one of the most important towns in the Prussian dominions, from its extensive manufactories (Pop. 71,775), and forms an uninterrupted street 5 m. long, with the next Stat. on the Rly.

4 m. **Barmen** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Vogler H.; Schützenhaus). Pop. 75,074. Its situation in the pretty valley of the Wupper is picturesque, healthy, and advantageous to its manufactures, but the two towns themselves are dirty and not prepossessing. They owe their rise to a settlement of industrious refugee Protestants, driven from the Netherlands 1527, who here found protection. They have rapidly risen to their actual height of prosperity within the present century. The principal manufactures, shared with the neighbouring villages, Gemarke, Hechinghausen, Wupperfeld, Rittershausen, and Wichlinghausen, on the hills, consist of cottons, silk ribbons, and Turkey-red dyed goods, which are produced here of so excellent a colour as to beat those of Glasgow. The annual produce is valued at 7 millions sterling.

Few districts in Europe exceed in manufacturing enterprise, wealth, and

population, that part of the Rhine province of Prussia which until 1815 composed the *Duchy of Berg*. It may be nearly included within a triangle drawn from Cologne, along the Rhine to the mouth of the Ruhr, and from these two points to Hagen. The valleys of the Wupper, and of the streams pouring into it, are scenes of the most active and intelligent industry; and their manufactures of cotton, iron, cutlery, and brass, rival those of England, while they surpass them in cheapness. The prosperity of the country is visible at every step: coal, the source of all manufacturing prosperity, is found in abundance; water-power is furnished by the numerous streams; steam-engines have been erected everywhere, and the hills are covered with habitations even up to their summits.

The *Rathhaus* displays already damaged frescoes by modern Düsseldorf artists.

The object best worth visiting here is the *Belvedere*, auf der Haardt (Elisenhöhe), a round tower on the top of the hill of Haardt, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, a charming *point of view*, overlooking the Wupperthal, accessible in less than ½ an hour from the Hotel. On it is the *statue of St. Swithbert* (died 713), an English monk, first preacher of the Gospel here.

A short distance beyond Barmen, at

1 m. *Rittershausen* Junct. Stat. the Rly. crosses the old frontier of Berg and Mark, the ancient line of demarcation between the Franks and Saxons.

[Branch *Rly.* S. 12 m. to *Remscheid*, and in progress N. to Witten.]

4 m. *Schwelm* Stat. (*Inns:* Rosenkranz;—Pr. v. Preussen), an active little town of 5600 Inhab. After passing through a considerable cutting in the mountain, the railway gains an elevated point at

3 m. *Milspe* Stat., from which you look down upon the broad vale of Ennepe, into which the rly. descends, swarming with life and industry. Villages occur at every few miles of road, chiefly busied in various manufactures of iron. Machetes, here called Sackhauer, for cutting the sugar-cane in the West Indies, &c., are made here.

8 m. **Hagen** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Lünenschloss), a manufacturing town of 13,400 Inhab., with iron and Turkey-red dye-works. [Branch *Rly.* N. 19 m. to *Dortmund* (Rte. 66), and 15 m. to *Brügge*, through Dahl and Schalksmühle.]

[½ an hr. beyond, a branch *Rly.* turns S.E. for *Betzdorf* Junct. Stat. on the Cologne and Wetzlar Rly. (see Rte. 67A).]

The line from *Hagen* proceeds N.E. by Westhofen to

3 m. **Schwerte** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Sternberg). [Rly. N. to *Unna* Junct. Stat., thence to Hamm and Soest. See Rte. 66.]

8 m. *Fröndenberg* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. S. 2 m. to *Menden* Stat., a manufacturing town of 4200 Inhab., on the Hüne. *Diligence* to Iserlohn in Rte. 67A.]

12 m. *Neheim-Husten* Stat. On the rt. (½ hr.) is the Castle of *Herdringen*, built by Zwirner for Count Fürstenberg.

6 m. **Arnsberg** Stat. (*Inns:* Huseman's; Weipert's). A town of 4600 Inhab., prettily situated on an eminence half encircled by the Ruhr. On one of the gates are groups of stags and boars not ill executed. There is an extensive view from the ruins of the *Old Castle*, in the court of which (Baumhof), or in a field on the l. of the road to Iserlohn, the judges of that which has been called the Secret Tribunal used to assemble. The holy Vehm numbered in Westphalia (which anciently comprehended the country between the Rhine, Weser, and Ems) 100,000 Wissenden or initiated. This ancient court of justice, now erroneously regarded as a

sort of German inquisition, was in truth only a *separate* jurisdiction; its meetings were held in public places and in open day; and its proceedings were neither secret nor tyrannical. The words Secret Tribunal are in fact a mistranslation of the words "Separatum judicium." (See *Dortmund*, Rte. 66.) At the foot of the hill lies the suppressed Premonstratensian Abbey *Weddinghausen*, founded 1169, now a school. Pretty country to

12 m. *Meschede* Stat. (*Inn:* Schäfer's). A pretty town on l. bank of the Ruhr.

13 m. *Brilon* Stat. (*Inn:* Krüper's). Omnibus 4 times daily to the town, 4 m. N., one of the oldest in Germany, 3000 Inhab. The *Parish Ch.* was built, it is said, by Charlemagne, in 776 (?).

9 m. *Bredelar* Stat. on the Diemel. The former monastery is now turned into an iron-work. The tower and castle *Marsberg*, on a conical hill, was destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War. At the foot of the hill is

5 m. *Nieder-Marsberg* Stat. [*Diligence* twice daily in 2¼ hrs. to 11 m. S.E. *Arolsen*, capital of the small principality of Waldeck: Pop. 2800. (*Inn:* Römer.) In the Prince's *Palace*, built early in the last cent., are a collection of antiquities from Pompeii, and a replica of *West's* Death of General Wolf. *Rauch*, the sculptor (1777), and *Kaulbach* the painter (1805), were born at Arolsen. The Stadt Kirche contains 3 statues by Rauch. Since 1867 the principality of Waldeck and Pyrmont has been administered by Prussia.]

17 m. **Warburg** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Bracht's). Pop. 3960. An old and decayed town, in a picturesque site on the Diemel. The 2 churches deserve notice, and the chapel of St. Erasmus, whose relics here are much visited by pilgrims: l. a conical hill is surmounted by the ruins of Castle *Desenberg*, the property of the Spiegel family. (Branch Rly. N. to Altenbecken for *Paderborn*, &c., see Rte. 68.)

The line crosses the Diemel, follows the rt. bank, and then turns E. to

8 m. *Hümme* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. N. 9 m. to *Carlshafen* (see Rte. 71).]

The line now turns S. to

4 m. *Hofgeismar* Stat. (*Inn:* Adler). An old town on the Esse (Pop. 3700), having warm chalybeate springs, not much frequented. The Bath-houses lie in a valley about 1½ m. off. There are pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, and at a short distance a château of the former Hessian Landgraves, called *Schönberg*. Handsome barracks have been built here. It was at Geismar that the English monk St. Boniface, in 754, boldly hewed down the oak sacred to the Thunderer, in the sight of thousands of shuddering Pagans, who on its fall hastened to become Christians.

4 m. *Grebenstein* Stat. A town with old watchtowers and ruined *castle*.

14 m. **Cassel** Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 70. [Rly. S. to Guntershausen Junct. Stat., thence to Frankfurt (Rte. 70), or to Coburg, &c. (Rte. 92).

The line proceeds N.E to

14 m. *Münden* Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 72. [Branch Rly. N.E. to Göttingen for Hanover, &c.]

The line trends E. to

10 m. *Witzenhausen* Stat. (*Inns:* König v. Preussen; Goldne Krone), prettily placed on the Werra, 2500 Inhab. There is an elegant Gothic *chapel*, with elaborate open-work turret, near the bridge.

"There is a charming drive along the rt. bank of the Werra, both up to Allendorf, and down to Münden in Hanover; through woods the greater part of the way. The forests in Hesse are among the finest in Germany,

owing to the large trees they contain, which are no longer found in those nearer the Rhine."—*F. S.*

5 m. *Arenshausen* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. N. to Göttingen Junct. Stat. (Rte. 72), and in progress S. to Bebra Junct. Stat. (See Rte. 86.)]

The line follows the Leine to

8 m. *Heiligenstadt* Stat. (*Inns:* Preussischer Hof; Deutsches Haus). Pop. 4800. Formerly the capital of the principality of Eichsfeld, in 1803 annexed to Prussia. The *Ch. of the Apostles* has 2 octagonal towers, and in the churchyard is an octagonal chapel, intended apparently for a Baptistery.

8 m. *Leinefelde* Junct. Stat. [*Branch Rly.* S. to *Gotha* (Rte. 93).]

29 m. **Nordhausen** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Römischer Kaiser; Berliner Hof; Englischer Hof), a flourishing town of 22,000 Inhab., at the S. extremity of the Harz Mountains, in a country very fertile in corn. It has the most extensive distilleries in Germany, and was a free city until 1803, when it was joined to Prussia. In the *Church of St. Blazius* are two paintings by *Lucas Cranach;* an Ecce Homo, and the Burial of the young man of Nain, painted to adorn the tomb of a friend of the painter, who has introduced among the mourners portraits of Luther and Melanchthon. Near the Rathhaus is a *Rolandsäule* under a roof. (See Bremen.) The walks and gardens on the upper side of the town are beautiful. There are many interesting points in the neighbourhood, such as the castles of Hohenstein and Ebersburg. The road from here to Magdeburg and the Harz is described in Rte. 74.

[*Branch Rly.* N.W., along the S. side of the Harz, to Herzberg Junct. Stat. for Hanover, or Brunswick, &c., and S. 46 m. to *Erfurt* (Rte. 86), passing, 12 m.

Sondershausen Stat. (*Inns:* H. Mönch; Tanne; Deutsches Haus), Pop. 5800. Capital of the small principality of Schwarzburg-S. In the modern *Schloss* is a small collection of antiquities, among them a bronze image, said to be an idol of the Sorbic-Wends called Püsterich, very old. Pretty environs and fine views from the *Fürstenberg, Spatenberg, Possenthurm,* and *Jukaburg.*

Branch Rly. in progress N. E. from Nordhausen to Aschersleben, for Magdeburg, &c.]

Near Nordhausen begins the fertile valley called *Goldene Aue,* watered by the winding Helme. It extends to Rossleben and Sangerhausen, near which it falls into the Unstrut.

10 m. *Rossla* Stat. (*Inn:* Kaiser), on the Helme, 1800 Inhab. Count Stolberg has a château here. To the S. rises the ridge called the Kuffhäuser-Berg (1458 ft. high, *Inn* on top), commanding a very fine view. On it are the extensive ruins and tower (80 ft.) of a castle built by the Saxon Emperors and inhabited by Frederick Barbarossa, whose spirit is fabled still to haunt its chambers, and some among the peasants and miners affirm they have seen him with his head resting on his arm, and his red beard growing through the stone table at which he sits! A singular cavern has been discovered near the Kuffhäuser.

From the Rly. Stat. the hill may be ascended direct by passing through the village, and then l. through *Sittendorf* and *Tilleda* or to the rt. by *Kelbra* (daily *Diligences* to Kelbra from Rossla, in ½ hr., at 11.45 A.M.), and then by a good road through the forest and up the *Rothenburg* (Restaurant), and thence along the top of the hills (½ hr.) to the Kuffhäuser, the descent may be made to *Frankenhausen* (*Inn:* Mohr), a small town of 5100 Inhab. and saline baths. Diligence back to Rossla daily (5 P.M.) in 3 hrs.

12 m. *Sangerhausen* Stat. (*Inn:* Löwe). In the *Ch. of St. Ulrich* (date 1079) is the tomb of Louis the Leaper, who vowed to build a ch. to St. Ulrich,

provided he succeeded in jumping safely out of the window of his prison, the Giebichenstein Castle, near Halle (see Rte. 64). Near the town are mines of brown coal and copper.

11 m. **Eisleben** Stat. (*Inns:* Goldenes Schiff; Löwe). A town of 12,540 Inhab. on the Böse, a small stream. It was formerly the capital of the old county of Mansfeld, and is especially remarkable as the *native place* of LUTHER. The *house* (now a school for poor children) in which he was born Nov. 10 or 22, 1483, is not far from the gate leading to Halle, a few doors from the Post-office; his portrait is placed over the entrance. The original building was partly consumed by fire in 1689, but there is still enough of it left to give interest to it. The font in which he was baptized remains in the *Petri-Paul-Kirche.* In *St. Andrew's Ch.* is the pulpit from which he preached, and other relics of the great Reformer, and some tombs of the Counts of Mansfeld; a fine brass monument and 4 brass chandeliers, produce of the mines. The Rathhaus was originally roofed with copper. A pulpit cloth, worked by a Countess of Mansfeld, is a remarkable piece of embroidery. Luther died in this town, Feb. 18, 1546. He was the son of a poor miner here, and the greater part of the inhab. still follow the same occupation, working in the neighbouring copper mines. The ground around Eisleben is turned up in stony hillocks and mounds, the miners' refuse, so as to look like a great graveyard.

[8 m. from Eisleben (*Diligence* daily in 2 hrs.) is the small town of *Mansfeld* (*Inn:* Stadt Keller), where Luther spent his childhood, from the end of the 1st to the 15th year at the parish school. On a neighbouring hill is the chief *castle* of the Counts of Mansfeld, who became extinct in 1780, when the county fell partly to Saxony and partly to Prussia. It is well preserved, and retains its old *tilt-yard*, chapel, &c. *Rly.* in progress N. to Sandersleben on the line from Aschersleben to Halle; S. to *Sangerhausen* (see above).]

The Rly. to Halle traverses an open country bare of wood, passing 2 small lakes; the one on the rt. is salt, the other fresh.

24 m. **Halle** Junct. Stat. (Described Rte. 64.) *Rly.* hence to *Berlin.* (See Rte. 63 and 64.)

ROUTE 67A.

HAGEN TO BETZDORF BY SIEGEN [ISERLOHN].—RAIL.

Distance, 77 m.; *time,* 4 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

From *Hagen* Junct. Stat., on the Rly. from Düsseldorf to Schwerte (Rte. 67), the line (*Ruhr-Siegbahn*) turns S.E. through the prosperous coal districts of the pretty valleys of the Lenne and the Ruhr to

10 m. **Limburg** Stat. (*Inn:* Bentheimer Hof, beautifully situated). A small town on the Lenne; Pop. 3800. The Schloss of the Prince of Bentheim-Tecklenburg-Rheda is in a very picturesque situation. At the point where the Lenne joins the Ruhr, N.W. in the distance are seen the ruins of *Hohen-Syburg*, the old castle of Wittekind, chief of the Saxons, who was here conquered by Charlemagne and compulsorily baptized. A round tower on the top of the hill was erected as a monument to Baron Vincke, President of Westphalia. After passing near the Grürmannshöhle, at Grüne, a colossal iron cross is discernible, a memorial of the War of Liberation.

3 m. *Letmathe* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Dieckmann's).

[*Branch Rly.* E. 3 m. to Iserlohn passing

Dechenhöhle Stat. This cavern of vast extent, abounding in beautiful stalactites, was discovered in 1868. Tickets, 75 pf., may be obtained at this stat., from which it is rather more than a mile distant. The entrance is close to the rly., and not far from an *Inn* (Grürmanns), at *Grüne*. The cave has been explored for a distance of 4 miles, but only about 1 m. of this is prepared for visitors, who are led through a suite of halls abounding in stalactites known by fanciful names—*Vorhalle*, *Gletscher*, *Orgel*, *Vorhang* (the curtain), *Nixen*, and *Palmen*-Grotto. An illumination with many hundred candles costs about 12 mks. Travellers should provide themselves with a supply of magnesium wire, whose brilliant light shows off the stalactites to great advantage.

Iserlohn Stat. (*Inn:* Hilgers H.; Sanders H.), one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in Westphalia, with 15,340 Inhab.: it may be regarded as the Birmingham of Prussia, where steam-engines, cutlery, and all sorts of brass ware, buttons, needles, pins, wire, &c., are made. The country round abounds in workshops, forges, paper-mills, &c., and is rich in picturesque rocks, ruined castles, and romantic valleys and glens.

Diligence from Iserlohn 3 times daily in 1¼ hr. to *Menden* Stat. (Rte. 67), passing

3 m. *Hemer*, near which on rt. is the village Sundwich, with the *Sundwich-Höhle*, a cave containing fossil bones, and the *Felsenmeer* or Sea of Rocks.]

The rly. from Letmathe continues S.E. to

5 m. *Altena* Stat. (*Inns:* Klinche, near the bridge; Quitmann). Pop. 6450. Industrious little town, prettily situated. Fine view from the castle of the Counts of the Mark.

15 m. *Finnentrop* Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S. to Attendorn. N. in progress to Meschede.]

Several cuttings, bridges, and tunnels are passed before reaching

28 m. **Seigen** Stat. (*Inn:* Goldener Löwe). An old mining town, Pop. 10,100. In the lower of the two *castles* of the old Princes of Nassau-Siegen (extinct 1743) is a *monument* to Pr. Maurice of Nassau (d. 1679). *Rubens* was born in the town, 1577.

The line continues S.W. to

11 m. *Betzdorf* Junct. Stat., on the Rly. between Cologne and Giessen. (See Rte. 47.)

ROUTE 68.

COLOGNE TO BRUNSWICK, BY SOEST, PADERBORN, AND KREIENSEN.—RAIL.

Distance, 185 m.; *time*, 10 hrs.; 1 train daily connects through.

Cologne is described in Rte. 36. For the *Rly.* as far as

3 m. *Mühleim* Junct. Stat., see Rtes. 34 and 36. Thence the line proceeds N. to

14 m. *Ohligswald* Junct. Stat. [Brnch. Rly. E. (¼ hr.) to *Solingen* Stat. (*Inns:* Baierischer Hof; Stadt Königsberg), Pop. 11,800, famous for its manufacture of sword-blades, foils, scissors, and other articles of cutlery and ironware.

7 m. *Vohwinkel* Junct. Stat. For the Rly. hence as far as

27 m. *Schwerte* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 67. Thence the line proceeds N. to

5 m. *Unna* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* König von Preussen). Pop. 6860. Between this town and the stat. are the very extensive *salt*-works, supplied by brine-springs, and the newly opened baths of *Königsborn*. [Branch Rly. N. to Hamm, and W. to Dortmund. See Rte. 66.]

9 m. *Werl* Stat. (*Inn* very bad). Here are salt-works, and a miraculous image of the Virgin, to which many thousand pilgrims repair annually.

8 m. **Soest** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. Overweg, comfortable and clean; Vosswinkel H.). A singular, antiquated, shrunken, walled town, Pop. 11,500; once a free Imperial city, and during the Middle Ages a most flourishing and populous town, lying on the great commercial high road from Bruges and Antwerp, across Germany, by Cologne to Brunswick and the Baltic. In 1447, it withstood a memorable siege from Dietrich of Mörs, Archbishop of Cologne, an ambitious prelate, who sought to subject Westphalia to his rule. In spite, however, of the long train of princes and nobles whom he gained over to his cause, and in spite of his army of 60,000 men, including a horde of 20,000 Bohemian mercenaries, the Bishop was compelled to raise the siege and retire from the walls, so bravely were they defended by the citizens, who served the artillery, and by their wives, who wielded pots of boiling pitch.

It contains 10 or 12 very curious churches, some in utter decay. They all deserve much attention from the architect and antiquary.

The **Dom* (St. Patroclus), an unaltered Romanesque edifice, of which the choir, transepts, and nave date from the 11th cent.: the porch and W. end of nave belong to the end of the 12th. The W. front is very imposing. A massive tower (A.D. 1200), 244 ft. high, rises above the porch. One storey of it was the town armoury, and still contains heaps of cross-bows and bolts. The interior of the church shows remains of early fresco.

St. Peter's Ch., near the Dom, is Romanesque in nave; choir Pointed, ending (like the Wiesen-Kirche) in an apse of 7 sides of a decagon; peculiar construction (date end of 13th cent.). *Obs.* a fine altarpiece of the Crucifixion carved in wood, very fine, with wings gilt and painted.

The Protestant *Wiesen-Kirche* (1330-43) is a bold and elegant specimen of pure Gothic (1330-43), with 2 W. towers (1429), lately finished with openwork spires, and 3 rich portals (restored 1850). The choir, 76 ft. high, with very tall windows nearly full of rich painted glass (14th. cent.) and supported by slender reeded piers, is extremely striking. The nave, later in date, has fine glass of 15th cent. *Obs.* a noble Gothic *Tabernacle* (15th cent.), and 2 smaller; a stone altar, with carved stone candelabra; 2 richly carved altarpieces (triptychs) of wood, the Joys and Sorrows of the Virgin (1437).

The *Thomas-Kirche* (with apse good, in style of 13th cent.) and *St. Maria zur Höhe*, are of the transition period and good in style: the last the least altered. *St. Paul's* and *Grauekloster* are of the 14th cent. *Nicholai-Kirche* is a small Romanesque building, divided through the centre by piers and arches, the walls covered with coeval paintings.

A walk round the walls, which are transformed into promenades, will repay. See the *Osthoven-Thor*, a fine example of old fortification (1535)

Sir Peter Lely was born at Soest, in 1717. His father (a Dutchman, named Van der Vaas) acquired the nickname of Le Lys whilst serving as a captain in the garrison.

[Branch. Rly. N.W. to Hamm Junct. Stat. (Rte. 66).]

3 m. *Sassendorf* Stat. Salt-works and baths.

8 m. *Lippstadt* Stat. (Koppelmanns *Inn*), Pop. 7400. *St. Mary's* is a fine *Ch.* with a massive W. tower (striped stone-work, like Earl's Barton), and 2 towers attached to the transepts; the body Romanesque, 1189; the choir, of late Gothic (1478–1500), is the best part. Of the same age and equal beauty is a pyramidal *tabernacle* of Gothic work, with bas-reliefs in stone. There are 3 other churches.

9 m. *Salzkotten* Stat. (Preussens *Inn*), a town of 2000 Inhab., with considerable salt-works.

8 m. **Paderdorn** Stat. (*Inns:* Post, at the Rly.; Concordia; Loffelmanns; Preussischer Hof: none good). A very ancient and gloomy town of 12,900 Inhab., full of picturesque old houses, until 1803 capital of an ecclesiastical principality, and, until 1819, seat of a University, the oldest bishop's see in Westphalia, founded in the 8th century by Charlemagne.

The *Cathedral* is a large and singular, rather than handsome edifice. At the W. end rises a tall, plain, and massive Romanesque tower, destitute of portal or door, but pierced with a wheel window surmounted by 6 rows of small windows. Its date is 1058-78. The crypt also belongs to this period. The two richly-sculptured W. portals, and the parts adjacent, date from 1133-43. The Transitional body of the church, erected about 1267, but having Gothic windows of late insertion, is 345 ft. long and 66 ft. high.

Within are 3 engraved *brasses* of Bishops Bernard V., 1341; H. v. Spiegel, 1380; and Rupert v. Berg, 1391. In the N. transept is the old *high altar*, enriched with good sculpture of 14th cent. There are numerous episcopal monuments of later date The silver shrine of St. Liborius, at the high altar, was made 1627, the original one having been stolen, in 1622, by Duke Christian of Brunswick, and coined into dollars.

[N. G.]

Not far from the Dom, to the N. stands *St. Bartholomew's* chapel, a pure Romanesque building of Bp. Meinwerk, erected by Greek workmen, 1017.

The fine *Church of SS. Peter and Andrew* has a Romanesque tower and choir with Transitional nave, and has been well restored. The Romanesque *Ch.*, opposite the Dom to the S., deserves notice, as also the new Protestant *Ch.* in the Romanesque style, with gorgeous interior.

Below the Dom rises the stream of the Pader, out of 5 sources, in sufficient copiousness to be able to turn a mill at the distance of a few yards. The ground on which the town stands teems with springs of water, bursting forth in the very streets; it is said there are not less than 300 in and about it, some of them warm.

The *Rathhaus* is a very picturesque building, a mixture of styles, 1615. The University is now replaced by a Catholic Seminary. There is a fine walk round the town.

N. and E. of Paderborn stretches the *Teutoberger Wald*, — the *Saltus Teutobergicus* of the Romans—covered with oaks and beech. This high land is supposed to be the scene of the defeat of the legions of Quintilius Varus, A.D. 9, by the young Cheruscan chief, Arminius (Herman, man of the host). Allowing the Romans to advance across the plains of Westphalia, he awaited them in the first difficult country, on the skirts of the Great Hercynian Forest, a strong position, covering the district up to the Weser, where Roman discipline being of no avail, the invaders suffered one of the most serious defeats recorded in their annals, which arrested for ever their progress in this direction. The battle-field is supposed to lie between Driburg and Bielefeld. (See Rte. 69A.) Many of the present names of hills, forests, streams, and villages in this district correspond with those mentioned by Tacitus, near the scene of the battle.

[*Diligence* daily in 1 hr. (6.40 P.M.) to 5 m. N.E. *Lippspringe* (*Inns:* Post;

Concordia), at the source of the Lippe, whence its name. Its mineral waters—sulphureous, with much carbonic acid gas—are used for inhaling by consumptive patients.]

On quitting Paderborn, the rly. crosses the viaduct of the Dune, 13 arches, 85 ft. high, and that over the Beke, of 24 arches, of 110 ft. high.

10 m. *Altenbeken* Junct. Stat.

Rly. N.E. by *Pyrmont* and Hameln to *Hanover* (Rte. 69A). S.E. to *Warburg*, and thence to *Cassel* (see Rte. 67), and E. the line continues to

5 m. **Driburg** Stat. (*Inns:* Köthe, in the town; better at the Wells), a town of 2130 Inhab. A little to the E. of it on the road to Höxter, beneath the old Castle of Yburg, lie the *Baths*, supplied by a chalybeate spring, one of the strongest known. It consists of 4 large lodging-houses, with Baths, and a Kursaal, accommodating 200 visitors, chiefly ladies. The sulphur *mud baths* are efficacious in complaints of the joints.

18 m. *Höxter* Stat., on the Weser, described in Rte. 71.

The line crosses the Weser to

4 m. *Holzminden* Stat. (See Rte. 71.)

(Branch line in progress S.E. to Warburg.)

27 m. *Kreiensen* Junct. Stat. *Rly.* N. to *Hanover;* S. to *Göttingen* for Cassel, &c. (see Rte. 72); and E. the line continues to

13 m. *Seesen* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Kronprinz). Pop. 2000. [Branch *Rly.* S. through *Osterode* (see Rte. 73) to Herzberg Junct. Stat. for Nordhausen, &c., in progress to Goslar.]

8 m. *Lutter* Stat. where Tilly gained a victory over the Protestants under Christian IV. of Denmark (1627), so decisive that he received for it the thanks of the Holy See.

5 m. *Ringelheim* Junct. Stat. Here the new Rly. from Hildesheim to Vienenburg (see Rte. 72) is crossed

11 m. *Börsum* Junct. Stat. Branch *Rly.* S. to Vienenburg for *Harzburg*, E. through Jerxheim for *Magdeburg*, and N. through

7 m. *Wolfenbüttel* Junct. Stat. to

7 m. **Brunswick.** (See Rte. 66.)

ROUTE 69.

DÜSSELDORF TO BREMEN, *viâ* VANNE, MÜNSTER, AND OSNABRÜCK.—RAIL.

Distance, 180 m.; *time*, 8¼ to 10 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

Düsseldorf (see Rte. 34).

For the Rly. N. as far as

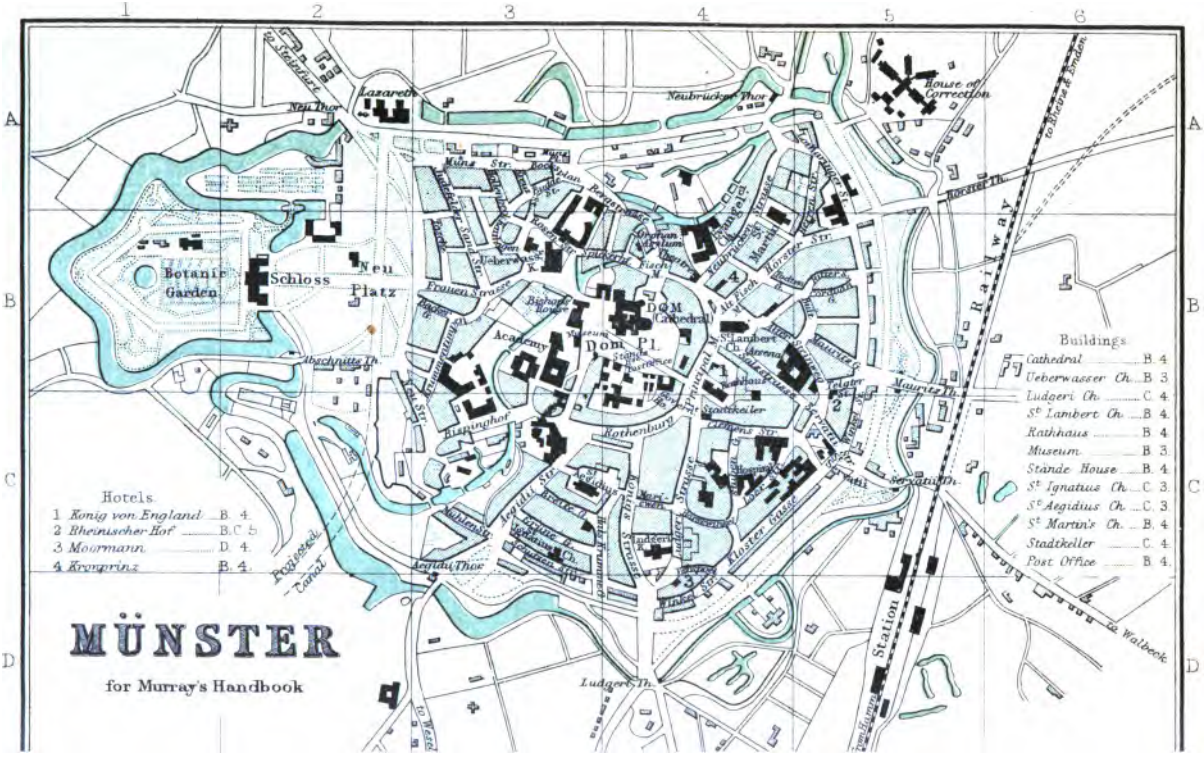
19 m. *Oberhausen* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 34; thence E. as far as

14 m. *Wanne* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 66. Here the line turns N. to

15 m. *Haltern* Junct. Stat. *Rly.* W. to *Wesel* for Paris or Flushing (see Rte. 34).

The many towers at Münster have an imposing appearance at a distance.

25 m. **Münster** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* König von England, in the Principal Markt,—good table-d'hôte; Rheinischer Hof; Moormann; Kronprinz). This capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia has 27,800 Inhab., is a place of considerable trade, and connected with the river Ems by a navigable canal. It was formerly


MÜNSTER
for Murray's Handbook
Hotels
1 König von England ... B. 4.
2 Rheinischer Hof ... B. C. 5.
3 Mourmann ... D. 4.
4 Kronprinz ... B. 4.
Buildings
Cathedral ... B. 4.
Ueberwasser Ch. ... B. 3.
Ludgeri Ch. ... C. 4.
St. Lambert Ch. ... B. 4.
Rathhaus ... B. 4.
Museum ... B. 3.
Stände House ... B. 4.
St. Ignatius Ch. ... C. 3.
St. Aegidius Ch. ... C. 3.
St. Martin's Ch. ... B. 4.
Stadtkeller ... C. 4.
Post Office ... B. 4.
Botanic Garden
Schloss
Neu Platz
Dom Pl.
DOM (Cathedral)
Academy
Museum
Lazaretto
House of Correction
Neubrücken Thor
Neu Thor
Aegidii Thor
Ludgeri Th.
Rothenburg
Bispinghof
Prinzipalmarkt
Alter Steinweg
Salzstrasse
Ludgeristrasse
Hörster Strasse
Kloster Gasse
Servatii Th.
Mauritz Th.
Railway
Station
to Rheine & Emden
to Warendorf
to Hamm
to Wolbeck
to Wesel
Frauen Strasse
Bogen Strasse
Königs Strasse
Neubrücken Strasse
Ueberwasser Kirchhof
Ueberwasser Platz
Hörster Kirchhof
Hörster Platz
Servatii Platz
Mauritz Platz
Mauritz Kirchhof
Mauritz Strasse
Mauritz Gasse
Mauritz Wall
Mühlenhof
Mühlenbach
Promenade
Canal
Abschnitte Th.
Kran Str.
Ludgeri Platz
Ludgeri Kirchhof
Ludgeri Gasse
Ludgeri Ch.
Ludgeri Th.
Hof Fürstenberg
Hof Hamm
Hof Ascheberg
Hof Kerssenbrock
Hof Droste
Hof Raesfeld
Hof Merfeld
Hof Wenge
Hof Wendt
Hof Wolff
Hof Wolff Metternich
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Str.
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Platz
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Gasse
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Wall
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Th.
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Kirchhof
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Ch.
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Hof
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Haus
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Garten
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Park
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Allee
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Brücke
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Graben
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Damm
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Deich
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Schleuse
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Mühle
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Wasser
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Land
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Feld
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Wald
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Berg
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Tal
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Fluss
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht See
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Meer
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Ozean
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Welt
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Universum
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Gott
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Ende
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Anfang
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Mitte
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Rand
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Grenze
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Zaun
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Mauer
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Tor
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Fenster
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Dach
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Keller
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Boden
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Treppe
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Flur
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Zimmer
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Bett
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Tisch
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Stuhl
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Lampe
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Buch
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Feder
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Papier
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Tinte
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Schreiber
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Leser
Hof Wolff Metternich Gracht Ende

governed by a bishop, the first of whom was the Frisian St. Ludger, 802. From 1719 to 1803, the Münster bishopric was always held by the Archbishop-Elector of Cologne; but since that date the bishop has had only spiritual authority. The town is one of the best preserved in Germany, though it has not the high antiquity or fine situation of those on the Rhine and Danube. Along the ground-floor of the houses of the main street (Principal Markt, chiefly of 15th and 16th cents.) run pointed arcades, reminding the traveller of Padua and Bologna. At one end rises the ch. of St. Lambert, at the other stands the Rathhaus. There are some fine mansions of the Westphalia noblesse, *e. g.* the Erbdrosten Hof, the Romberger Hof, dating from the 18th cent. The Gothic buildings are remarkable for their good taste and picturesque beauty, and, in spite of the disorders of which Münster has been the scene, for their good preservation. The most remarkable are the

**Cathedral*, of mixed Romanesque and Gothic architecture (date 1168-90 and 1225-61), with 2 W. towers, surmounted by pyramidal spires, 2 transepts and very low aisles. The parts of it most worth notice are the *S. Transept* (outside) and the S. porch, within the Narthex, or *Paradise*, as it is called, with Byzantine pillars, and sculptures. Inside, the Sacrament's house, the *brass font*, and stained glass. The body of the church was gutted, 1534, by the Anabaptists. The choir is the handsomest portion. *Obs.* a Last Judgment, a huge sculpture in stone, 1692, in the S. transept; a Pietà, of marble, at the W. end of the nave, by Achterman, a living sculptor, a native of Münster. Behind the choir is the *tomb of Bishop Galen* (1678), who, notwithstanding his ecclesiastical title and profession, spent a life of perpetual warfare, maintaining an army of 42,000 foot, 18,000 horse, and 200 cannoneers. He is appropriately styled in his epitaph, "Hostium terror," but he was equally dreaded by his friends, for, being offended soon after his accession by the conduct of the townsfolk, he mercilessly bombarded the town until he was appeased by promises of submission. In order, however, to make sure of obedience, he erected the very strong *Citadel*. The English Government considered him a person of so much importance that they sent Sir Wm. Temple, in 1664, to negotiate an alliance with him; but the Bishop had previously sold himself to the Dutch. On the N. side of the Dom is a fine Gothic cloister.

The **Ueberwasser-Kirche* (date 1340), especially its massive square tower, is a fine specimen of Gothic art, which seems to have flourished in its best state in Westphalia during the 14th and 15th cents. The spire was destroyed by the Anabaptists 1533-35, on the principle that "high things shall be laid low."

The *Ludgeri-Kirche* is a Romanesque ch., b. 1173, of Nienberg sandstone. The nave and lower part of the handsome central tower are of that date. The choir, very rich Gothic, 1383. *Obs.* the double stalls and 2 tabernacles of stone—early 16th-cent. work. The airy choir, and the graceful octagonal lantern of the tower, are in the pure Pointed style, 15th cent. This ch. was restored and decorated with paintings, carvings, and stained glass, 1860-68, and 2 Romanesque W. towers have been lately added.

At the end of the Principal Markt is **St. Lambert's Ch.*, which is under restoration and is in the best Gothic style of the 14th cent. Over its S. doorway is a very elegant *tree of Jesse*, carved in stone. From its leaning tower still hang *the iron cages* in which the bodies of John of Leyden, the Tailor King, Knipperdolling, and Krechting, his two ministers and colleagues—the leaders of the Anabaptists—were suspended, after they had been cruelly tortured for the space of an hour with red-hot pincers, previous to their execution in the Great Square. These fanatics, after expelling from the town,

in 1534, all the respectable and rational inhabitants, and filling it with ignorant peasants and enthusiasts, who flocked hither from Holland, Friesland, and Westphalia, proclaimed Münster to be the New Jerusalem mentioned in the prophecies. They appointed themselves its sovereigns, and maintained possession of it for many months, establishing a community of goods and of women, attacking all constituted authorities, as the only means of rooting out evil from the earth (!), while they committed the most horrid atrocities, substituting polygamy for marriage, and the like.

St. Maurice's Ch., 10 min. walk outside the Moritz-Thor, has a 12th-cent. Romanesque nave and 15th-cent. Gothic choir. Its restoration (1859) has been one of the most costly and beautiful attempted in Germany.

The *house* of John of Leyden, on the market-place, ornamented with curious carvings, is a good specimen of Gothic.

The **Rathhaus* is a singular and beautiful specimen of Gothic, 14th and 15th cent.; its front rises in an elegant gable, partly open work, 104 ft. Under a colonnade below are exposed the tongs and pincers with which the Anabaptists were tortured previous to their execution. In the *Friedensaal*, little altered since 1575, when it was fitted up (well worth seeing), the *Peace of Westphalia*, which ended the Thirty Years' War, was signed 24 Oct., 1648. It contains paintings of the ambassadors and sovereigns who took part in the Congress, some of them by *Terburg*. A grand Gothic *Hall* was added from Salzenberg's design, 1860, when the Rathhaus was restored.

The *Schloss*, built 1767, formerly Palace of the Bishop, now the residence of the commandant, is handsome, and has a fine staircase. Behind it there are pretty gardens, occupying the site of the old citadel. The fortifications, levelled and planted in the last cent., form agreeable walks round the town.

On the Domplatz, near the Bishop's residence, is a *Museum* of Church antiquities, and not far off the Ständehaus—House of Assembly of the Estates of Westphalia.

The *Church* of *St. Ignatius*, built by the Jesuits, 1858, contains painted glass by Didron, &c., and carved work; *St. Aegidius* (Giles), a 17th-cent. ch., has been painted in fresco by Steinle, Settigast, and Mosler; *St. Martin's*, Romanesque, of the 12th cent., was restored 1859, in good taste. *St. Servatius*, near the Servatii Thor, is a good Gothic ch. of the 14th cent., restored 1854, and spire added 1858.

The *University*, which until 1818 flourished here, is supplanted by that of Bonn, and reduced to an Academy of the theological and philosophical faculties, with 400 students. The building, originally a convent, contains a small collection of natural history.

The *Provincial Museum* and *Kunstverein*, in the *Stadtkeller*, corner of Clemens-str., possess ancient paintings of the Westphalian school.

There is a considerable trade in Westphalian hams here.

Railways.—S.W. to *Haltern* and *Wanne*, see above; N.W. to *Hengelo* (see Rte. 10, *Handbook for Holland and Belgium*); N. through *Rheine* (whence branch line E. to *Osnabrück*), *Salzbergen*, and *Leer* to *Emden* (see Rte. 8, *Handbook for Holland and Belgium*); S. to *Hamm* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 66), and N.E. a direct line runs to

30 m. **Osnabruck** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Schaumburg's, near the stat.; Dütting's Hotel). This picturesque town, about 1000 years old, and until 1803 capital of an episcopal principality, has 30,000 Inhab. (⅓ Catholics). From 1648, until its annexation to Hanover in 1803, the Bishopric was ruled alternately by a Catholic Bishop and a lay Protestant, who bore the title of Bishop, without

sharing the ecclesiastical dignity: thus the late Duke of York was made Bishop of Osnabrück while an infant. Since 1857 there has been a permanent Roman Catholic Bishop. The see was planted among the Saxons towards the end of the 8th cent.

The *Cathedral*, originally founded by Charlemagne, is a fine Romanesque edifice, chiefly of the 12th cent., with 2 square W. towers (finished 1141), and an octagonal tower at the crossing (? 11th cent.), and a Romanesque cloister. *Obs.* the rich foliated capitals and slightly-pointed arches of nave and choir, also the cylindrical *Font* of bronze, with reliefs and inscriptions of 12th cent. In the *Treasury* are preserved an ivory comb of Charlemagne, richly carved; *Five Shrines* of Gothic work, which contained the relics of SS. Crispin and Crispian (12th cent.), St. Regina (13th cent.), St. Cordula, &c.; a gold crucifix, set with antique gems; others of silver. In front (N.) of the cath. is a bronze *statue* by Drake, erected 1836, of *Justus Möser* (d. 1794), "The Franklin of Westphalia."

St. John's Church (Cath.) was built about the middle of the 13th cent. On its N. side is a Gothic cloister.

The Protestant *Marienkirche* is pure Gothic of the 14th and 15th cents. It contains a superb altar-piece of carved wood gilt (15th cent.), representing scenes from the Gospel history; also a Renaissance font with 4 reliefs. In this church is Möser's grave. *St. Catherine's* (Prot.) was begun 1340 on the site of an older ch. Its tower (15th cent.) lost its spire in 1868 by fire.

The *Rathhaus*, by the Marienkirche, is a turreted building, 15th cent., in which some negotiations for the Peace of Westphalia were carried on (1643–48), and contains a collection of portraits of the ambassadors engaged in the congress, also some old plate.

The *Schloss*, on the Neuer Graben, was begun 1662 by Ernest Augustus, the father of our George I., who was brought in here to die, 1727. In the neighbourhood of the town are a number of old heathen Saxon altars, many of which have been broken up for mending the roads.

Railways.—S.W. to *Münster* (see above); W. to *Rheine* (see above); N. in progress to *Oldenburg;* E. through Lohne and Minden to Hanover, &c. (see Rte. 66); and N.E. the line is now complete, passing through unimportant stations, and crossing the Weser before reaching *Sebaldsbrück;* where the Berlin and Hanover lines are joined.

74 m. **Bremen** (Rte. 72A).

ROUTE 69A.

ALTENBEKEN TO HANOVER, *viâ* PYRMONT, HAMELN, AND WEETZEN.—RAIL.

Distance, 69 m.; *time*, 3 hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Altenbeken Junct. Stat., see Rte 68. The line to Hanover proceeds N.E. to 12 m. *Steinheim* Stat.

[Branch *Rly.* in progress N.W. through Detmold to *Herford* Stat. (see Rte. 66): in meantime *Diligence* daily, in 2¾ hrs. (11 m.) to Detmold, passing in 1½ hr. through *Horn* (*Inn*, Post), from which place may be made the ascent of the *Grotenberg*, the highest summit of the Teutoberger Wald, 1200 ft. above the sea-level. On it

is a *monument* to the old German hero Herman, or *Arminius*, chief of the Cherusci, who defeated the Roman legions under Varus. It is a colossal statue of hammered copper, 45 ft. high, and 93 ft. to the point of the sword. The pedestal is a circular Romanesque rotunda of sandstone 90 ft. high. The statue, designed by *Bandel*, of Anspach, was made at the copper-works in Lemgo; but, from want of funds, the works were suspended for many years, and were not completed until 1875. The hill overlooks the spot where the battle is supposed to have been fought. The view from it is truly magnificent, and will repay the trouble of ascending the mountain. There is a large rampart of loose stones and several barrows (*Hünengräber*—Huns' Graves—as they are called in N. Germany) near the spot.

(From the *Grotenberg* a guide is necessary to proceed direct to the *Extersteine* (close at hand is an *Inn*), a cluster of 5 bold but grotesque rocks of sandstone, rising out of the woods, picturesquely situated by the side of a sheet of water, with trees growing from many parts of them. One of these rocks, excavated into a hermitage, is the work of Benedictine monks of the Convent of Abdinghof, to whom it belonged in the beginning of the 12th cent.; other rock-hewn chambers seem to have been chapels. On the face of the cliff has been carved a rude bas-relief of the Crucifixion, dating probably from the 12th cent. These rocks have been rendered accessible by steps with railings, and a bridge thrown across one of the chasms, so that you may ascend to all the summits and enjoy an extensive view. The loftiest mass is 125 ft high. The grounds about are laid out in gardens. This is a favourite rendezvous for picnic parties from Pyrmont, Detmold, and Meinberg.)

Detmold (*Inn:* Lippische Hof, good; Stadt Frankfurt, tolerable), 6270 Inhab., the capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold. "The *Palace* is a fine old castellated building, having a vast round corner tower or Donjon, with additions of an Elizabethan character. The best view of it is from the upper windows of the *Inn*, which is opposite to it. The prince is very rich, being the owner of almost all the large estates in his dominions, and all the forests, which are as abundantly stocked with game as any in Germany. He is consequently able to support all the expenses of the government, so that the inhabitants are required to pay hardly any taxes, and are much envied by their neighbours who are not equally exempted. The *Palace Gardens* are prettily arranged. The *Marstall* is a very fine stable, remarkably well kept, and worth the inspection of those who take an interest in horses. It contains in general 60 horses, all of the Senner race, which are bred at the prince's establishment of Lopshorn, about 5 m. from Detmold. This breed of horses is peculiar. They are allowed to run wild in the Senner Wald (from whence they take their name), and possess in consequence great endurance, and are very hardy, but, on the other hand, very shy and troublesome to break. They are taken up on the 1st of November and turned out again on the 1st of May, without any reference either to their condition at the time or the state of the weather. The race is of Arabian origin, and has been occasionally refreshed by new Arabian blood. There is evidence of a stud having existed here since the 15th centy., and it is supposed to be still older. The establishment possesses about 120 mares."—*L. S. b. e.* Detmold was the scene of a bloody battle fought in 783 between the Franks, under Charlemagne, and the Saxons.

From Detmold *Diligence* twice daily in 1½ hr. to 6 m. N. *Lemgo* (Pop. 4200), an old town, containing singular specimens of Gothic architecture, among which are a picturesque *Rathhaus* and the fine *Ch. of St. Nicholas.*

From Detmold during the season (June 1 to end of Aug.), Diligence daily (3.15 P.M.) in 1 hr. to 5 m. S.E.

Meinberg. (*Inns:* Zur Rose (Post), and Zum Stern). This is a small but very pretty watering-place, with cold sulphur and other baths, besides gas-exhalations, which are used in cases of weak eyes. The gardens are extensive and neatly laid out.]

From Steinheim the line proceeds to

12 m. **Pyrmont** Stat. Bad Pyrmont is about 1 m. W. (*Inns:* *Krone; Lippischer Hof; Stadt Bremen.) There is a daily table-d'hôte during the season in the above-mentioned inns. Good lodging-houses. Bade Hotel. *Vogels Café*, outside the town, is a good Restaurant.

Pyrmont, prettily situated at the foot of wooded hills, is one of the oldest watering-places in Europe: it was frequented by Charlemagne, but had been previously known to the Romans. In 1556 10,000 strangers assembled here to drink from the steel-springs; and to accommodate so large a number, a camp was formed outside the town. It has, since 1625, belonged to the Prince of Waldeck, who has a *Palace* here, in which he resides in the season. The concourse of visitors does not now exceed 5000. The season is from June to Sept.

At the end of the principal street, in the Brunnen Platz, is the *Trinkquelle*, or Pump-room, where the chalybeate waters are distributed.

From this extend a double row of limes, planted 1668, and called the *Grosse Allee:* it forms a shady walk, extending from the Spring (Trinkquelle) to the Schloss, and is the morning promenade for those who drink the waters; at that time a band of music plays. Here are situated the *Kursaal*, with reading-room and library, and ball-room; some of the best shops, and theatre. On one side of the Brunnen Platz is the *Park*, crossed by shady avenues of old trees. The Palace Garden is surrounded by a rampart and moat; on one of the bastions grows a lime of great size and apparent age.

12 different mineral springs rise in and about the town. The *Trinkquelle* is the one most in repute: its water is chalybeate. It produces an exhilarating or even intoxicating effect when several glasses are taken, and contains the largest quantity of carbonic acid gas of any of the German springs. These chalybeates require great caution, and do much harm if improperly taken.

Adjoining the Trinkquelle are the *Steel* baths (*Eisenbäder*), recommended for female complaints.

Besides these, about 1½ m. out of the town, is the *Salzbrunnen* (saline spring), used in cases of gout and rheumatism. *Omnibus* plies thither.

The *Gas Grotto* (Dünsthöhle) is an artificial cavity in the Buntersandstein, from which rises a stream of carbonic acid gas, which, if breathed, is fatal to animal life. Rabbits or dogs exposed to its vapour are stifled or killed, as in the Grotto del Cane in Naples.

There is a *Theatre* here and two *Ball-rooms.*

A small congregation of *Quakers* maintains itself here.

Excursions.—To the top of the *Bomberg* (960 ft.), fine view, accessible for carriages. To the (5 m.) *Arminiusberg* (1100 ft.). To *Horn* and the *Externsteine Rocks* (16 m.), see above.

Pyrmont is about 20 hrs. distant from England.

The Rly. from Pyrmont proceeds N.E., and crosses the Weser to

13 m. *Hameln* Junct. Stat. described in Rte. 71. Branch *Rly.* E. to Else Stat. (Rte. 72), and N.W. along the Weser to Bad Oeynhausen (Rte. 66).

23 m. *Weetzen* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. W. through Neundorf to *Haste* Stat. (See Rte. 66.)]

9 m. **Hanover**, described in Rte. 66.

ROUTE 70.

FRANKFURT-A.-M. TO CASSEL.—RAIL.

Distance, 121 m.; *time*, 4¼ to 6 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Frankfurt on the M. is described in Rte. 95.

From the *Rly. Stat.* on the W. side of the town, outside the Taunus-Thor, the Main-Weser-Eisenbahn proceeds N. to

2 m. *Bockenheim* Stat., an increasing town; 6700 Inhab.; many Jews. Favourite holiday resort of the citizens of Frankfurt. Old watch-tower at limit of former Frankfurt territory.

4 m. *Bonames* Stat. The Baths of *Homburg* lie 3 m. W. (Rte. 97).

9 m. *Neiderwöllstadt* Stat. About 2 m. to the E. of this, in the valley of the Nidda, the *Basilica Ch.* of Ilbenstadt, with towers of the 12th cent., belonging to Count Leiningen, is seen.

4 m. **Friedberg** Stat. (*Inns:* H. Trapp; H. Simon), a very quaint old town of Hesse Darmstadt, until 1803 a free city of the empire with 5000 Inhab., in the midst of the fertile Wetterau. The situation on a hill, and the old walls, with one lofty round tower, are very fine. It has an old *castle*, and two handsome Gothic *churches;* one in the town ruinous, the other in the castle. The so-called *Jews' Bath*, a vault of Roman construction, deserves special notice.

[Branch Rly. in progress S. to Hanau Junct. Stat.]

The line now passes over a viaduct 70 ft. high to

3 m. **Bad Nauheim** Stat. (*Inns:* H. Bellevue; H. de l'Europe; Kursaal). This watering-place is pleasantly situated at the base of the *Johannisberg*, a wooded hill of moderate height commanding fine views, and distant about 20 min. from the *Kursaal*, a handsome structure in a large park, with lake. The town of 3000 Inhab. owes its rise to the *Salt Springs* which Napoleon granted to Kellermann, who held them for some years. The subsequent proprietors had been for some time endeavouring to bore into a bed of natural salt which the geologists asserted to exist here. Their efforts, however, had not been attended with success, until one night in the winter of 1855, during a slight shock of earthquake, a column of strong brine at a temperature of 96° Fahr. rose from the bore-hole, and has ever since discharged every 24 hrs., with great velocity, a column of water nearly 12 inches in diameter. This wonderful fountain has been enclosed in a brick shaft; but it rises in a white jet, from 12 to 15 ft. above the top of this. The hot salt water is conducted into the bath-house, where also the carbonic acid gas which rises from these intensely saline springs is medically applied. Resident physician, Dr. Bode.

6 m. *Butzbach* Stat. Pop. 2500. The German vagrants, known in London as Bavarian *broom-girls* (Fliegenwedelhändler), come, not from Bavaria, but from villages in this neighbourhood, to the N. of Frankfurt, in Nassau and Hesse. Waldburg, near Butzbach, is a very beautiful spot. On a hill to the rt. is seen the grand ducal castle of *Schiffenberg*, formerly belonging to the Knights of the Teutonic order.

11 m. **Giessen** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Kuhne's; Einhorn (Unicorn), clean; Rappe; Prinz Karl). This town is beautifully situated on the Lahn; Pop. 12,208. The *University* was

founded in 1527 by Luther's friend, Philip Landgrave of Hessen, out of the spoils of dissolved monasteries. It has an excellent library, and about 350 students, with 40 professors; a large barrack has been converted to the uses of learning, in addition to the building of the University itself. *Liebig*, the chemist, was long professor here.

Rly. W. down the valley of the Lahn to *Coblenz*, viâ Wetzlar Junct. Stat. (Rte. 96), whence line N.W. down the Sieg Valley to *Cologne*, viâ Betzdorf Junct. Stat. (Rte. 47.); S.E. to *Gelnhausen* Stat. on the line from Frankfurt to Bebra (Rte. 86); E. to *Fulda* (Rte. 86), *viâ* Alsfeld; and N. the line to Marburg ascends the valley of the Lahn, passing on l. the ruined castles of *Gleiberg* and *Wetzberg*, and further on rt. the *Staufenberg*, then twice crosses the Lahn before reaching

18 m. **Marburg** Stat. (Buffet.) (*Inns:* H. Pfeiffer; Ritter.) An interesting town of 9000 Inhab., on the Lahn; picturesquely situated on the side and slopes of the Schlossberg. Its streets, though narrow, some mere flights of steps, abound in subjects fit for an artist's pencil, both in costumes and buildings.

The *University* was the first founded in Germany after the Reformation (1527); and has 40 professors, and about 400 students. It possesses a good library.

The **Ch. of St. Elizabeth* is a most elegant and interesting edifice, as a specimen of the earlier German Gothic style, restored 1860. Its W. front is surmounted by 2 spires 303 ft. high. The nave and aisles are of equal height, and round the church run two rows of small windows, instead of the tall windows usual in German churches of this period. It was begun 1235 and finished 1283 by the Landgrave Conrad, Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, as a ch. for his Order, and to contain the richly ornamented *Chapel of St. Elizabeth*, who died here, 1231, at the age of 24. She was daughter of Andrew II., King of Hungary, and wife of Lewis IV., Landgrave of Thuringia, and was canonized in 1235. The chapel is in one arm of the transept. The stone steps around it are worn hollow by the knees of pilgrims, who resorted to it for 300 years until Philip of Hesse, the Reformer, put a stop to the practice, 1539. Within is a carved tablet, representing the saint lying on her coffin surrounded by cripples and sick persons, the objects of her bounty; her soul is seen hovering above her head, on its way to heaven, whence Christ extends to her his hand. The *Shrine* which contained her body is now placed in the sacristy; it is of oak covered with plates of copper, gilt, and ornamented with bas-reliefs of solid silver gilt, a fine work of 13th-century art. It is richly inlaid with pearls, antique cameos, and costly gems, but 80 of these were stolen in 1810, when the shrine was removed by the French to Cassel, but restored in 1814. In the opposite transept are the *monuments* of some of the Landgraves of Hesse in stone, with the ornamental parts of brass, in relief, and handsome in their way, quite different from English brasses. The *painted glass* in the windows of the choir is very beautiful. Here are the *stalls* of the Teutonic Knights, and the buildings behind the ch. were the Commandery or Convent of the Order.

On the Schlossberg rises proudly the *Castle of the Landgraves of Hesse*, a structure of the chivalrous ages, under restoration, and now used as an archive office by the Prussians. It commands a very fine prospect. It is worth seeing for its architecture, perfect preservation, and situation, particularly the Gateway, the Chapel, and the Knights' Hall, a vaulted chamber supported by pillars, 116 by 49 ft., remaining just as it was when *Luther* and *Zwingli* discussed in it the question of the Eucharist, in the presence of the Landgrave (Philip the Magnanimous) of Hesse, 1529. Pretty *Excursions* to *Spiegelslust*, the castles

of *Frauenberg* and *Staufenberg*, *St. Elizabeth's Well*, and the village of *Marbach*.

The Rly. twice crosses the Lahn, and then turns sharply E. along the Ohm to

9 m. *Kirchhain* Stat. On the rt., perched on a hill, is the old mediæval city of *Amöneburg*, with castle and walls in ruins. The *ch.* has some fine wood carving.

31 m. *Wabern* Stat. The former Elector had a country-seat here containing some pictures.

[*Diligence* 3 times daily to W. 4 m. *Fritzlar* (*Inn:* H. d'Angleterre), on the Edder, a decayed town, retaining its old walls; Pop. 3200. It is the cradle of Christianity in Hessia. The fine Romanesque *Church of St. Peter*, founded by St. Boniface in 741, is of the 12th cent. The Rathhaus is in ruins. The Bishopric of Burnburg, transferred to Fritzlar in 786, was shortly afterwards translated by Charlemagne to Paderborn. At Fritzlar, in 918, Henry the Fowler was chosen for German king. 4 m. W. beyond Fritzlar (omnibus from *Wabern* twice daily in 2¾ hrs.) is *Wildungen*. (*Inns:* H. de Russie; Post.) Bath House; pretty walks.]

The Rly. passes on l. the ruined castles of *Altenburg* and *Felsberg*, and crosses the Fulda by a viaduct of 13 arches.

10 m. *Güntershausen* Junct. Stat. (Buffet.) (*Inn:* H. Bellevue, comfortable, clean, and well managed.) *Rly.* S.E. to *Bebra* Junct. Stat. for *Eisenach* (Rte. 92) or *Frankfurt* on the M. (Rte. 86), and N. the line proceeds to

6 m. *Wilhelmshöhe* Stat., and intersecting the avenue (see description of the Palace below) turns E. to

3 m. **Cassel** Junct. Stat. (Buffet, good.) (*Inns:* H. du Nord and H. Royal, near the Stat.; H. König von Preussen and H. Schirmer, both in the Königsplatz, an oval *Place*, remarkable for the echo in the centre; Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, good German house; H. Ritter; H. Victoria; Hessischer Hof.) This capital of the former Electorate of Hesse-Cassel is situated on the Fulda and contains 53,300 Inhab. It was the residence of the Elector and the seat of the Government until the campaign of 1866 converted the electorate into a province of Prussia. The old town lies low down, close to the river-banks, and consists of narrow but picturesque streets, while the new part, built upon an elevation formerly occupied by a fortress, is airy and agreeable, and being considerably extended. In the Friedrichsplatz, the largest square in any German town, stands the *Elector's Palace*, built 1826, of no very imposing appearance, surpassed indeed by the hotels of several bankers in Frankfurt. Next to it is the *Museum*; beyond which are the Government offices. One side of the square, on the brow of the hill, is very judiciously left open, to admit the view of the valley, the windings of the Fulda, and the distant Mount Meissner. On this side a light gateway leads to the *Public Garden* (Augarten), a very handsome park abounding in fine trees (observe the Weymouth pines), but subject to inundations. In the middle of the square is placed the colossal marble *statue* of the Landgrave *Frederick II.*, after whom it is named. To this prince Cassel owes its principal embellishments and collections of art, &c., &c. His wealth was acquired by trafficking in the lives of his subjects, whom he lent to the King of Great Britain to fight his battles in America and elsewhere; 5000 Hessian troops were hired, with the consent of Parliament, against the Pretender in Scotland. More than 3 millions sterling were paid for 12,000 Hessians sent to America 1776–84.

The *Museum Fridericianum*, begun in 1769 (open in summer, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri.; in winter, Tues. and Fri., 10 A.M. to 1; at other times by a fee to the inspector, catalogue 60 pf.)—

includes — 1. A *Library* of 100,000 volumes, useful, but not calculated to interest a passing traveller. 2. A *Cabinet of Curiosities* in art and nature. One room is nearly filled with watches and clockwork, from the earliest invented watches made at Nuremberg, shaped like eggs, and wound up with a piece of catgut instead of a chain, to the most perfect chronometers. One of the Landgraves was an amateur watchmaker, and several specimens of his work are here preserved. Here are also a great variety of agates from the mines near Marburg, now abandoned; one single mass is formed into a staff 3 or 4 ft. long. Among many elaborate carvings in wood and ivory is one attributed to *Albert Dürer*. An enamelled dagger-hilt is believed to be by Benvenuto Cellini. There is a sword given by Pope Innocent VIII. to a Landgrave of Hesse. Many cases are entirely filled with objects of art and virtù, in amber, ivory, precious stones, gold and silver plate. 3. *Antiquities.* These were chiefly brought from Herculaneum. A little bronze statue of Victory, 20 in. high, known by casts all over Europe, is the gem of the collection; an exquisitely shaped bronze vase also merits notice. Many of the remains are interesting, from having been found in Germany or Hesse-Cassel itself: a *Roman Eagle* of the 21st Legion and a helmet were dug up at Wiesbaden. The coins, medals, and gems are well arranged for general inspection, under glass cases. 4. *Antique Statues.* A Minerva, an alto-relievo of the Triumph of Bacchus, and a bronze head of Mars, are the best; they were purchased from the Pope for 40,000 dollars. Among modern works are several busts by *Canova*, of Napoleon, of his son when a child five years old, and of his family. The *Cork Models* of ancient Roman buildings are good. The *Collection of Natural History* and *Minerals* is not very extensive or excellent. Besides the usual quantity of stuffed birds and quadrupeds, there are specimens of the woods of 500 different European trees, made up in the form of a library: each specimen has the shape of a volume; the back is formed of the bark; the sides of the wood. A trunk of a laurel which grew in the orangery here, 58 ft. high and 2 ft. diameter, is another botanical curiosity.

The **Picture Gallery* in the *Bellevue-Schloss* (open Wed. and Sat. 10—2, Sun. 12—2, at other times on payment of a fee to the Custode, catalogue 75 pf.), contains some very good pictures, which are to be better arranged in the new picture gallery building near the Schloss. The best pictures are of the Dutch School: they include a remarkable series of 28 fine works of *Rembrandt, including portraits of Kroll the poet; of Burgomaster Six (whole-length); of the writing-master Coppenol; of a halberdier; of Rembrandt, and his wife in red satin; of Nic. Bruynink, an ensign of militia: also Samson seized by the Philistines; Jacob blessing Joseph's children; a small winter landscape; a ruined castle on a height, bridge in the foreground, one of his finest landscapes, &c. &c. By *Paul Potter*, a cattle-piece, 2 cows and 2 sheep, with a man and woman, all life-size; *Van der Lys*, a company of soldiers and women, very large and forcible. There are 17 excellent portraits by *Van Dyk, e.g.* Snyders the Painter and his Wife; the Syndic Mostraeten, and a family group; a remarkably fine *Rubens* — the Meeting of Abraham and Melchizedek, figures life-size: *Mabuse*, Triumph of Christianity; *Titian*, whole-length of Don Alphonso; portrait of a Judge; Cleopatra; — *Sassoferrato*, the Marquis del Guasto, a fine work; *Holbein*, himself, his wife, and children, a family picture; *Teniers*, Peasants at a Kirmes; Silenus by *Jordaens*, nearly equal to Rubens; and a good piece by *Terburg*.

In the Calvinistic *Ch. of St. Martin* (Sacristan, 18 Hohenthor Strasse), nave 14th cent., choir beginning of 15th, well restored 1842, there are several monuments of the Electoral family, whose burial-vault is beneath it. That of Philip the Magnanimous

(d. 1567) occupies the place of the high altar; that of Landgravine Christine (1549), in bronze, and that of Landgravine Moritz (1662) are near.

A little below the Friedrichsplatz may be seen the foundation and first story of a vast *Palace*, called *Kattenburg*, begun 1820, by a former Elector, and stopped by his death 1821, now overgrown with moss and weeds.

The *Marble Bath*, in the *Augarten*, is a sumptuous piece of extravagance. Though it really contains a bath, this was introduced merely as a pretext for spending money and employing marble, with which its walls are covered. It is stocked with statues and basreliefs, by Monnot, an artist of the last cent., whose works, deficient in elevation and purity, have been termed the "*Dutch School*" of sculpture. Near this building is the *Orangery*.

The *Theatre*, at the corner of the Friedrichsplatz, is generally open 4 times a week; the Opera is tolerably good.

Cassel and its rulers afforded an asylum to the fugitive Flemish Protestants, driven from their country by the persecutions under Alva; and afterwards to the French Huguenots, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. These colonists contributed much to the wealth and prosperity of the town by their industry, as well as to its extent.—One part of it is still called, after them, the French quarter. From 1807 to 1813 Cassel was the capital of Jerome Buonaparte's kingdom of Westphalia.

Johannes von Müller, the Swiss historian (died 1809), is buried in the old *churchyard*, outside the Todtenthor; and Spohr the composer (d. 1858), in the Neue Friedhof.

Excursions (*a*) (by *Rly.* to *Stat. Wilhelmshöhe*, 8 trains daily in 10 min., 60, 40, 30 pf., or by *Omnibus* from the Königsplatz seven times daily (and oftener when the fountains play) in ½ hr., 50 pf., or by *Carriage* to the Schloss, 6 mks.) **Wilhelmshöhe** is the German Versailles. The Elector's summer *palace*, within the gardens, is only 3 m. from Cassel, but they extend behind it to the top of a high hill, which is a good hour's walk in addition. Wed. and Sund. are the best days for going thither, as the waterworks then play, generally at 3 in the afternoon. They cease after the end of Sept. A day may be agreeably spent here in exploring the fine views and natural beauties of the spot, setting aside its artifical marvels. (Very good *Inn*, Schombardt, close to the palace.) Near the Inn is the *New Waterfall*, 130 feet high.

A straight avenue of limes leads from the Wilhelmshöhe Gate of Cassel, where carriages stand for hire to convey passengers. (rt.) On quitting the town is a huge edifice built by Jerome Buonaparte, while King of Westphalia, as a barrack, now turned into a manufactory and poor-house. The vista is terminated by the figure of the Colossal Hercules on the top of the hill behind Wilhelmshöhe.

The *Palace*—residence of the late Emperor Napoleon III. for several months after his surrender at Sedan, 1870—lies at the foot of the hill. At the side of it stands the *Theatre*, built by King Jerome Buonaparte, in which he used himself to act; it is now a ball-room. Behind it is the *Great Fountain*, the highest in Europe, except that at Chatsworth, which throws up a jet of water, 12 inches in diameter, 190 ft. It is supplied from reservoirs 300 ft. higher up the hill. At the back of the pond out of which it rises, is an artificial waterfall descending from a small aqueduct. Both it and the Fountain remain inactive and empty, except on Sundays and Wednesdays. Their performances do not continue more than 50 minutes.

The more ancient *Cascade of the Karlsburg* consists of a flight of stone steps 900 ft. long, leading up to the colossal statue; over which a stream of water is at times admitted to fall. A *carriage-road* conducts by the side of this gigantic staircase, in zigzags, to the very top of the hill. Upon a sort of landing-place or platform half-way

up the stairs, is a rude representation of the Giant Enceladus, lying on his back, with a mountain of rocks heaped on his breast; it was the intention of the artist who formed him that he should spout from his mouth a jet of water 50 feet high; this is now dried up. The staircase of this château d'eau (imitated, it is said, from that in the villa d'Este) is surmounted by an octagon building 1312 ft. above the Fulda, surmounted by a pyramid, serving as a pedestal to the Colossal Hercules, 31 ft. high, of beaten copper. It is possible to mount up into the figure; 8 persons can stand at one time in the hollow of the club, and, out of a little window formed in it, enjoy a prospect extending nearly as far as the Brocken. But the delightful view can be obtained from the top of the hill without so much trouble. The aquatic staircase, and the octagon Temple of the Winds, as it is called, on its summit, with the statue and other extravagances connected with it, are reported to have employed 2000 men for 14 years. When their labours were completed, the cost was found to be so enormous that the accounts were burnt, to destroy all records of it.

In descending, a visit may be paid to the *Löwenburg*, a toy castle, built to imitate a stronghold of the Middle Ages, with drawbridges, battlements, tower, and ditches. Among the rusty suits in the *armoury* is one which belonged to the *Great Condé*; there is also a very curious collection of drinking-glasses, a series of portraits of the Tudors and Stuarts, and a library filled with romances alone. The Elector who built this castle is buried in the chapel. Those who have no taste for the objects above enumerated, will at least be gratified with the charming and various prospects from the slopes of the Löwenburg, and its agreeable gardens and pleasure-grounds. The *Pinetum* behind the palace is very extensive, and numbers fine and large specimens of exotic trees.

(*b*) To *Wilhelmsthal* (8 m. N.W. of Cassel, and ½ hr. beyond *Mönchehof*, first stat. on rly. N. to Hümme), a castle built by the Landgrave Wilhelm III. in 1760, in the style of the Trianon at Versailles, and situated in a beautiful park.—Several portraits (Tischbein).

(*c*) To *Carlshafen* on the Weser (see Rte. 71), 2 trains daily in 1½ hr.

Rlys. N. to Hümme Junct. Stat. for *Carlshafen* (see Rte. 71), or Warburg Junct. Stat. for *Hanover* (Rte. 69A), or *Düsseldorf* (Rte. 67), N.E. to Münden Junct. Stat. for *Halle* (Rte. 67), or by Göttingen to Hanover (Rte. 72), S. to *Guntershausen* Junct. Stat. for *Coblenz* (Rte. 96), or *Frankfurt* (see above), or *Eisenach* and Gotha (see Rte. 86).

ROUTE 71.

DESCENT OF THE WESER FROM HANOVERIAN MÜNDEN TO HAMELN, MINDEN, AND BREMEN.

Steamers descend the Upper Weser from *Münden* to *Carlshafen* in 3 hrs., Tuesd. and Sund. 5 A.M.; thence to *Hameln* in 7 hrs., Mond., Wed., Frid., Saturd. 4 A.M.; thence to *Minden* in 6 hrs. on Tues., Thurs., Saturd., Sund.; thence to *Bremen* at 7.30 A.M. Mond. and Frid., arriving same evening. They *ascend* from Bremen in 3 days, stopping 1st night at Minden, 2nd at Hameln.

The banks of the Weser ("Visurgis, clade Romanorum nobilis amnis"—*Velleius*) are picturesque without being

grand; the scenery has been compared with that of the Wye, and abounds in finely wooded hills, often descending to the water's edge. *Below Minden* the banks of the river are flat and uninteresting. The Weser has a course of 271 Eng. m., with a fall of 397 ft. to the North Sea. A *Rly.* along the *rt.* bank of the river now connects *Hameln* with *Minden.*

Hannoverisch-Münden, a *Stat.* on Rly. from Cassel to Hanover, and situated at the junction of the Fulda and Werra, whence the steamer starts, is described Rte. 72.

rt. The wooded hills of the *Bramwald*, or Solling.

l. *Reinhardswald.*

l. *Veckerhagen*, 1800 Inhab. Here was formerly a castle of the Electors of Hesse, now Chemical Works: in the neighbourhood are iron-mines. The Weser makes a great bend round the ruins of the castle of *Bramburg*, rt., which remain long in sight.

rt. *Bursfelde.* Here is a former Benedictine abbey of the 13th cent. The *church* is a well-preserved monument of Byzantine architecture.

rt. *Lippoldsberge*, 650 Inhab., and

rt. *Bodenfelde*, 2 picturesque villages. The banks of the river are here covered with a thick forest, part of the romantic scenery of the Solnick: the river forces its way among high rocks.

l. **Carlshafen** [*Terminus Stat.* of *Rly.* S. to Humme Junct. Stat., thence W. to Warburg for *Hanover* (Rte. 69A) or *Düsseldorf*, or S. to *Cassel* (see Rte. 67)] (*Inn:* Schwan), 1730 Inhab., at the junction of the Diemel with the Weser, in a picturesque situation, with cliffs of red sandstone. The large magazines were built by the Landgrave Charles in 1700. The town was founded 1699 for French Huguenots exiled from the valleys of the high Alps, who were hospitably received by him and settled here. In the neighbourhood, higher up the river, are two settlements, named by them in the style of the Puritans, Gottestreue and Gewissensruhe (Truth of God and Rest of Conscience). The inhabitants still preserve their French features. Fine view from the *Juliushöhe* (Restaurant).

l. *Herstelle*, a stronghold of Charlemagne, where, in 797, during his campaign against the Saxons, he received the ambassadors of the Avars, and of Arragon and Castile. It is named after the cradle of his family, —Héristal, on the Meuse. No trace of the original castle remains. In its place a modern Gothic château lifts its roof above picturesque groups of trees. Below is the village of the same name.

l. *Beverungen*, a village of 1750 Inhab., marked by an old prison tower.

rt. *Lauenförde.* From this point the rt. bank belongs to Brunswick, the l. remains Prussian,

l. *Blankenau.* Formerly a fortress of the Abbot of Corvey, built in the 13th cent., afterwards a stronghold of the robber knight of Falkenberg. Now a Prussian public office. Opposite is the village of

rt. *Meinbrexen*, in Brunswick.

l. *Godelheim*, at the foot of the Brunsberg: here are mineral springs. Opposite is

rt. *Fürstenberg.* A castle of the Duke of Brunswick, upon a spur of the Solling. Since 1753 it has been a china manufactory.

11 m. **Höxter** Stat., on *Rly.* between Dreiburg and Kreiensen (Rte. 68). (*Inns:* Berliner Hof; Stadt Bremen.) An old walled Hanse town, 5234 Inhab., the last in Prussian Westphalia, on the l. bank of the Weser, here crossed by a bridge. The *Ch. of St. Kilian* is of

interesting Romanesque architecture. Near it Charlemagne fought one of his hardest battles against the Saxons. The watch-tower on the *Brunsberg* is said to be a relic of the strong Saxon fortress built by *Bruno*, brother of Wittekind. In 1673 Turenne fixed his head-quarters here.

A fine avenue of chestnuts, 1 m. long, leads to the suppressed (1803) Benedictine Abbey of

Corvey (*Corbeia nova*) (no inn), the oldest and most famous monastery of the Saxons. It was founded in 816 by Lewis the Pious, by means of a colony from the Abbey of Corbie, in Picardy, and was removed to its present site in 822. It became the missionary centre from which Christianity and civilization were spread over a large part of N. Germany and Scandinavia. Ansgar, the Apostle of the N., was a missionary from Corvey, Pope Gregory V. was abbot here, and in 967 the monk Widukind wrote his celebrated History of the Saxons. The only existing MS. of the first 6 books of the annals of Tacitus was discovered in the convent library, 1514, and published 1515 by Pope Leo X. The Convent, a plain, square, 18th-cent. edifice, is now a seat of the Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Fürst v. Corvey, but too vast for any private family of whatever rank, and void of interest. The only remains of the old Abbey are in the W. front of the *Church*, which has twin Romanesque towers surmounted by spires and an upper gallery connecting the 2 towers; the lower storey and substruction, with the columns of single blocks in the vestibule, are attributed with some probability to the age of Charlemagne (A.D. 885); the body is of the 15th cent.

The Westphalian *Rly.* here crosses the winding river to the next *Stat.* from Höxter.

rt. *Holzminden* (*Inn:* H. Buntrock), a town of Brunswick at the N. extremity of an offset of the Sollinger-wald hills. It has considerable iron and steel works, mills for cutting paving-stones, an article of export to Bremen, and a celebrated school or gymnasium dedicated "Deo et litteris." Near the town are the ruins of *Eberstein*, a stronghold of the Counts of that name.

l. *Heinsen.* Below this the Weser makes a great bend to

l. *Polle:* here are the ruins of a castle destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It had been the principal castle of the Counts of Eberstein.

rt. *Dolme.* A singular cliff goes by the name of the Pastor von Dolme. Opposite, l., in a narrow gorge, a small stream descends and turns the wheel of the *Teufelsmühle* (the Devil's mill), mentioned in legends of the 13th cent.

rt. *Bodenwerder.* (*Inn:* Traube). A small Hanoverian town (Pop. 1300) on an island, with a boat bridge. The red sandstone displays itself in a peculiar manner on the rt. bank.

l. *Kemnade*, with a flying bridge. It was the site of a nunnery founded in 1025. The old ch. contains the tombs of many noble families.

l. *Hehlen.* The stately château, surmounted by 4 towers, was built in 1560, by Count Schulenburg, in whose family it still remains. One of this family, as Field Marshal in the service of the republic of Venice, bravely defended Corfu in 1716 against the Turks. Turkish arms and horse-tail standards, his trophies, are still preserved here.

rt. *Hagenohsen*, with a mansion, formerly belonging to the Counts of Eberstein.

rt. *Tündern.* At *Hastenbeck*, 2 m. on the height, the allies, commanded by the D. of Cumberland, were defeated by the French, under Marshal d'Estrées, July 26, 1757. The shameful Convention of Kloster Seven was the consequence.

l. *Ohr* has a modern church inscribed "Der Geist ist frei und ohne Zwang der Glaube." From the top of the Ohrberg, above the village, there is a beautiful view towards the high land about Pyrmont. (*Inn* on top.)

rt. **Hameln** Junct. Stat., on Rly. between Altenbeken and Hanover (Rte. 69A) (*Inns:* Sonne; Stadt Bremen; Bremer Schlüssel). A town of 8600 Inhab., in a pretty situation on the Weser, here crossed by an iron suspension-bridge, 816 ft. long, hanging from a pier which rises from an island in the middle. It is a very old place, full of wooden houses in the old German style, and has one fine *Ch.*, the *Münsterkirche* of St. Boniface, now desecrated and falling to ruin. The octagonal central tower and crypt, the oldest parts, are of 12th cent. The large building near the river is a *Penitentiary* (Zuchthaus). The Legend of the *Rattenfänger* (1259), 'Rats of Hameln,' is well told in one of Browning's poems. The hill on the opposite side of the river is laid out in public walks, and here is a grotto celebrated for its beer. Hameln was once a strong fortress, and on this hill stood a strong citadel, the Bastile of Hanover; but the French blew up its works in 1807. Agreeable excursions may be made up and down the charming valley of the Weser to Dreyer's Garten, Klüt, Hämmelschenburg and the *Ohrberg*, a country-house, with pretty grounds.

½ hr. by Rly. S.W. is *Pyrmont* (see Rte. 69A), and branch Rly. E. to Elze for Nordstemmen, W. along the rt. bank of the Weser through *Rinteln* to *Bad Oeynhausen* (see below).

rt. *Fischbeck*, in a fertile country: here is an ancient church and nunnery, founded 954, now a school for young ladies of noble familtes.

rt. *Oldendorf* (*Inns:* Stadt Cassel; Rathskeller). A town of 1400 Inhab. 1 m. E. rises the *Hohenstein*, a table rock 1075 ft. high, with precipitous sides. N.W. from Oldendorf is the castle of *Schaumburg*, built 1030, the family seat of the Counts of that name. In one part of the castle is a gate called "the gate of heaven," so named from the beautiful view suddenly opened to the visitor. The hill, called *Paschenberg*, 1200 ft. high, hangs over the castle (see Rte. 66). An hotel, much resorted to, is found on this elevated spot, the residence of the ranger of the surrounding forests.

l. *Rinteln* (Rly. Stat. on the rt. bank) (*Inns:* Stadt Bremen; Rathskeller). A town of 4000 Inhab., with a stone bridge over the Weser. From 1621 to 1809 there was a university here. A beautiful road leads hence to the watering-place of *Eilsen;* to the Ludnerklippe, 3 m. off, a cliff from which there is a fine view; and to the *Arnsburg*, a castle belonging to the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, with a collection of antiquities, a picture gallery, and furnished in the style of the Middle Ages. It is shown to strangers.

l. *Möllenbeck*, formerly a convent, containing a Gothic *ch.*

l. *Varenholz*, with a castle, dating from 1595, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill.

l. *Vlotho*, a town of 2900 Inhab., with considerable trade.

l. *Rehme* (Stat., on *Rly.* between Osnabrück and Minden, which here crosses the river), with *Bad Oeynhausen* adjoining (see Rte. 66).

l. *Wedigenstein*, with a ruined Saxon castle, a stronghold of the Saxon chief Wittekind, the valiant opponent of Charlemagne. rt. The range of the Süntel, and l. that of the Wedenberg, approach and form the Wesers-charte—*the Porta Westphalica*, through which the Weser enters the plain of N. Germany. (See Rte. 66.) The hills immediately above the pass are called, l. *Wittekindsberg*, on the rt. *Jacobsberg*. On the former, 780 ft. high, is a tower 60 ft., dedicated, 1830, "to the admirers of nature," and not far from it is St. Margaret's chapel, built in the 14th cent. The Jacobsberg was formerly called Mt. Anthony, but the present name was given by Frederick the Great, from one of his old soldiers, who settled here as a vintager, and supplied the king with excellent grapes. At the foot of the Jacobsberg is rt. *Hausberge*.

l. **Minden** Stat., on Rly. between

Osnabrück and Hanover. See description in Rte. 66.

Below Minden down to Bremen the shores of the river are flat.

l. *Todtenhausen*, scene of the battle of Minden, 9 Aug. 1759. (Rte. 66.)

l. *Petershagen*: the former residence of the Bp. of Minden.

l. *Schlüsselburg*, with an ancient house, containing public offices, formerly an episcopal stronghold.

l. *Stolzenau.* (*Inn:* D. of York.) a pretty village, with an old castle, formerly the residence of the Counts of Hoya, extinct 1543: afterwards an occasional resort of George II. of England.

l. *Liebenau*, also a castle of the Counts Hoya.

rt. *Nienburg*, a Stat. on the Bremen and Hanover Rly. (Rte. 72A.)

rt. *Drakenburg:* here the Smalkaldic League defeated the Imperialists, 23rd May, 1547.

l. *Hoya* (*Inn:* Stadt Hannover). Pop. 2000. An iron bridge here crosses the Weser. In the neighbourhood is the Holy Mount, covered with trees, where from time immemorial vast numbers of herons have built nests.

rt. At a distance above the junction of the Aller with the Weser is seen the town of *Verden*, with its cathedral. (Rte. 72A.)

rt. *Arbergen* is the birthplace of Olbers the astronomer, and Heeren the historian.

Bremen, described in Rte. 72A.

ROUTE 72.

CASSEL TO HANOVER, BY GÖTTINGEN. —RAIL.

Distance, 101 m.; *time*, 3¼ to 5 hrs.; 6 trains daily.

Cassel is described in Rte. 70. The Rly. follows for some distance the windings of the picturesque valley of the Fulda.

14 m. **Münden** (Hannoverisch-) Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Goldener Löwe; Hessischer Hof; Bahnhofs-Restauration). A town of 6000 Inhab., situated between the Fulda and Werra. These two streams unite immediately below the town, and, losing their names, become the *Weser*, which is navigated hence to Minden by *steamers* (Rte. 71).

The old ducal *Schloss*, built 1566, by Duke Erich II. of Brunswick, formerly a residence of the ancestors of the Royal Family of England, is turned into a magazine, and its windows walled up. The *Ch. of St. Blaise* is a fine building of the 14th cent., and contains a monument of Erich II. Münden was stormed by Tilly in 1626.

The scenery round the town is pleasing, and has been compared with that of the Vale of Llangollen, in N. Wales. Fine view from *Andrees' garden*, beyond the Werra bridge. [Branch *Rly.* to *Arenshausen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 67), thence N. to *Göttingen* and E. to *Halle.*]

The Rly. crosses the Werra on a bridge of 6 arches, and begins a gradual ascent—overlooking the vale of Weser—to the plateau of the Leine, a district fruitful in oats, but dreary. It reaches its summit-level on passing through a short tunnel at

11 m. *Dransfeld* Stat. The village was burnt in 1834, except 2 or 3 houses.

9 m. **Göttingen** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Krone; Gebhards H.: neither very good) lies on the Leine, and has 15,841 Inhab. It is remarkable only for its University. It is destitute of fine buildings, and the houses, though old, are neither venerable nor picturesque in their antiquity, except, perhaps, the *Rathhaus*, a castellated edifice.

The *Ramparts*, now planted with trees, serve as a walk, resembling the walls of Chichester. There is an air of solitude about the town, which even the number of students cannot remove. They may be distinguished in the streets by the almost inseparable pipe and portfolio with which each is provided. Commerce seems to be confined to literature and tobacco; and the only flourishing trades are those of the booksellers and pipe-sellers, as their shops outnumber all others.

The *University* (*Georgia Augusta*) ranks high in Germany. It was founded in 1737, by Geo. II., at the suggestion of his minister Münchausen. It is regarded as the national university of Brunswick, as well as of Hanover. The colour of the cap distinguishes the country of each student. The number of students is about 1060, and of professors 60 or 70.

William IV., to whom a bronze *statue* by Bandel has been raised in the Wilhelmsplatz, gave 3000*l.* towards erecting a building for *the University*, which was completed and opened in 1837. Here the Council of the University meets. The Aula, in which degrees are conferred, &c., is an apartment somewhat like the Senate-house at Cambridge, but not so large. Though gaudily painted, it is on the whole a handsome and effective room.

The *Library*, situated in what was once a handsome church, has 500,000 printed volumes and 5000 MSS. It is very rich in modern literature and in scientific works. The collection of paintings contains an altar-piece by *John Raphon* of Einbeck, 1506.

The *Museum* of Natural History is not worthy of the University; but the late Prof. Blumenbach bequeathed to it his valuable collection, including human skulls of the natives of all quarters of the globe. Here are some dresses brought from the South Seas by Capt. Cook, and a few paintings.

The *Botanic Garden* is very good. The *Observatory* is under Professor Gauss.

The Göttingen *sausages* possess some reputation among epicures. Bologna, Oxford, and Cambridge, all university towns, enjoy similar celebrity.

The *excursion* to the *Harz* is very conveniently made from Göttingen, by way of Nordheim and Osterode (Rte. 73).

[Branch *Rly.* S. to Arenshausen Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 67), thence W. to Cassel, *viâ* Münden, and E. to Halle, &c.]

11 m. *Nordheim* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Sonne, good), Pop. 5290. The Gothic *ch.* dates from 1519. *Obs.* the old carved altar-piece and stained 15th-cent. glass. A good deal of tobacco grown in the neighbourhood. [Branch *Rly.* E., 17 m., to *Herzberg* Junct. Stat. for *Osterode* or Nordhausen, &c. (see Rte. 67).]

7 m. *Salzderhelden* Stat. [Branch Rly. in progress, in meantime *Omnibus* 4 times daily in ½ hr. 3 m. N.W. to

Einbeck, a town of 6380 Inhab., on the Ilme. New church well restored; —old church also good: *Rathhaus*, date 1593. Einbeck beer is famous: it is recorded that Luther, worried and worn out by addressing the Diet of Worms, was restored in spirit and body by a jug of it, handed to him by Duke George of Saxony. The vale of the Ilme is pretty and fertile; it leads to *Ahlefeld*, agreeably situated; handsome tower, with 4 turrets.]

12 m. **Kreiensen** Junct. Stat. (Buffet.) (*Inn:* Helwes.) [*Rly.* W. to Altenbeken Junct. Stat., and E. to Seesen Junct.

Stat. (see Rte. 68), for Brunswick, Magdeburg, and Berlin, or Herzberg.]

11 m. *Alfeld* Stat., a town with a double spired *ch.* and watch-tower, at the foot of the *Sieben-Brüder* hills.

5 m. *Banteln* Stat. Seat of Count Beningsen.

The line now leaves the mountainous district.

4 m. *Elze* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Post). Pop. 2450. [Branch Rly. W. to the Weser at *Hameln* (see Rte. 71).]

The river Leine is crossed near

3 m. *Nordstemmen* Junct. Stat. The best view of the fine *Schloss Marienburg*, on the Schulenburg hills, is from the bridge over the Leine. The castle is from the designs of Hase, completed by Oppler, and belongs to Queen Marie of Hanover. (An *Inn* a little beyond it.)

[Branch *Rly.* E. 10 m., 5 trains daily, in 15 to 20 min., under the slopes of the Hildesheimer Wald, to

Hildesheim Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. *d'Angleterre*, in the Hohenweg; *Wiener Hof*, at the Friesenthor; *Goldener Engel*, in the Kreuzstrasse), an ancient episcopal city on the Innerste, Pop. 21,000; with a number of picturesque timber houses of the 15th and 16th cents., many interesting antiquities, and some manufactures. It was the capital of an episcopal principality secularized in 1803. The see, founded in 797 at Elz by Charlemagne for the conversion of the Saxons, was in 818 transferred by Louis the Pious to Hildesheim. The town contains 12 churches, and the principal objects of interest may be seen in the following order,—From the *Rly. Stat.* to the *Altstädter Markt*, *Andreas-Kirche*, *Godehardi-Kirche*, *Dom*, *Museum*, *Michaeliskloster*, and the *Moritzberg*.

The **Cathedral* or Dom (Sacristan, No. 1198 Kleiner Domhof), a pure specimen of Romanesque (1061), on the plan of a basilica, has rather a mean exterior, and is buried in the ground 6 ft., up to the window-sills, a proof of its great age. The W. front has been rebuilt in the worst style, and the nave Italianized in 1730. The Gothic porch was added 1412. The bronze gates at the W. end, 17 ft. high, unsurpassed specimens of early metal work, were made for Bp. St. Bernward, 1015; the subject of the reliefs is the First and Second Adam. *Obs.* the elegance of the round arches which separate the nave from the aisles; also the rich and beautiful capitals of the pillars. The gilt shrine of Bp. St. Godehard, 4 ft. long, dates probably from 1131. A bronze *font*, 6 ft. high, including the cover, supported by 4 figures representing the rivers of Paradise. This magnificent specimen of mediæval casting dates from the 13th cent., and is covered with bas-reliefs of appropriate Scripture subjects. The *Irminsäule* (Irmnisûl), a pillar of alabaster, now surmounted by the cross, in the centre of the ch., was an idol of the Saxons, overthrown by Charlemagne, and brought hither from Corvey. From the roof hangs an elaborate *Corona* of bronze and silver, late 12th cent., representing towers with statuettes. The rood-loft is a fine specimen of Renaissance (1546) carving and tracery. In a side altar, S. aisle, are some enamel figures, Byzantine style. The *Treasury* is rich in antique ch. plate (9th to 12th cents.). The *Cloister* is small, part (E. side) Romanesque. In the midst rises a very graceful Gothic chapel of the 14th cent. A rose-tree growing on the wall of the crypt and of great age, is supposed to be connected with the legend as to the foundation of the ch. by Louis the Pious.

On the Dom Platz, or close, stands Bishop Bernward's *brazen pillar*, 14 ft. high, bearing, in bas-relief, 28 representations of the events of our Lord's Life and Passion, winding round it like a spiral scroll, after the manner of those of Trajan's Column. Date 1022.

Ch. of St. Godehard (Sacristan lives at No. 1519, W. of the ch.) (Cath.), founded 1133, built on the same plan as the Dom, is much more interesting, and well repaired, the choir in the 15th

cent., the rest under the direction of Hase, 1848 to 1863. The nave is a basilica; piers alternate with columns; no triforium. The style is plain, perfect Romanesque; but the capitals are very rich, in high relief, and the N. door is much ornamented.

St. Michael's Ch. (Prot.), similar to it, even grander in its proportions than the Dom, is a nearly unaltered basilica, completed in 1022, destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1186, and the whole restored by Hase. It is upon the old Rhenish plan, with apsidal choirs, 2 transepts, 2 crypts, and originally 5 towers. *Obs.* the carving of the capitals and wooden stalls, and the series of Scripture subjects painted on the nave-roof. It has a fine cloister; the wall of the choir is ornamented with figures of Apostles, &c., in relief. The E. apse has been pulled down. The neighbouring convent, *Michaeliskloster*, is now a Lunatic Asylum. The Gothic *Ch.* of *St. Andrew's* was begun in the 14th cent., and first used by the Protestants in 1542. In the very rich Treasury of *St. Magdalen's Ch.* are a silver model of the tower of the Dom in 1367, the shrine of St. Oswald; a silver cross and chalice; a crucifix 20 in. high, covered with gold plates, set with precious stones, and ornamented with filagree, the work of Bishop Bernward, died 1022, canonized 1192, who was a great promoter of the art; also 2 candelabra of bronze, ornamented with bas-relief. *Obs.* the Gothic (1443) *Rathhaus*, in the picturesque *Altstädter* Markt, having portraits of the Bishops on its walls, and the 14th-cent. stone *Templerhaus;* the *House of Auditor Wyncken* in the Langenhagen, front entirely of carved stone-work (17th cent.)

The *Museum* in the former St. Martin's Ch. contains an interesting historical and natural history collection, and a copy by Christofle of the *Hildesheimer Silberfund*, some 50 pieces of Roman silver plate (?) time of Augustus, of the intrinsic value of about 500*l.*, now in the Antiquarium department of the old Museum at Berlin, and dug up in 1868 by a party of soldiers at work in the Exercierplatz.

The best view of the town is obtained from the *Moritzberg*, on which stands an interesting *ch.* of the 11th cent., somewhat spoilt by incongruous restorations. Near this is the *Berghölzchen*, a favourite resort of the townspeople (Restaurant).

[Branch *Rly.* N. 15 m., 5 trains daily, to *Lehrte* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 59, and S.E. through Ringelheim to Vienenburg for Goslar and Harzburg.)]

From Nordstemmen the Rly. proceeds N. to

16 m. **Hanover** Junct. Stat. (described in Rte. 66).

ROUTE 72A.

HANOVER TO BREMEN [BREMERHAFEN].—RAIL.

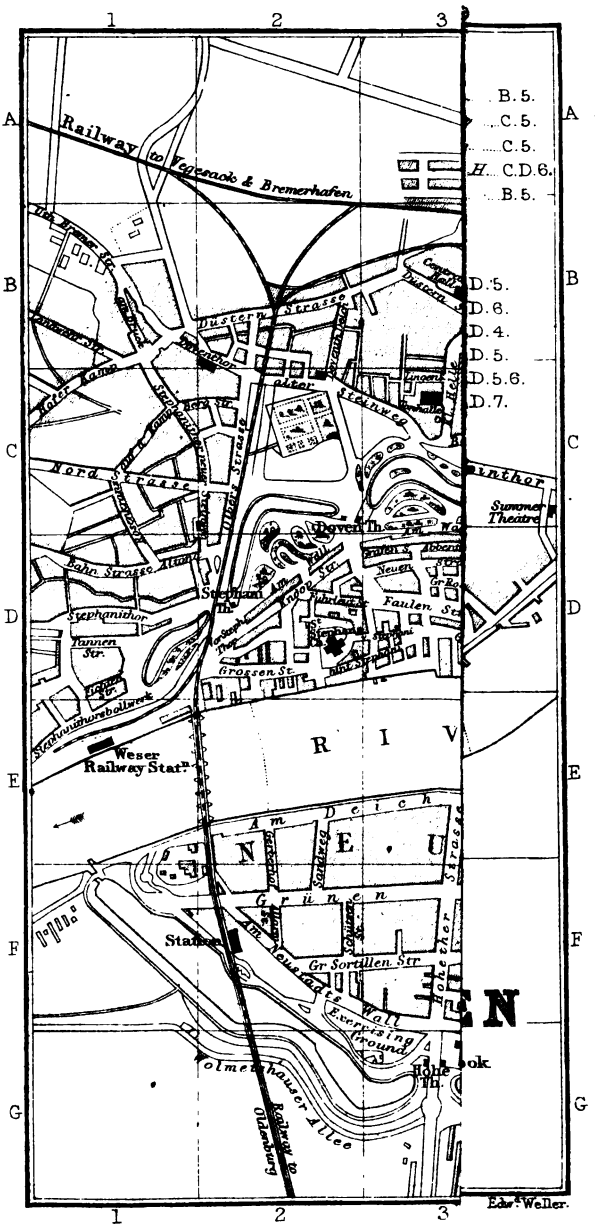
Distance, 75 m.; *time*, 2¾ to 3¼ hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Hanover is described in Rte. 66.

The *Rly.* proceeds W. by the Minden line to

13 m. *Wunstorf* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 66), and then turns N. over a dreary country to

5 m. *Neustadt* Stat. l. in the distance is seen the *Steinhuder Meer*, a large mere or lake: on an island in the midst Count Wm. v. der Lippe (died


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A
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D
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G
B.5.
C.5.
C.5.
H. C.D.6.
B.5.
D.5.
D.6.
D.4.
D.5.
D.5.6.
D.7.
Railway to Vegesack & Bremerhafen
Dutzen Strasse
Nord Strasse
Hafen Str.
Stephanithor
Grossen St.
Weser Railway Statn
R I V
E R
N E U
Am Deich
Grünen
Gr Sortillen Str.
Station
Wall
Exercising Ground
Höhe
Oldenburg Railway
Edw.r Weller.

1777) built a toy fortress (*Wilhelmstein*, and erected a military school, in which General Scharnhorst (d. 1813), the founder of the Landwehr system, began his education. On the W. side are the *Baths of Rehburg* (see Rte. 66), and some miles further W. are the remains of the *Abbey of Loccum*, consisting of a fine Pointed ch. repaired since 1850, cloister, chapter-house, refectory, and other buildings, founded by the Cistercian Order 1240-50. The E. end of the ch. is square, and is flanked on each side with a pair of curious chapels. (*Inn:* Bunnemann's.)

15 m. *Nienburg* Stat. (*Inn:* Stadt London). Pop. 5200. The fortifications of this town were razed in 1807 by the French.

18 m. *Verden* Stat., on the river Aller, Pop. 6700, formerly the capital of an episcopal principality, which, in 1648, was Lutheranized and given to Sweden, which in 1719 ceded it to the Hanoverian Elector, our King George I. The see was founded, in 786, by Charlemagne, who here slaughtered 4000 heathen Saxons. The former *Cathedral* (Dom), without a tower, is 274 ft. long; choir and transepts, date from 1291–1390; the nave, 1473–90, deserves examination: it is part of brick, part of stone. The windows of the transepts and E. end show good tracery of brick moulded in a style resembling Decorated. *Obs.* several monuments of Bishops, the Bishop's Throne (14th cent.), and some old glass. In the adjoining small *Ch. of St. Andrew* is the earliest *brass* known in Germany or England, to Bp. Yso, d. 1231.

4 m. *Langwedel* Junct. Stat. *Rly.* E. to *Berlin*, viâ *Ulzen* and *Stendal* Junct. Stats. (see Rte. 72B).

13 m. *Sebaldsbrück* Junct. Stat. [Rly. from Osnabrück (Rte. 69).]

3 m. **Bremen** Junct. Stat., on the N. side of the town and of the Weser. Cabs at Stat.

Inns: Near Stat., H. *du Nord*, 14 Bahnhofstrasse; *Alberti* H., same street, and corner of Breiteweg, good; H. *de l'Europe*, same street and corner of Birkestrasse; *Hillman's* H. on opposite side of Birkestrasse; near Cathedral, H. *Stadt Frankfurt*, in the Domshof.

Restaurants.—*Rathskeller*, under the Rathhaus (see below); under Hotel *de l'Europe*, *Siedenburg* (opposite theatre); *Börsen*, in the Exchange passage; *Hasselmann*, 15 Seemansstrasse.

Cafés.—Under H. *Hillman*; *Goldstein*, 2 Börse.

Droschkies (Cabs).—1–2 pers., *drive* within the town, 70 pf.; by *time*, ½ hr., 80 pf.; each ¼ hr. afterwards, 40 pf.

Post-Office.—On the Domshof.

Telegraph Office.—In the Exchange.

Steamers and Railways (see below).

This is a clean flourishing town, surrounded by bright picturesque gardens or boulevards, beyond which, on the N., stretches a belt of suburb of new white houses, but the inner and older town contains many old buildings, chiefly of Renaissance style. It is one of the three free cities of the new German Empire, though of late years it has had to receive a Prussian garrison. It has 102,000 Inhab. (4000 R. Cath.). The town lies on both banks of the Weser,—the *old* on the rt. and the *new* town on the l. bank, and the two divisions are connected by handsome bridges. The dyke of the Weser causes some apprehension to the town. The bottom of the river rises by the deposits brought down by its current, and the dyke is raised year after year to counteract this; so that in time the bed of the river will be on a level with the town itself; and, were the dyke to break, immense injury would ensue. The territory of Bremen, about 3¼ Germ. square m. in extent, consists chiefly of drained marsh-land, intersected by ditches and canals, affording good pasturage to cattle. It is governed by a Senate, which enjoys the dignified title of "Die Wittheit" (The Wisdom). It has some manufactures,

but its prosperity depends chiefly on its shipping and trade with America, Archangel, France, Great Britain, N. America, the Baltic, and Spain, rendering it the *second* seaport in Germany. A greater quantity of tobacco is imported here than in all the other ports of Germany put together, averaging more than 24 million lbs. annually. The improvements in the navigation of the Weser and its confluents have extended the relations of Bremen into the heart of Germany.

Almost all the objects of interest are comprised within a limited area between the Rly. Stat. and the river.

The *Dom* (Lutheran), originally a Romanesque building, 12th cent., with early Gothic additions, restored 1830, is 100 ft. high. The S. tower fell down in 1638; but is now being rebuilt. *Obs.* the square E. end, and the open gallery in the N.E. aisle. The organ is one of the finest in Germany. In front of it are some fragments of a beautiful roodloft with reliefs (1500). See the bronze *Font*—supported by 4 antique figures riding on lions, and encircled with small reliefs—said to be older than the *ch.*, and of the 9th cent.; an engraved brass in the sacristy (1477); and some remnants of 12th-cent. carved *stalls*, now in a side chapel. Under the ch. is a *crypt* (*Bleikeller*), which has the property of preserving free from decomposition, after the lapse of centuries, several bodies interred in it. The sexton who shows them to the curious stranger recounts their names and histories, as though he were describing a gallery of pictures. The Bishopric of Bremen was founded in 787 by Charlemagne, and in 845, upon its union with the Hamburg bishopric, it became an archbishopric. By the Peace of Münster, 1648, the Lutheranized Bremen Archbishopric was given as an Imperial fief to Sweden, which, in 1719, ceded it, together with that of Verdun, to Hanover.

The *Ch.* of *St. Ansgar* was built 1229, and recently restored. E. end flat, with lancet windows of brick; body of the ch. stone. Fine view from the tower, 324 ft. high. The altar-piece is by Tischbein.

The *Rathhaus*, in the Market-place, has the E. side facing the Dom of good late Gothic (1410). Its S. façade, added 1612, is an equally good example of the Renaissance style, much enriched with fantastic sculpture, statues of the 7 Electors and Emperor, &c. *See* in the great Hall (always open) the marble statue of Burgomaster Smidt (born 1773, died 1857); the ladies' balcony (Güldenkammer) and carved staircase leading to it.

On the W. side is the entrance to the *Cellars* (*Rathskeller*) beneath (good wine and oysters). In a particular compartment are casks called the *Rose and the 12 Apostles*, filled with fine Hockheimer and Rudesheimer, some of it a century and a half old. The oldest cask dates from 1625. It is sold in glasses or bottles; but the original wine is nearly all gone. This nectar was at one time valued at a ducat a glass.

In the market-place, opposite the Rathhaus, is a *Rolandsäule*,* a stone statue of a man 18 ft. high, a symbol of the rights and privileges of the town, erected 1512 in the place of a wooden one. The drawn sword and the head and hand at the feet of the figure refer to the power of life and death in criminal causes enjoyed by the magistrates.

The *Exchange* (Neue Börse), a handsome modern Gothic building, rather too like a church with double aisles, was erected, 1867, by Müller. 1 o'clock is the hour of business.

On the S. side of the market-place is the *Schütting* (1594), a Chamber of Commerce, where the head merchants meet to transact business.

* These Roland-columns are found in several towns of N. Germany, and were no doubt first erected after the conversion of the Germans to Christianity, to replace the sacred trees and columns around which the chief men of the nation used to hold their assemblies.

The *Museum* on the Domshof is a club where newspapers are taken in, and to which a good collection of natural history is attached.

The *Kunsthalle* was opened 1849. It is a large building, near the Osterthor, devoted to the purposes of art, holding the collections of the Art Union. Within are a Psyche, by Steinhäuser, and some modern German pictures. *Mr. Albers* has a small but choice collection of ancient and modern pictures.

The *Museum of Nat. Hist.* has a unique collection of African birds.

Olbers, the astronomer, who discovered in his observatory here the planets Vesta and Pallas, was a native of this place, as well as Heeren the historian. A marble *statue* of Olbers (died 1840), by Steinhäuser, a Bremen sculptor, was erected, 1850, on the Boulevard.

The *Artists' Club* (Künstlerverein) is a Gothic building, 13th cent., carefully restored. It includes coffee and concert rooms. Strangers may be introduced by a member, here or at the *Union* Club. In front of it, on the Domshaide, is a bronze *statue of Gustavus Adolphus*, by Fogelberg, a Swede. On its way from Munich to Gothenburg it was shipwrecked near Heligoland, claimed as "stray and waif" and bought by the merchants of Bremen, 1856.

The **Pleasant Walks* (Wall anlagen), on the site of the ramparts formerly surrounding the old town (razed after the Napoleonic wars), are the greatest attraction of Bremen. The *Stadt-Theater* stands on them, near the Bischofs-thor, one of the 6 entrances crossing the former ditch, and so called from the gate which originally stood here. Near the Ansgarii-thor is the *monument*, erected in 1875, to the Bremen soldiers who fell in the war of 1870, and from this point the new *Kaiser-strasse* leads to the *Kaiser* bridge over the Weser, completed 1876.

Railways (a *central* Rly. Stat. in progress)—N. to *Bremerhafen* (see below); N.E. to Hamburg; E. to *Uelzen* and Stendal for Berlin (see Rte. 72B); S.E. to *Wunstorf* Junct. Stat. for Hanover, Minden, &c. (see above); S.W. to *Osnabrück* Junct. Stat. for Rotterdam, Münster, &c. (see Rte. 69); W. to *Oldenburg* Junct. Stat. for Wilhelmshafen, Emden, &c. (see Rte. 60); N.W. up l. bank to Nordenhamm at mouth of Weser.

Bremen to Geesetmünde, for *Bremer hafen.*

Steamer twice daily (7 A.M., 3 P.M.), in 5 hrs., calling at Brake.

Rly. 37 m. 4 trains daily, in 1¾ hr., passing

6 m. *Burg-Lesum* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* 3 m. W. to *Grohn-Vegesack* Stat., on the rt. bank of the Weser, Pop. 4000; pretty villas of wealthy merchants of Bremen. *Steamer* daily, morning and evening, to Bremen and back.]

Geestemünde Stat. (*Inn:* H. Hannover, near pier of Norderney steamers, ½ m. from Rly.; Meyers' H.), on the l. bank of the Geeste.

[*Steamer* by *Wangeroog* and *Spikeroog*, from 20th June to 29th Sept., on Mond., Wed., and Frid., in 5 to 6 hrs. (2½ Thl.), to

Norderney, one of the chain of broken dunes, or sand islands, Pop. 2000, which skirt the coast of Germany from Holland to Denmark. It is frequented as a watering-place by the Germans. (*Inns:* Grosses und Kleines Logirhaus; Meyer's Bellevue; Schmidt's Deutsches Haus.) The *Conversationshaus* contains dining-, ball-, and reading-rooms, &c. The *land* route is from Emden by diligence to Norden, and by diligence direct to Norderney at low tide, or omnibus to the coast, and steamboat, in ½ hr., to the island.]

Steamer to *Heligoland* (see Rte. 56).

On the opposite side of the Geeste, at its junction with the Weser, is

Bremerhafen (*Inns:* Behrmann's H.; Steinhof's H.), the port of Bremen, opened in 1830, for large ships, as vessels drawing more than 7 ft. cannot ascend the river. The piece of land was purchased from Hanover in 1827, through Burgomaster Smidt. (Pop. 13,000, and rapidly increasing.) Large wet and dry docks.

The *Auswanderer-Haus*, built 1849 for departing emigrants, is now used as a barrack. The red-brick Gothic *Ch.*, with openwork stone spire, is a conspicuous object.

Steamers up the Weser to *Bremen* in 6 or 7 hrs. (see above); to *London*, Sund. and Wed., in 40 hrs. (the Geestemünde Rly. Stat. is nearly 2 m. from the steamer quay); to *Hull*, Mond. and Fri., in 16 hrs.; to *Leith*, every second Sat.; to *Southampton* and *Havre* constantly, by means of the Transatlantic steamers; to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Antwerp, 3 times a month.

ROUTE 72B.

BREMEN TO BERLIN BY UELZEN AND STENDAL.—RAIL.

207 m.; *time*, 7 to 10 hrs.; 4 trains daily.

Bremen is described in Rte. 72A.

This direct line to Berlin follows the rt. bank of the Weser as far as

8 m. *Langwedel* Junct. Stat. [Rly. to *Wunstorf* Junct. for Hanover, &c. see Rte. 72A]. Thence the line turns E., and crosses the Hamburg and Hanover line at

59 m. *Uelzen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 59).

[Branch *Rly.* in progress, S.E. through Oebisfelde (Rte. 65A) to Magdeburg in Rte. 66.]

The line continues E. to

32 m. **Salzwedel** Stat., an old town of 8500 Inhab., on the river Jeetze, and according to tradition the birthplace of the magician Dr. Faust.

35 m. *Stendal* Junct. Stat. For the remainder of the line to

62 m. **Berlin**, see Rte. 65A.

ROUTE 72C.

BREMEN TO BERLIN BY BUCHHOLZ AND WITTENBERGE.—RAIL.

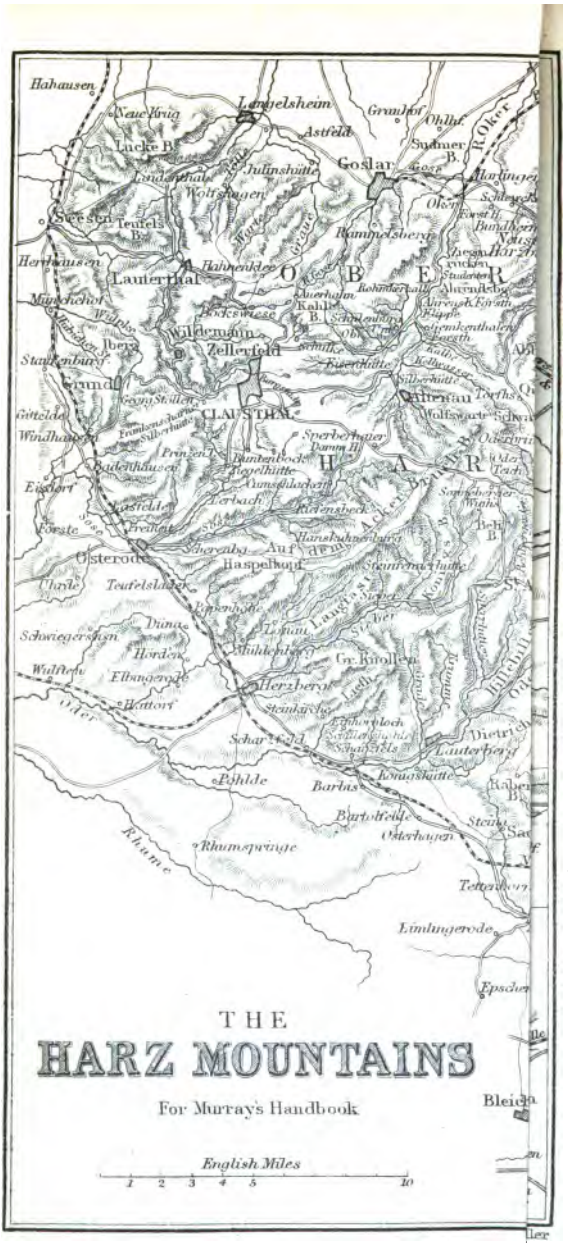
Distance, 208 m.; *time*, 11 to 12 hrs., 2 trains daily.

This line was completed in 1876. It is the same as that to Hamburg (Rte. 60) as far as

44 m. *Buchholz* Junct. Stat. Thence it turns E. to

25 m. *Lüneburg* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 59). For the rly. hence to

139 m. **Berlin**, see Rte. 61A.



THE HARZ MOUNTAINS

For Murray's Handbook

ROUTE 73.

THE HARZ. — GÖTTINGEN TO CLAUSTHAL, GOSLAR, THE BROCKEN, THE ROSSTRAPPE, VALE OF THE BODE, AND ALEXISBAD.

The **Harz**, the most northerly range of mountains in Germany, composed mainly of Devonian strata overlying granite, is about 70 m. long, and 20 to 28 broad; it lies on the confines of Brunswick, Anhalt and Prussia; and is divided among them. The Brocken, the loftiest summit, is lower than the highest British mountains, but the Harz chain rises alone, immediately out of a level plain extending all the way to the Baltic, whose inhabitants, accustomed to an uninterrupted flat, exaggerate both the elevation and the beauties of the only range of hills that falls within their observation. Their scenery would appear tame, and their height inconsiderable, to one accustomed to the Alps, in comparison with which the Harz is a mere molehill. This statement is made with the view of counteracting the exaggerated praises of some of the guide-books; indeed, it is hardly worth the while of the hunter after the picturesque, who has seen other parts of Europe, to go *far* out of his way to explore the Harz, unless he be, at the same time, a geologist, or interested in mining operations, as these branches of knowledge may be profitably studied here.

The points usually visited are the *Brocken*, on account of its view, which is rarely seen, owing to the mists which envelope it, and the constant rain at most seasons; it is also famous for the superstitions connected with it, and for the phenomenon called Spectre of the Brocken. The *Rosstrappe* and valley of the Bode are more interesting than the Brocken, from their fine and peculiar scenery. About half-way between these two places are the curious caves of *Baumanns-* and *Bielshöhle*, interesting to geologists on account of the fossil bones found in them.

The principal mines are at *Clausthal*, *Andreasberg*, and *Goslar*.

For the Germans and English this district has a peculiar historical interest, as it is supposed to be the land of Herman (Arminius), the formidable antagonist of the Romans (see Rte. 69A), and among its woods and rocks were the fastnesses of the indomitable Cherusci. A carriage with 2 horses costs 15 mks. the day—a guide is well paid with 3 mks.

Plan for an abbreviated Tour of the Harz. — The numerous intersecting lines of *Rly.* now open make all parts of the Harz readily accessible. "Start from *Göttingen* in the morning by rail for Herzberg, and post to *Andreasberg*. The stage from Herzberg (where the Harz properly commences) to Andreasberg, is woody and picturesque. A short time being allowed for dinner, to visit the mouth of Samson's Mine and the stamping-works adjoining, abundance of time remains to pursue the agreeable walk which leads to the top of the Brocken, but for which, in part, a guide is desirable, on account of the swampy nature of the ground. The traveller follows during this walk a watercourse called the Rehberger Graben, which conveys a stream to the works of Andreasberg from a place called Oderteich, and passes through one of the most characteristic and picturesque valleys of the Harz.

"After sleeping at the Brocken, an excursion should be made down the valley of the Ilse, to the point called Ilsenstein, and the traveller, then retracing his steps for some way, passes across the N.E. shoulders of the Brocken, under the Zetterklippen, to Schierke, where he may dine, and reach Elbingerode in the evening, and he might even visit the open iron-mines of Buchberg the same day.

"Next day should be devoted to a visit to the Rosstrappe. The caves at Rübeland, on the way, are well worth

visiting, and thence a guide may be procured to point out the shortest woodland path to the Rosstrappe, 12 m. distant, which displays the greatest variety of charming scenery. The walks round the Rosstrappe may occupy some hours, and the *Inn* there (the Wild Cat), or that at Thale Rly. Stat., affords ample accommodation; and trains on the Thale and Oschersleben line will carry you on your way to any part of Germany."

From *Brunswick* or Halle the Harz is now readily approached on the N. side by the *Harzburg Railway* (see Rte. 66), which from *Vienenburg* Junct. Stat. branches (1) to *Goslar*, (2) to *Harzburg*, (3) to *Wernigerode*, (4) by Halberstadt to *Blankenburg*, *Quedlinburg*, *Thale* (for the Rosstrappe) and *Ballenstedt*. On the S. side the range may be readily explored from *Nordhausen*, *Ellrich*, *Herzberg* and *Osterode*. The *Roads* in the interior of the Harz are much improved, and generally practicable for light carriages, though often very circuitous, owing to the hilly character of the ground. A good macadamised carriage-road runs between Osterode Stat. and Goslar; also between Goslar, Herzberg, and Wernigerode. From Wernigerode to Elbingerode and Blankenburg, the same. A good macadamised road has been constructed from Clausthal to Andreasberg over the Bruchberg; it extends to Braunlege, Rothehütte, and Elbingerode. A good road leads from Harzburg to the Torfhaus, at the foot of the Brocken, and thence past the Oderteich to Oderbruch and Königskrug. From Wernigerode there is a carriage-road to the top of the Brocken all the way through Ilsenburg.

The following excursion may be easily made in 4 days, thus:—

1st, from Göttingen to Goslar. 2nd, Goslar to the Brocken. 3rd, Brocken to Blankenburg. 4th, to Rosstrappe and Alexisbad.

From Göttingen to Goslar we follow the Railroad from Göttingen to Hanover and Brunswick (Rte. 72) as far as

11 m. *Nordheim* Junct. Stat., thence follow the Branch line to

18 m. *Herzberg* Junct. Stat., and then take the Branch line N. to Seesen as far as

7 m. **Osterode** Stat. (*Inns:* Englischer Hof; Krone). A town of 5400 Inhab., on the Söse, supported by various manufactures of wool, cotton, white lead, shot, &c. It contains enormous corn warehouses, from which, by a provision of the Government, the miners of the district and their families are supplied with corn at a fixed low price, even in times of scarcity, and when it rises in other districts. The Harz itself, from its elevation and barren soil, produces scarcely any grain. There are some curious old monuments in *St. John's Ch.* In front of the *Rathhaus* hang, attached to chains, a knife and a long bone: their origin or meaning is not satisfactorily explained. *Diligence* to Clausthal twice daily (11 and 7.30) in 2¼ hrs.

A few miles beyond this the ascent of the Harz begins; the two stages hence to Goslar are so hilly, that the postmasters' regulations allow them to put on additional horses to carriages. The hills are clothed with dark pine-woods; glimpses of the Brocken may be obtained on the right. The goître is not uncommon among the inhabitants of Lerbach.

8 m. **Clausthal** (*Inns:* Goldene Krone; Deutscher Kaiser; Stadt London; Rathhaus). This is the principal mining town (Bergstadt) of the Harz; it has 9070 Inhab., and the adjoining town of *Zellerfeld* (*Inn*, Deutsches Haus), 4176, chiefly miners or persons connected with the mines and smelting-houses. It lies in a bare bleak region, on the top and slopes of a hill, 1860 Eng. ft. above the sea, an elevation where corn ceases to ripen. There is a desolate look about it; its houses are chiefly of wood, and even its principal church is of the same material. It was destroyed by fire 1844. In order to visit the School of Mines, Mint, Mines,

and Furnaces, strangers must apply to the chief of the mines, Berghauptman, for a permission (Erlaubnisschein), which is readily granted, and which the landlord of the inn will procure.

The *School of Mines* (Bergschule), in a corner house of the market-place, is destined for the gratuitous education of young miners, and is supported by the Government. It contains an extensive *collection of models* of mines, and of the machinery and buildings used in mining and smelting, very instructive for those who wish to obtain some knowledge of the processes in use. Also a very good cabinet of the *minerals* found in the Harz. Collectors may purchase specimens here.

The *Mint* (Münze). Here the precious metals produced in the Hanoverian district of the Harz are assayed and coined. The miners' wages, to the amount of 15,000 marks, are usually paid at the *Rathhaus* every Saturday, with silver coined during the week. For 5 days out of the 7, a miner in full employment works 12 hours under ground.

The *Mines* principally visited are the *Caroline* and the *Dorothea*, as they are the cleanliest and best ventilated. The entrance to them is about half an hour's walk from the town, at two great blackened buildings, where the stranger, who has secured his permission from the Director of the mines, is provided with a miner's dress, a stiff felt cap, without a brim, to resist knocks on the head, a leather apron tied on behind, and a coarse grey jacket and trowsers; also with guides to attend him, bearing lights. The descent is by a series of ladders; it is dark, damp, and fatiguing, but not dangerous: the miner clings fast by his hands, and never minds his feet; he holds on by the steps, and not by the side of the ladder, and this ensures safety. Arrived at the bottom, the visitor sees little except wheels and ropes, by which the ore is raised, and water pumped out: he hears a rattling of machinery, and here and there finds a solitary miner, plying the pickaxe and chisel, to extract the ore. A general idea of the process of mining is best learned from models above-ground. In the mine called *Silbersegen* is a perpendicular shaft, 176 fathoms deep, with a pump moved by a water column, which draws up the water 688 ft. A *subterranean canal*, 2339 fathoms long, has been constructed to convey the ore from some of the shafts. The mine called *Herzog Georg Wilhelm* contains one of the deepest shafts in the Harz; it reaches down 2000 ft., which is below the level of the Baltic. The mines of Clausthal are drained by a subterranean tunnel, called *Georgstollen*, cut through the mountain, 6 m. long, which empties itself near *Grund* (*Inn:* Rathskeller), Pop. 1400, a small summer resort and watering-place, picturesquely situated near the *Hübichenstein* rocks.

As the machinery for pumping water out of the mines, as well as for the forges, tilt-hammers, and stamping-mills, is all put in motion by water-power, the utmost attention is paid to collecting an adequate supply for this purpose. Every little rill in the neighbourhood of Clausthal is dammed up and formed into a reservoir. There are more than 50 of these ponds to supply the works about Clausthal and Zellerfeld alone; they set in motion 170 water-wheels, and the water is conducted from the reservoirs to the mills in canals or aqueducts, the entire length of which is not less than 125 Eng. m.

About 2 m. W. of Clausthal is the Silver Smelting Foundry, called the *Frankenscharner Silberhütte;* the neighbourhood of it is literally a blasted waste, owing to the destructive effects produced upon vegetation by the vapours of lead and arsenic which issue from the smelting-houses. The stream puts in motion 13 stamping-mills, where the ore is crushed and washed in readiness for the furnace.

(There is a cross-road from Clausthal to Goslar, practicable for a light carriage, and far more interesting than the post-road, through the *Vale of the*

Oker, one of the most romantic in the Harz. The finest points are the Studenten and Fichtenklippe. It passes by the smelting-houses of Schulenberg, and through the village of *Oker* Stat. 6 or 7 m. lower down, and only 3 m. from Goslar by *Rly.*)

The post-road from Clausthal (13 m., diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.) passes near some enormous *Slate Quarries* on approaching Goslar. The rock has been excavated into a cleft of tremendous depth, in order to drain off the water. The mountain on the rt. is the *Rammelsberg*. Out of its bowels precious and useful metals—gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc—have been dug for nearly 800 years. So many different minerals are rarely found within so small a space. The mountain is penetrated through and through in all directions by miners' shafts and galleries, and its riches are not yet exhausted. (See below as to permission to enter.) The produce at present, however, barely repays the outlay; but the works are continued by the Government notwithstanding, on account of the large population depending entirely on the mines for subsistence. The ducats coined from the gold derived from this mine have the inscription "Ex auro Hercyniæ." The ore is not extracted by blasting, but by the following unusual process:—Large stacks of wood are raised within the mine, against the surface of the rock, where it abounds with metal. They are then set on fire, and allowed to burn for 48 hours together, during which time all the openings and passages of the mine are closed, and no one enters it. At the end of that time the rock is found cracked and shattered by the heat to the depth of several feet, so that the ore is easily extracted from it.

13 m. **Goslar** Stat. (*Inns:* Kaiserworth, a picturesque old house in the market-place, 15th century, once the hall of a Guild, or Corporation; Römischer Kaiser; H. de Hanovre; Paul's H., near Stat.). Goslar is 900 Eng. ft. above the sea. It was until 1803 a free Imperial city and of great importance in the 10th cent. It owed its rise and prosperity to the discovery of the gold and silver mines under Otho I., and was the residence of the Emperors of Germany, who held here several Diets. It is named from the Gose, a small stream flowing through it. It is now a dull and deserted-looking provincial town, with 8300 Inhab., and belonged to Hanover from 1816 up to 1866, when it became Prussian. It is still interesting, however, for its history, and for the peculiarly picturesque air of antiquity displayed in its buildings; among which the Gothic *Rathhaus* (15th cent.), containing some antiquities, and *Armenhaus* may be specified.

The sole relic of the old Imperial *Dom*, pulled down 1820, is the porch (Vorhalle, date 1150), now used as a *Museum*. This fragment is of early Romanesque architecture; on the front are some colossal statues. It contains the *Altar of Krodo*, a curious antique monument of metal, believed at one time to be an altar of the early Saxons, but more probably a shrine or relic chest of early Italian workmanship (? 11th cent.). The sides and bottom, of bronze gilt, seem alone to be original; the filagrees and marble top are of Charlemagne's time, as perhaps are the bronze frame and kneeling figures, like some of those which support the metal fonts in German churches. It was carried off to Paris by the French. In the same place are deposited some ancient paintings of no great value, and a Crucifixion carved in wood: the windows contain painted glass of the 14th cent.

The Kaiserhaus—**Emperor's Palace*—2 storeys high, restored by King George, is the identical edifice erected by the Emperor Henry III. 1059, and in its great Romanesque Hall, long used as a granary, the Diets of the Empire were held in the 11th and 12th cents. The Romanesque windows, doors, pillars, capitals, are well worth the study of architect and antiquary. The Emperor's private chapel exists within the "Gefängniss-thurm."

The *Ch.* in the *Market-place* is a good plain Romanesque edifice, founded by the Emp. St. Henry II. Near the Stat. is the plain Romanesque *Ch.* of the monastery of *Neuwerk* (date 117–886) showing the transition from round to pointed, with pointed vaulting, windows 2 and 2; curious open projections of vaulting pillars; 2 have a ring or snake inserted loose. Apsis curiously ornamented outside. Brass font and candelabra (? date). 2 octagonal towers. Pulpit with sculptures. Tomb of the Wittgensteins, 1400.

In a private garden outside the Rosenthor is a portion of the ruins of the ch. of *Richenberg*, a crypt of 3 aisles, built 1131.

The *Zwinger*, one of the old towers which formed the outer defences of the city, is now fitted up as a place of entertainment, in which beer called *Gose* is sold; its walls are 21 ft. thick.

Marshal Saxe, son of the celebrated Aurora von Königsmark, mistress of Augustus II. of Poland and Saxony, was born at Goslar, Oct. 28, 1696. His birth is registered here as "*Meurice*, son of a great lady born in Winkel's house," without the name of father or mother.

In order to visit the *Mines in the Rammelsberg* a permission must be obtained from the Chief of the mines in the town. The entrance to them is about a mile out of the town; intimation of the visit should be sent the evening before. They may be explored without the necessity of descending any ladders. The best time to see them is between 4 and 8 on Saturday morning, when the fires are first lighted. After that time the mine is closed, and no one enters till Monday morning. The guides receive 1½ mk. or 1 mk. each from a party.

Outside of the *Broad Gate* of Goslar is a singular isolated rock of sandstone, called the *Claus*, which has been excavated into a comfortable dwelling; it was once a hermitage and chapel.

Rly. to Brunswick through *Vienenburg* Junct. Stat. (whence branch to Harzburg), see Rte. 66.

The distance from Goslar to the top of the Brocken is about 28 m. A *Schnellpost* daily to Harzburg in 1½ hr. In going thither we pass Oker at the mouth of the Okerthal (see above), one of the most beautiful valleys in the Harz, and

Harzburg Stat. (Buffet.) (*Inns:* Braunschweiger H. and Lindenhof H., both at Stat.; H. Bellevue and Bad Juliushall, near the Burgberg). The town consists of 3 villages, having a collective Pop. of 5200. The view from the ruins of Henry IV.'s stronghold of the *Harzburg* on the Burgberg, some 1500 ft. in height, is very fine. A very copious brine-spring issues out of the Keuper sandstone and Muschelkalk limestone. Carriages, mules, and guides for excursions may be obtained here.

From Harzburg to Ilsenburg, a diligence daily in 3 hrs. The road is very circuitous.

Ilsenburg, about 14 m. from Goslar. (*Inns:* Drei rothen Forellen, Red Trout, for which it is famed; Deutsches Haus). This is a small village, 890 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, at the mouth of the pretty valley of the Ilse, up which runs the road to the Inn on the top of the Brocken. A carriage holding 4 may be hired from the landlord of the Forelle for 24 mks., or 30 if it be kept on the summit all night. A mule costs 6 mks.

Before setting out for the Brocken it is worth while to mount to the top of the *Ilsenstein*, a projecting precipice of bare rock, towering above the woods on the l. side of the valley, surmounted by an iron *Cross*, erected as a monument of the War (1813–15). Commodious winding paths lead up to the summit, where a grand prospect over some very wild scenery rewards the climbers.

The distance from Ilsenberg to the Brocken, in a direct line, is not more than 6 m. The carriage-road is more than twice as much; it passes up the

course of the Ilse, through dark woods occupied by charcoal burners, and amidst masses of rock. The whole way is a series of wild sylvan scenes, recalling to mind the remarkable description of the ascent to it in Göthe's 'Faust.'

The *Brockenhaus* is the name of the *Inn* on the platform of bare rock which forms the summit of the Brocken: the accommodations and provisions are very fair, considering that every article is carried up on the back of mules a distance of 12 or 15 m. The charges are settled by tariff, according to the Prussian police regulations. The walls are thick, the windows small, and the house is heated by stoves all the year round. The host is very obliging and highly intelligent: he lives here constantly.

The **Brocken**, or *Blocksberg* (Mons Bructerus), the highest of the Harz Mountains, is 3700 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea. In a cleft called Schneeloch, about a mile from the inn, snow lies almost all the year round. The summit and framework, as it were, of the mountain, is granite, round which the other rocks are wrapped, enveloping it like a mantle. It has long enjoyed the reputation of being haunted. The district may indeed be considered the cradle of innumerable superstitions, some of them even now not extinct, of Gnomes and Cobolds, witches, and the headless horseman. Several odd-shaped masses of granite around the summit of the Brocken are named after the witches; for example, the *Devil's Pulpit*, the *Witches' Altar*, and, not far off, the *Witches' Lake* and *Wash-hand Basin*. According to the well-known legend, the witches hold their Sabbath on this spot once a year, upon the *eve* of May-day, called in Germany *Walpurgisnacht*, from the name of an English female saint who helped to convert the Saxons to Christianity. At this annual conventicle (such is the common belief) all the evil spirits in the world assemble to offer allegiance to their unmentionable master, celebrating the festival with unholy orgies. Mortals who are bold enough to venture up during this night have the privilege of beholding their own ghosts on the top of the Brocken, with a billet pinned to their backs bearing the names of those who have wished them there.

The optical phenomenon called the *Spectre of the Brocken*, occasionally seen from this spot, may have contributed to strengthen the belief of its being haunted. It is not very rare, as it occurs usually 8 or 9 times a year, and is not confined to any particular season. It appears at sunset or sunrise, whenever the mists happen to ascend perpendicularly out of the valley on the side opposite to the sun, and leave the mountain top itself free from vapour. The shadow of the mountain is reflected against the perpendicular face of the rising vapour, as it were against a wall, of gigantic dimensions. The inn then becomes a palace in size, and the human beings on the summit appear giants. The size of the figures increases or diminishes as the fog is driven farther from or nearer to the Brocken top by the wind. "If the fog is very dry, you see not only yourself but your neighbour; if very damp, only yourself, surrounded by a rainbow-coloured glory, which becomes more lustrous and beautiful the damper and thicker the fog is, and the nearer it approaches."—*Howitt.*

The *Panorama* from the top of the Brocken is fine, and very extensive *when* it can be *seen*, though at the best inferior to that from the Victorshöhe near Alexisbad. The horizon is rarely quite free of cloud, and nine times out of ten no good view is to be had at *sunrise*. It is therefore prudent for those who make up their minds to pass a night on the Brocken, in order to see the view, to reach the summit before sunset, so that, if the weather be clear, they may have two chances of seeing something.

There is a good road from the Brocken, by the *Steinerne Renne* and the village of *Hasserode* (*Inn:* Hohnstein's), N.E. to

Wernigerode Stat. (*Inns:* Weisser Hirsch; Deutsches Haus; Goldener Hirsch; Gothisches Haus), an antiquated town of 6000 Inhab., which suffered from fire in the spring of 1847. *Obs.* its picturesque timber-houses—*e. g.* the Frankenfeldhaus and the *Rathhaus* in the Market. There is a good library of 72,000 vols. in the fine mediæval *Schloss* of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode. [*Rly.* to Hedeper Junct. Stat., thence E. to *Halberstadt* for Magdeburg or Halle, and W. to *Vienenburg* for Brunswick.]

There is a macadamised road to Elbingerode, and a footpath descend-directly to the town, a distance of about 14 m. It passes through the desolate region of Elend (Misery) by *Schierke*, a village with 5000 Inhab., at an elevation of 1860 Eng. ft. above the sea. The rocks around it assume singular shapes, and receive the strangest names,—as Hell, the Firestone, the Snorters (Schnarcher). Many of these are mentioned or alluded to in Göthe's 'Faust,' and it was up this road that Mephistopheles conducted his hero to the top of the Brocken. By broad daylight, however, and in the sunshine, the landscape of which they form part has a merely picturesque character, free from all horrors. *Schnellpost* daily to Halberstadt Stat.

Elbingerode (*Inns:* Blauer Engel; Rischbieters. Here horses and carriages may be hired for the ascent of the Brocken). This is a town of 6000 Inhab. (1580 Eng. ft. above the sea), "large, naked, and bleak-looking." In the vicinity are numerous iron-mines, or rather quarries, for the ore occurs in such large masses that it is quarried out in the open air. It is smelted in the neighbourhood.—N.B. The termination *rode*, so often occurring in the names of places in the Harz, signifies a spot where roots of trees have been grubbed up.

About 2½ m. below Elbingerode, in the gorge of the Bode (fine limestone rocks) close to the cheerful village of *Rubeland* (*Inns:* Goldener Löwe; Grüne Tanne), are the two Caves of *Baumannshöhle* in the cliffs on the l. bank, and *Bielshöhle* in the precipice on the rt. bank opposite. The Baumannshöhle has the largest chambers, and is interesting to the geologist, because bones of the Great Cave Bear, now extinct, have been found in it. The Bielshöhle has the finest and whitest stalactites. They are both under the charge of guides residing in the village, who receive about 40 pf. from each person for showing them, with something extra for additional lights.

From Rübeland to Blankenburg *Diligence* daily in 2¼ hrs., passing on l. the *Ziegenkopf*, from which fine view (*Inn*), through a large oak forest in the Schleifergrund, with picturesque distant views of the plain, on approaching

8 m. **Blankenburg** Stat. (*Inn:* Weisser Adler, good; Römischer Kaiser; Krone), a town of 4000 Inhab., now belonging to the Duke of Brunswick, who has a *Schloss* here in which the Empress Maria Theresa spent her early years. It is an ungainly building, but the situation and view from it are beautiful. The best pictures have been removed, but there still remains one of the *White Lady*, who haunts this palace as well as that of Berlin, and other royal residences in Germany; and two portraits, painted by the father of Frederick the Great with the point of his finger! one of our King William IV. in his midshipman's dress, and a small collection of old glass and armour.

Louis XVIII. lived here, 1796-98, under the name of Comte de Lille, in perpetual fear of assassination by the French republicans. Blankenburg was besieged by Wallenstein in 1625.

[*Rly.* 10 m. N. to *Halberstadt* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 74).]

It takes ¾ of an hr. to walk up to the ruined castle of *Reinstein*, or Regenstein (*Inn* adjoining), built by King

Henry the Fowler 919. It has many chambers excavated in the solid rock. The view hence is admired.

Blankenburg is but 6 m. distant from the Prussian village of Thale, near the foot of the

Rosstrappe. There is a good *Inn* at the Rosstrappe (Zur Rosstrappe) on the Eckhartshöhe. The Bode is here hemmed in between the Rosstrappe on its l. bank and the Witches' Tanzplatz (ball-room) on the rt. These are two precipitous granite cliffs rising on each side, and they give a character of the utmost grandeur to this gorge or ravine. A steep zigzag footpath leads from the river-side to the top of the Rosstrappe. A carriage ascends, by a circuitous road, to the inn.

The *Rosstrappe* is a vast precipice of granite, isolated on 3 sides, rising 1380 Eng. ft. above the sea, and 540 above the Bode, and projecting over the valley like a bastion. Its summit is a platform of rock, 5 or 6 ft. square. Its name comes from a mark in the rock bearing a distant resemblance to a *horse's hoof*, and according to the traditional story was caused by a Princess Brunhilde, who, being pursued by a giant, leaped her horse (which had previously been endowed with supernatural strength) from the witches' dancing-place across the gorge to the opposite cliff, where the charger, as he alighted, left the dint of his footmark. The view into the depths below is very grand. A different path leads in zigzags down to the Thale. The defile here displays a scene of the most romantic and gloomy character. It is perhaps the wildest and most interesting spot in the whole district of the Harz. The granite needles remind one of the Alps on a small scale; the profusion of beautiful wood in the valley of the Bode adds to its attractions; one fine beech called Königsbuche is well worth notice. The Grosse Waldkater is a good *Inn* near the foot of the Rosstrappe. After threading the gorge, by the waterside, back to the Blechhütte, you may ascend by steep steps to the *Hexen-Tanzplatz* (*Inn*, good) (1590 Eng. ft. above the sea-level), on the rt. side of the river, from which there is a view not inferior to that from the Rosstrappe, whose gigantic precipices appear to great advantage from hence, "challenged from the other side of the narrow rift by many no less wild and lofty crags." Higher up the gorge lies the *Bodekessel*, or caldron, whence the river boils up, its sides worn and smoothed by the action of the torrent and stones; a very striking scene. The path is carried on by the side of the Bode to *Treseburg* (*Inns:* Weisser Hirsch; Wilhelmsblick), a village on a rock surrounded by the Bode. A short tunnel leads to the high road. The walk to the Rosstrappe from Thale and back to Blechhütte takes up 2 or 3 h.

In the plain, at a short distance from the foot of the Harz, is the *Teufelsmauer*, a gigantic natural wall of sandstone lying between Blankenburg and Quedlinburg.

From the Blechhütte 5 minutes' walk brings you to

Thale. Terminus of the *Thale-Halberstadt* Rly. (*Inns:* Hotel Zehnpfund, has 200 bedrooms; Braune Hirsch, in the village.)

A cross road from Blechhütte leads to *Gernrode*, 5 m. on the high road from Nordhausen to Magdeburg (Rte. 74). About 9 m. S. of Gernrode, and about 2 to the W. of the post-station of Harzgerode, lies the watering-place of *Alexisbad* (see below), which may be adopted as night-quarters, if the traveller be going S. A good road leads from Gernrode to

Ballenstedt Stat. (*Inn*, Stadt Bernburg, good). A town of 4500 Inhab. The *Ducal Schloss Falkenstein* (*Inn* close by), on a height, contains a collection of ancient weapons, archives, &c. Fine view from tower. [*Rly.* through *Frose* Junct. Stat. to Halberstadt or *Aschersleben*, thence in progress direct to Berlin.]

If the traveller be bent on making the entire tour of the Harz, he may proceed from Blankenburg (Rly. Stat.), by Elbingerode, to **Andreasberg** (*Inn*, Rathskeller), at the S. foot of the Brocken, a town of 4100 Inhab., at an elevation of 1900 Eng. ft. above the sea, and interesting only to miners and mineralogists. The silver-mines are situated in rocks of clay-slate. The shaft of the *Samson* mine is 2333 ft. deep; the tilt-hammers, forges, and water-engines of Andreasberg are all put in motion by the supply of water from the great reservoir under the Brocken, called *Oderteich*. The dam which retains the water is a construction of granite masonry. The distance hence to Clausthal is 16 m. *Diligence* daily in 3 hrs.

From Ballenstedt a *very* bad road, but through charming scenery, comparable with that of the Trosachs, leads to Alexisbad. "A pedestrian should go by the *Selkethal*, to see the fine old *Castle of Falkenstein* (see above). The footpath shortens the distance; but, by going round to Meisdorf, a road practicable for light carriages may be followed up the Selkethal."—*G.*

Alexisbad (*Inns:* Goldne Rose; Logirhaus, containing 60 apartments; Traiteurhaus, with about 30) consists of a small group of buildings for the accommodation of visitors, erected in the romantic valley of the Selke (at an elevation of 1166 Eng. ft. above the sea), by the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg, after whom it is named. He has a small hunting-box, like a Swiss cottage. Wooded hills rise on each side, and completely hem in the little cluster of houses; and nice paths are cut through the woods in all directions. Besides the buildings enumerated above, there is a *bath-house*, and a salon, in which the table-d'hôte takes place every day; also used as a ball-room.

Two mineral springs supply water for the baths, and for drinking. The water is a very strong chalybeate. Most of the resources of a German watering-place (§ 38) are to be found here: but Alexisbad owes its great attraction to its agreeable situation, and the excursions in its neighbourhood, to Mägdesprung, Mägdetrappe, Klostermühle; the **Victorshöhe*, finest views in the Harz, &c. See the following Route.

ROUTE 74.

THE HARZ—NORDHAUSEN TO MAGDEBURG.

Distance, 81 m.; *time*, 10 to 11 hrs.

Diligence to (37 m.) *Quedlinburg* daily in 8¼ hrs.

Rly. thence to (44 m.) *Magdeburg*; 6 trains daily in 2 to 3 hrs.

This road nearly forms the E. boundary line of the Harz.

Nordhausen Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 67. [Direct line of Rly. in progress through Stolberg, Harzgerode, and Aschersleben to *Berlin*.]

Diligence daily at 6 A.M. in 2½ hrs. to

12 m. **Stolberg** (*Inn:* Freitag). A town and bathing-place of 2000 Inhab., belonging to Count Stolberg, whose territory is now included in that of Prussia. His *Castle*, on the height above, contains a library, a small armoury, and the statue of an idol (Krodo), dug up under the walls. Thomas Münzer, the fanatic leader of the rebel peasants in the 16th cent., was born here, in a house still stand-

ing near the market-place. From the *Josephshöhe*, 2 m. from Stolberg, in a most picturesque situation, surmounted by a Belvedere and *Inn*, a fine view is obtained. From Nordhausen it is a pleasant route to Stolberg to take the Rly. as far as *Nieder-Sachswerfen* Stat., thence N. to *Ilfeld* and E. to *Neustadt*, and on foot over the *Ebersburg*, past the *Eichenforst* hunting-lodge (*Inn*), to Stolberg. From Stolberg *Diligence* daily to Quedlinburg, at 4.45 A.M., in 5¾ hrs. (in summer it passes through *Alexisbad*).

11 m. *Harzgerode* (*Inns:* Weisses Ross; Drei Thürme). A town of 2800 Inhab., belonging to Anhalt. About 2 m. to the W. of Harzgerode lies the watering-place of *Alexisbad* (Rte. 73), where a traveller, not pressed for time, may spend one or two days very agreeably, in exploring the beauties of its neighbourhood.

About 3 m. N. of Harzgerode our road is joined on the l. by that from Alexisbad, and crosses the river Selke at the iron-works of *Mägdesprung* (*Inn:* Schmelzer's) consisting of a number of iron forges, furnaces, and miners' houses, scattered along the banks of the river, over a distance of nearly 2 m. The situation is very romantic, and the distance from here to Alexisbad is about 3 m. On a neighbouring height a tall obelisk of cast iron has been erected as a monument to Duke Frederick Albert of Anhalt, founder of the iron-works (d. 1796). The hill called *Mägdetrappe* (Maid's foot-print) receives its name from the legend of a giantess who once haunted this district, and, in one of her wanderings, leapt over the valley from the opposite hill, called Ramberg, leaving the marks of her feet upon the spot where she alighted. In proof of this story, they are still visible in the rock! The summit commands a fine view. Leaving Mägdesprung, the road passes on the l. the ruined castle of *Heinrichburg*, built by the Counts of Stolberg. The *Schlosskirche* here probably dates from 960.

9 m. **Gernrode** (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus); Pop. 3000. This town owes its birth and name to an abbey founded here for nuns in 960 by Margrave Gero of the Ostmark. In 1541 the abbess turned Protestant, and in 1648 the Abbey was definitely joined to Anhalt. See the curious and ancient Romanesque *Ch.*, with choirs at both E. and W. ends, and crypts; that under the E. choir dates from 960. A curious side chapel is covered with bas-reliefs of the 12th cent. Above the town rises the *Stubenberg* (¼ hr.), fine view from summit (*Inn*). [About 5 m. from this place is the *Rosstrappe*, one of the most interesting points in the Harz (Rte. 73). The road passes *Suderode* (*Inn:* Kurhaus), lying close to and N.W. of Gernrode, and now much frequented as a watering-place. A detour from the road of 2 days would suffice to enable a traveller to see the Rosstrappe, ascend the *Brocken*, and reach Quedlinburg by *Rly.* from Thale (Rte. 73). The latter part of the excursion is only advisable when the weather is settled.]

5 m. **Quedlinburg** Stat. (*Inns:* Bär; Ring; Lamm), a dull country town, annexed to Prussia in 1803, of 16,856 Inhab., on the Bode. Various emperors resided here in the middle ages, and several councils of the Church were held in the town. It is still surrounded by turreted walls, and abounds in grand and picturesque old houses.

The *Castle*, on a rocky eminence above the town, was the residence of the Abbesses of Quedlinburg, who were Princesses of the Empire. They were generally members of royal or noble families. At the Reformation the Abbesses adopted the Lutheran faith, while the number of these so-called nuns was reduced to 5. The right of presentation belonged to the King of Prussia from 1697 to 1803, when the convent was sequestrated. It is now falling to decay, stripped of its splendour, and in part converted into a school.

The *Schlosskirche* is a very curious

basilica, partly of the 10th cent., for, although the upper church dates from 1129, the choir from 1820, the lower or crypt is perhaps the original one founded by Henry the Fowler. The arabesques on the outside are considered the oldest works of sculpture in N. Germany. The once beautiful Aurora, Countess of Königsmark, who was prioress of the nunnery, although mistress of the Saxon Elector, Augustus II., King of Poland, and mother of Marshal Saxe, is buried in a vault beneath. The sexton does not scruple to open her coffin at the demand of the curious, and to display a body now reduced to the condition of a brown mummy. King Henry the Fowler, founder of the nunnery, his widow Matilda, mother of Otho I., and first Abbess of Quedlinburg, and many succeeding Abbesses, are also buried in front of the high altar in the lower church or "Old Minster," *Obs.* in N. transept, the *Sacristy* (Zitter) a wonderful treasury of mediæval art, well worth notice. It contains MSS. of the Gospels, relic-shrines adorned with bas-reliefs in ivory, silver, niello, and precious stones, one of them said to be the gift of Henry the Fowler; his ivory comb; tapestries worked by the nuns (Abbess Agnes, 1200); a water-jar of travertine, said to be one of the vessels used at Cana!

Outside the town, in a farm-yard, are the ruins of the convent of *St. Wipertus;* the crypt of the Romanesque church, now a barn, may date from the 10th cent. The architect should examine this relic; the arches of the main aisle are not circular, but straight-sided, like those of the pre-Norman churches in England, and the chapel at Lorsch.

The poet *Klopstock* was born 1724 in a small house at the foot of the castle hill, in the Schlossplatz, recognisable by the 2 antique pillars which support its porch. A monument has been erected to him in the garden called *Brühl*, W. of the town. Here is also one to *Karl Ritter*, the geographer, also born here.

In the *Rathhaus* is preserved, among other musty curiosities, arms, and MSS., the oaken cage in which the citizens of Quedlinburg imprisoned a Count of Reinstein in 1336, for nearly 2 years, on account of numerous acts of tyranny and oppressive exactions which he had committed against them. Not satisfied with this barbarous punishment, they were on the point of executing him, when the Emperor demanded that his life should be spared, on condition of his paying a fine of 3000 dollars, and adding seven new towers to the town walls.

Rly. S.W. 8 m. to *Thale* (Rte. 73); N. 4 m. to Wegeleben Junct. Stat.; thence S. E. to *Aschersleben* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Lowe) and *Halle* (through Connern), and N.W. to

9 m. **Halberstadt** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Hotel Royal; Prinz Eugen; Goldenes Ross). A very ancient city of 25,340 Inhab., on an arm of the Holzemme. The *Dom*, on a height approached by flights of steps, is a very remarkable Gothic edifice, erected between 1235 and 1491, except the lower part of the west front, which is older (restored 1850). The interior is lofty, and marked by elegant proportions. The bishop's throne, rich in pointed ornaments, a fine window over the altar the monument of Margrave Frederick of Brandenburg (1558), the carved work of the Bishop's throne and roodloft (1508), a store-house of late Gothic ornament, the stalls in the choir, old tapestries, and an altar-piece by *John Raphon*, of Einbeck, all deserve notice. In the *Chapter-house* above the cloisters are a carved altarpiece and bronze font. *The Treasury* is richer in Gothic art than almost any other in North Germany. *Obs.* an ivory Consular Diptych (4th cent.), a MS. of the Gospels—a gift of Charlemagne. The collection of episcopal and priestly vestments, from 12th to 16th cent., is perhaps the finest in N. Europe. The Bishopric of Halberstadt was founded in 804 by Charlemagne. By the Peace of Westphalia, 1648, the Lutheranized episcopal terri-

tory, including the town, was secularized, and given to Brandenburg.

The Ch. of *Unsere Liebe Frau* (Our Lady), in the Romanesque style (date 1005–1147), restored and painted 1850, has a series of reliefs of that age, monuments of bronze, brasses, &c., and some wall-paintings which are curious. There are some richly ornamented old timber-framed houses on the Markt Platz—*Rathskeller* (1440) and *Schuhhof* (1580). Near the **Rathhaus* (Gothic, of various dates) is a *Rolandsäule* (see Bremen), and opposite is the *Bischofshof*, now turned into a custom-house. The best view of the town is from the *Spiegelsberg*, 590 Eng. ft. above the sea.

An excursion may be conveniently made hence to the Rosstrappe in the Harz (Rte. 73).

Rly. S. 10 m. to *Blankenburg*, in Rte. 73; W. to *Wernigerode*, and Vienenburg for Goslar, Harzburg, or Brunswick; S.E. to Halle, and N.E. the line proceeds to

12 m. *Oschersleben* Junct. Stat., whence Rly. W. through Jerxheim to Wolfenbüttel for Brunswick, &c., and E. to

23 m. **Magdeburg**, described in Rte. 66.

SECTION III.

PRUSSIA—continued.

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ROUTE 75.

BERLIN TO DANZIG, *viâ* STETTIN—[SWINEMÜNDE].—RAIL.

Distance, 308 m.; *time*, 11¼ hrs. One train connects through daily (8.40 A.M.).

Berlin is described in Rte. 61.

From the *Stettiner Bahnhof* (outside the Oranienburg-Thor), the line makes a bend at first, passing the village of Louisenbrunnen, Pankow, &c., to

13 m. *Bernau* Stat., a town (Pop. 5100) whose inhab. defended themselves stoutly against the Hussites 1432, and captured some of their armour, still preserved in the Rathhaus.

13 m. *Neustadt-Eberswalde* Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns*: H. de Prusse; Sonne). A manufacturing town, of 3500 Inhab., on the Finow canal, which connects the Oder with the Havel. There are very extensive paper-mills near this. [Branch *Rly.* S.E., 18 m., to *Wriezen* Stat., a small town of 6400 Inhab., on a branch of the Oder. The line passes through, 11 m., *Freyenwalde* Stat. (*Inns*: Stadt Berlin; Post), Pop.

4600. A bathing-place pleasantly situated on the same branch of the Oder, with a castle and pretty excursions Hence rly. in progress direct S.W. to Berlin, and N.E. to Stargard, and from *Wriezen* the line is to be continued to Frankfurt on the Oder.]

The Finow canal is crossed

7 m. *Chorin* Stat. The sequestered Cistercian Abbey *Chorin* is a good specimen of N. German Gothic, in tolerable preservation. Several small lakes (Paarsteiner See) are passed.

8 m. *Angermünde* Junct. Stat., a very old town, with an old high church; 5600 Inhab. [Branch Rly. N., 37 m., to *Pasewalk* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 76), passing, 23 m.,

Prenzlau Stat. (*Inns:* H. de Prusse; Deutsches Haus), on the N. end of the Lake called Ucker See, a town of 14,900 Inhab., formerly capital of the Uckermark. *The Marienkirche* (1325–40) is one of the most remarkable brick buildings of N. Germany. *Obs.* the E. gable of open tracery formed of clay baked and glazed. The *organ* is said to rival that of Haarlem. At Prenzlau 16,000 Prussians, in retreat from Jena, were captured by the French under Murat, 1806.

Branch Rly. from *Angermünde* to E. 12 m.

Schwedt Stat. (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus), a town on the Oder; Pop. 8360: many of them are descendants of French emigrants, and a portion are Jews. The *Palace*, built 1580, was until 1759 the residence of a branch of the family of Margraves of Brandenburg, now extinct. Their summer palace *Montplaisir*, built 1778, lies at the termination of an avenue 2 m. from the town. One of the Margraves and his wife are buried in granite coffins in the *French Ch.*]

24 m. *Tantow* Stat.—The rly. is carried partly on embankments along the valleys of the Randow and Welse. On the rt. views are obtained of the *lake of Damm*, formed by the Oder spreading out into a broad sheet of water behind it. The rly. is carried through the fortifications to reach the terminus at

14 m. **Stettin** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. *de Prusse*, in the Louisenstrasse; *Drei Kronen* and *H. du Nord* in the Breitestrasse).

Cabs (Droschken)—Drive, 1 pers., 60 pf.

Restaurants—under the H. *de Prusse* and *Herbing's*, 18 Reifschlägerstrasse.

Post Office on the Königsplatz.

Eng. Consul resident here.

A flourishing town (Pop. 81,000, garrison 6000) upon the l. bank of the Oder, but connected by 4 bridges with the suburb Lastadie on the rt. bank. It is the capital of the Prussian province of Pomerania, and the chief commercial port of Prussia, being the outlet for the manufactures of Silesia conveyed down the Oder from Frankfurt and Breslau, and the depôt for foreign goods required to supply that province as well as Berlin. The value of the annual imports is 5,000,000*l.* and exports 8,400,000*l.* The business of this town has greatly increased since the abolition of the Sound dues in 1857, and the population has quadrupled since 1816. About 2000 vessels enter the port yearly, and 200 belong to it. The demolition of the fortifications has made room for a large increase in the number of houses. There is little to see. The *Schloss Kirche* contains the tombs of the old Dukes of Pomerania, and a carved wooden monument of Duke Bogislaus X. The *Schloss*, built 1575, official residence of the Ober-President of Pomerania, and in part converted into Government offices, was the residence of the Dukes of Pomerania, who died out 1630. At the Peace of Westphalia Stettin was given over to Sweden, and by that of Stockholm, 1720, transferred to Prussia. Fine view from the Trappenthurm of the Schloss. The *Rathhaus* dates from 1245. Opposite to it is the new *Exchange* (Börse) (12–2). In the Königsplatz is a marble *statue of Frederick the Great*, by Schadow, erected 1793, and nearer the *Theatre* is a marble *Statue*, by Drake, of *King Fred.*

Wilhelm III. Since 1854 a new town (Neustadt) has sprung up within the fortifications, with fine broad streets, containing several handsome public buildings: the *Artillery Barracks*, a *Prison*, and *Johanneskloster* (a kind of almshouse), the *Friedrich Wilhelm's School*. Two Empresses of Russia were born here—Catherine the Great (1729), and Maria Feodorowna, wife of the Empr. Paul (1759). The best view of the town is from the *Militair-Friedhof*, not far from the Rly. Stat. From 1806 to 1813 Stettin was held by the French.

The Oder, after flowing past Stettin, in four branches, discharges itself into a large lake called the *Haff:* this again communicates with the Baltic by 3 mouths, which form the 2 large islands, *Usedom*, on which lies Swinemünde, and *Wollin*. Both these islands, like Stettin, were given to Sweden in 1648 and to Prussia in 1720.

Railways.—S. W. to Berlin (see above). W. to *Pasewalk* Junct. Stat. for *Stralsund* (see Rte. 76) and Rostock, *Wismar*, &c. (see Rte. 58). E. to *Stargard* Junct. Stat. for *Posen* (Rte. 80), or *Danzig* (see below).

Steamers once a week to Copenhagen in 22 hrs.;—twice a week to Memel, Königsberg, St. Petersburg, in 3 days; to Lauterbach for Putbus in Rügen (Rte. 76), to London, Leith, and Hull.

[*Steamers* daily (except Sunday) at 12.30, in summer, in 4 hrs. to

Swinemünde (*Inns:* Drei Kronen; H. de Prusse). This town, of 6800 Inhab., has latterly acquired importance from the improvements made in its harbour, which have rendered it the outport of Stettin. The entrance to it is unluckily very shallow, but extensive moles and works have been erected, and dredging machines are constantly employed in deepening the bed of the Swine, and it is now capable of admitting vessels drawing 18 or 19 ft. water to unload their cargoes, and in securing a depth of 12 to 16 ft. even up as far as Stettin. Swinemünde stands upon the Baltic shore, at the mouth of the river Swine, and upon the isle of Usedom, which is separated from the mainland by the salt lake, called the Stettiner Haff, at the mouth of the Oder.

About 1½ m. from the town, and separated from it by a wood, lie the *Sea Baths* of Swinemünde, consisting of a Bath-house and an Assembly-room (Gesellschaftshaus), in which there is a daily table-d'hôte, dinner at 1. Visitors usually lodge at the inns in the town.

Distinct spots, separated by considerable intervals, are marked out on the sea-shore as bathing-places for ladies and gentlemen. At the one extremity men are allowed to bathe without bathing-machines or covered cabinets; at the opposite end the females enjoy the same privileges; and between these remote spots are ranged bathing-machines for either sex.

At a very early period, the Vends (Wenden), a Slavonic tribe occupying the whole of the southern coast of the Baltic from the Elbe to Esthonia, had a seaport called Julin (Jumneta) in the island of Wollin, at the mouth of the Oder. It is described by chroniclers as the greatest commercial city of Europe in the 11th cent. Near it was Jomsburg, the stronghold of Palnatoki, a celebrated Scandinavian sea-rover and chief of a kind of piratical republic which he founded here at the latter end of the 10th cent.

From the hill called *Streckelberg*, about 14 m. N.W. of Swinemünde, there is a very fine view.

It was upon this island of Usedom, June 24, 1630, that the Champion of Protestantism, Gustavus Adolphus, landed with an army of 17,000 Swedes. As soon as he reached the shore, he fell on his knees, and, after a short prayer in sight of his soldiers, directed them to intrench themselves, seizing a spade with his own hand to show them the example. When tidings of this event were brought to the Emperor Ferdinand II., he made light of the matter, sarcastically terming the Swedish leader "a snow-king, who would melt as the summer drew near, and as he

advanced towards a more southern climate." The following year 6000 English volunteers (amongst whom must have been Dugald Dalgetty) arrived on this spot to reinforce Gustavus.]

Stettin to Danzig. The *Rly.*, resting on piles, crosses the low lands formed by the deposits of the branches of the Oder.

8 m. *Alt Damm* Stat., a small fortress, Pop. 2700, at the S. end of the Damm'sche See. [Direct Rly. to Breslau through Küstrin Junct. Stat. in progress.]

13 m. **Stargard** (Slav. Starogard, *i.e.* old town) Junct. Stat. (*Inn*, Prinz von Preussen), formerly capital of Further Pomerania (Pop. 17,870), on the navigable Ihna, surrounded by old walls. It has a very fine ch., the *Marienkirche*, Gothic of 14th and 15th cents., and a *Rathhaus* of 16th cent.

[Branch *Rly.* S.E. through *Kreuz* Junct. Stat. to *Posen* (Rte. 80) in *progress*, S.W. direct to Berlin.]

The line to Danzig proceeds N.E. to

27 m. *Wangerin* Stat. (Pop. 2400.) Branch Rly. in progress, E., through Neu-Stettin to Konitz.

41 m. *Belgard* Junct. Stat. (Pop. 4800.)

[Branch *Rly.* N.W., 21 m., 5 trains daily in 1 hr., to

Colberg, close to the sea (*Inns:* H. de Prusse; H. de l'Europe); Pop. 12,850; a fortress bravely defended for 6 months against the French in 1806-7. The modern *Rathhaus*, built by Zwirner, the restorer of the Dom of Cologne, and the *Marienkirche*, a 5-aisled church of 14th cent., Gothic, with its roodloft, bronze 7-branched *candelabrum* (1327), its *font*, a basin borne on the backs of 4 lions and surrounded by reliefs, and chandelier of richly carved wood (1523), the roof covered with paintings, merit notice. The bronze *statue of Fred. William III.*, by Drake, in front of the Rathhaus, was erected 1864. Good *sea-bathing* in summer, at the suburb of *Colbergermünde*, where is a Gesellschaftshaus and a good restaurant.]

14 m. *Cöslin* Stat. (*Inn:* Dürre's H.), 4 m. from the Baltic, a town, Pop. 13,575, at the foot of the *Gollenberg* (450 ft.), on which is a monument to the memory of the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813–15. *Statue of King Fred. Will. I.* in the Market Place, erected 1724. He rebuilt the town after the great fire of 1718.

23 m. *Schlawe* Stat., on the Wepper, Pop. 4400. Branch Rly. in progress W. to the Baths of Rugenwalde on the Baltic, and S.E. to Neu-Stettin.

18 m. *Stolp* Stat. (*Inns:* Müller's; Mundt's). 15,000 Inhab. In the *Schlosskirche* is a marble monument to the Duchess Anne de Croy, and her son (1781). The *Marienkirche* (14th cent.) deserves notice. Branch Rly. in progress N.W. (In meantime *Diligence* twice daily in 2 hrs.) to *Stolpmünde*, on the Baltic, and S.E. through Rummelsburg to Neu-Stettin and Konitz.

32 m. *Lauenburg* Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Prusse), a town of 5100 Inhab. on the Lela.

36 m. *Klein-Katz* Stat., near which is *Adlershorst* promontory (*Inn*), with extensive sea-view.

4 m. *Zoppot* Stat.—Favourite sea-bathing place.

2 m. *Oliva* Stat.—For the *Convent of Oliva* and

8 m. **Danzig** *Hohe-Thor* Stat., see Rte. 77.

ROUTE 76.

STETTIN TO STRALSUND. [THE ISLAND OF RÜGEN AND BATHS OF PUTBUS.] —RAIL.

Distance, 82 m.; *time*, 4½ to 6 hrs.; 2 trains connect through daily.

Stettin is described in Rte. 75.

The *Rly.* follows the Berlin line for a short distance, then turns W. to

16 m. *Pasewalk* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Kronprinz), on the Ucker. Pop. 7900. An old town, retaining its walls, towers, and gates. The *Marienkirche* is of brick. [*Rly.* S. through *Prenzlau* to Angermünde Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 75) for Berlin. W. to Gustrow, Rostock, Wismar, &c. (see Rte. 58).] The line turns N.W., passing the fine Rothmüller Wald, to

26 m. **Anclam** Stat. (*Inns:* Goldene Traube, good;—Bohmer's H.), a small port of 12,200 Inhab., on the Peene. The *Stein Thor* is a picturesque gate tower of brick, and a group of houses in the square are good specimens of the peculiar style of the Hanseatic architecture. The *churches*, St. Mary and St. Nicholas, also brick, are large and curious.

[Diligence twice daily in 5½ hrs. to E. 30 m. *Swinemünde* (Rte. 75).]

9 m. *Züssow* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. N.E., 11 m., to *Wolgast*, an old town on the Peene, opposite the island of Usedom, with remains of a *castle*, the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania. *St. Gertrude's Ch.* is of the 14th cent.]

10 m. *Greifswald* Stat. (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus), a venerable seaport town of 17,380 Inhab., founded in the 13th cent., has the streets set at right angles, and many brick houses; three in the great square or Markt-Platz are the best examples of the 14th and 15th cents. The *churches* also merit notice, especially the *Marienkirche*. The *University*, founded 1456, numbers about 500 students.

[*Steamer* from May 26 to end of Sept. daily except Sunday, at 2.30 P.M., in 2 hrs. to *Putbus* (Lauterbach).]

9 m. *Miltzow* Stat. *Diligence* daily at 2.20 P.M., in 3¾ hrs., by way of Stahlbrode, and *ferry*, 2 m., across to Gleiwitz, thence through Garz to *Putbus*. (For the shorter *ferry* from Stralsund see below.)

9 m. **Stralsund** Stat.—*Cabs* (Droschken): 1 pers. 50 pf.; portmanteau, 15 pf. (*Inns:* Goldener Löwe in the Altmarkt; H. de Brandeburg). An interesting, nearly unaltered town, 2nd-class fortress and naval station, 27,600 Inhab.; was, in the 14th cent., a chief town of the Hansa; in 1648, by the Peace of Westphalia, it was given, with Hither-Pomerania, to Sweden. It was ceded to Prussia in 1815. It is entirely surrounded by water, and approachable from the S. only by 3 bridges, connecting it with the Knieper-, Triebsee-, and Franken-Suburbs. The *Strela-sund*, a strait 2 m. broad, separates Stralsund from the isle of Rügen. About a gunshot from the shore is the circular island *Dänholm*, occupied by fishermen and sailors, reminding one of Holland by its clean houses, gardens, &c.

The *Nicolai-Kirche* (1311), and the *Marien-Kirche* (15th cent.), both of brick, are handsome edifices, in the style of the churches of Lübeck. In *St. Nicolas Ch., obs.* a fine brass of the Proconsul Albert Hovener (1357), a richly carved altarpiece enclosing a painting of the Crucifixion, and the monument of Zachery Rotmann (1673). The lofty tower of the *Jacobikirche* is one of the best preserved bits of brick architecture on the Baltic. The view from the towers is remarkable. The *Rathhaus*, a fine edifice surmounted by 7 pinnacles, was built 1316, but has suffered much from modern restora-

tions. It contains a *museum* of antiquities and the town *library*. Near the Frankenthor, built into a wall, is shown the stone on which the indefatigable Charles XII. was found, by the sentinel on duty outside the walls, fast asleep, before the gate, on his return from Bender. *Schill*, the brave but imprudent soldier who took up arms in 1808, in the hope of freeing Germany from the French, was shot in attempting a sortie, in the Fährstrasse, 31st May, 1809: a stone in the pavement, bearing his name and the date of his death, in front of the house No. 67, marks the spot. The public fountain is named after him, *Schillsbrunnen*. A granite *monument*, with portrait of Schill in relief, is now substituted for the simple plate of iron, without his name, bearing the inscription "Magna voluisse magnum" (Virgil), in the *Knieper Burial-ground*, where the headless body of this leader of *Prussian Francs-Tireurs* is buried. His head was first carried to Leyden, but in 1840 was buried at Brunswick.

The *Johannishof* was once a Beguinage like those at Bruges and Ghent; it is now a hospital for poor persons.

During the Thirty Years' War (1628) Stralsund was the place which first checked the career of the previously irresistible Wallenstein. He had sworn to take Stralsund, "even though it were fastened by chains to heaven," vowing vengeance upon the child unborn when he should gain possession. This impious boast, however, was not destined to be fulfilled; for through the brave defence of its citizens, aided by a party of Scotch mercenaries in the pay of Denmark, he was at last compelled to raise the siege, after a loss of 12,000 men before its walls. In 1715 the town was besieged by the allied army of the Prussians, Danes, and Saxons. Charles XII., then recently escaped from Turkey, conducted the defence for a considerable time. At length he was obliged to retire, and the town surrendered.

Diligence twice daily, in 8½ hrs., to W. 46 m. *Rostock* in Rte. 59.

Railways.—S.E. viâ *Pasewalk* Junct. Stat. to Stettin and Angermünde Junct. Stat. for Berlin (see above). Direct line to Berlin in progress, *viâ* Dammin and N. Brandenburg.

Steamers.—To *Malmo* in summer at daylight, Mond., Wed., Frid., in 8 hrs. (there connecting with *Str.* to *Copenhagen*, or *Rly.* through Jönköping to *Stockholm* in 18 hrs. (see *Handbook for Sweden*). To *Ralswick* in *Rügen*, calling at various places in the Gelten, Rassower and Grosser Jacmunder Straits in 5 hrs., 3 times a week in summer at 3 P.M.

Ferry across the strait in 10 min. to 1 m.) *Alte Fähre*, connecting with *Diligence through the island of Rugen;* twice daily to (16 m.) *Bergen* in 3½ hrs.; to (12 m.) *Garz* in 3 hrs.; to (18 m.) *Putbus* in 4 hrs.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany (Pop. 45,677), is situated in the Baltic, separated only by the narrow strait of Gellen, or Strela-sund, from the mainland of Pomerania, in which province it is included. From 1648 to 1815 the island belonged to Sweden. It abounds in romantic scenery, on account of which, and of the advantages of sea-bathing which it affords, it is frequented in summer by visitors from all parts of Northern Germany. It may be termed a German Isle of Wight, and indeed bears some resemblance to the English island in the conformation of its lofty chalk-cliffs, though it is better wooded, and is further distinguished by the narrow bays or firths which penetrate far inland.

The island may be reached at

(1) *Alte Fähre* from *Stralsund* (see above).

(2) *Gleiwitz* from *Miltzow* (see above).

(3) *Lauterbach* from *Greifswald* (see above), or from Stettin viâ Swinemünde (see Rte. 75).

(4) *Ralswick* (N. of Rügen) by way of Schaprode, Wittow, Vieregge, Breege, and Polchow, from *Stralsund* (see above).

The *most interesting objects in Rügen* are Stubbenkammer and Arkona, nearly 18 m. apart, and the same distance from Putbus, and the country between them is comparatively tame.



London, John Murray.

Edwd Weller

Plan for an excursion of 1 *day* round Rügen, starting from Putbus: to the Jagdschloss, Schmaeler See, Prora, and the Schanzenberg, by Lanken and the new wood-road to Stubbenkammer—*return* by Sagard, the Jasmund ferry, and Bergen, to Putbus. Distance about 45 m.

The following sketch of *a tour round the Island* includes all the most remarkable objects, starting from

Putbus (*Inns:* Fürstenhof, on the Promenade, best; Bellevue; H. du Nord, both in the circus, nearer the sea, good and not dear. Bed-room 2½ mks.; dinner, 2 mks.). A watering-place with about 150 smart-looking houses, and 1800 permanent Inhab., belonging to the Prince of Putbus, a very wealthy nobleman, said to be the lineal descendant of the ancient Kings of Rügen. His *Palace* (Schloss), a handsome Italian edifice and the principal building in the place, was burned 1865, with its library, some good paintings and statues (by *Thorwaldsen*), and a collection of antiquities found in the island. It has been rebuilt. Attached to the palace is a *Park*, with gardens and pleasure-grounds open to the public. In it is the *Kursaal* or dining-room, where there is a daily table-d'hôte, and the *Pavilion*, containing assembly and music rooms for the use of the visitors; and the *Theatre*. As a watering-place, Putbus has fallen off since the death of the late Prince.

2½ m. from Putbus, on the sea-shore, is the *Badhaus*, supplied with warm sea-baths. It furnishes board and lodgings at moderate rates. There are also bathing-machines for those who prefer the open sea. The season is over by the middle of September, when the baths are shut up.

The great attraction of Putbus is its beautiful situation near the borders of a bay with the island *Vilm* in front. High wooded banks and long indented promontories shelter it from the Baltic. On one of these is a *statue of the Great Elector*, who drove the Swedes out of Rügen, 1678. Putbus is the best head-quarters for those who intend to explore the island. All charges are fixed by printed tariff.

The Prince's agent lets out horses and carriages for hire.

The *Steamer* from Swinemünde lands its passengers on the boat-pier at *Lauterbach* (*Inn*, Victoria H.), 2 m. from the Baths. Passengers arriving by the boat, and intending to return by it, had better hire for 1 or 2 days one of the carriages waiting on the spot, set out at once on the excursion round the island, and leave Putbus till their return.

7 m. *Jagdschloss* (*Inn* in summer), a handsome hunting-lodge built by Schinkel, 1846, for Prince Putbus, commanding a delightful view. Thence over the hills called

Prora, on the narrow isthmus called the *schmale Heide*, which unites the promontory Jasmund to the main island—to

Sagard (*Inn:* Fürstenkrone). Near this (¼ hr.) is the Tumulus of *Dubberworth*, 30 ft. high.

The N. extremity of the island Rügen consists of a long narrow peninsula, or rather of 2 peninsulas—that of Jasmund, and beyond it that of Wittow—connected with each other and the main island by 2 narrow necks of land. The length of this united promontory is about 25 m. The bay or firth which it encloses is crossed by one or two ferries, at which carriages and foot-passengers can be transferred from one side to the other, thus avoiding the necessity of retracing the same road in returning from Arkona.

Beyond Sagard the road enters the ancient beech-wood of Stubbenitz. Here the goddess Hertha was worshipped by the Pagan Saxons; within it is the *Herthaburg*, a rampart of earth 50 ft. high. It abounds in stone barrows, called *Hünengräber*, in which skeletons and jars full of bones and ashes have been found. The whole district is likewise celebrated in Scandinavian poetry and mythology. Buried in the recesses of this mysterious grove lies

the Hertha See, called the *Black Lake*, from the dark shadows of the beech-woods around. Tacitus (Germ. c. 40) describes an untrodden wood (*castum nemus*) in which the car of the goddess Hertha was kept, drawn by cows and washed in a secret lake. It is still looked upon with veneration by the inhabitants. It is about 300 paces long, and 48 ft. deep in the centre. These localities, and various ancient remains existing upon the island, such as tumuli and cromlechs, possess additional interest, if we regard them as the relics of a nation by whom Rome was overthrown after an existence of 12 centuries. Odoacer, who finally captured the Imperial city, was king of the Rügii, and the cradle of the barbarian hordes who formed his army was this remote and insignificant island, and the neighbouring coast of Pomerania.

Less than a mile from the Hertha See and the wood of Stubbenitz, is (18 m. from Putbus, and 15 m. from Bergen) the foreland of the *Stubbenkammer*, a chalk cliff, 440 ft. high, rising out of the sea, somewhat like Shakspeare's Cliff at Dover. (Large *Inn*, with 80 beds, on the verge of the forest.) A staircase of 600 steps cut in the rock leads from the shore to the highest summit, called the *Königsstuhl* after the Swedish King Charles XII., who thence watched a sea-fight between Swedes and Danes, 1715. Hither travellers repair to see the sun rise and set, and to enjoy the view. On the W. the promontory of Arkona, the most northern point of Rügen, stretches far out into the sea. The grandest view of the cliff is from below.

At Quoltitz is the Stone of Sacrifice, a rude block traversed by a groove or channel, to collect, it is conjectured, the blood of human victims. Spieker, a country-seat of Prince Putbus, is a fanciful castle, built by Baron Wrangel, after the Thirty Years' War.

The way from Stubbenkammer to Arkona (7 hrs.) lies along another narrow tongue of land, called *Die Schabe*, which unites the promontory Jasmund to that of Wittow. At the village of *Altenkirchen* (Haas's *Inn*), the poet Kosegarten, who was its pastor, is buried, 1828. For 8 successive Sundays, during the season of the herring fishery, the minister preaches upon the shore to the fishermen assembled around him in their boats, from the neighbouring islands. A figure, said to be of the god Swantewit, is built into the wall of the *Church*, of 12th cent., one of the oldest in Pomerania.

Arkona, the most northern promontory of the island, partly a chalk cliff, 173 ft. above the sea, is surmounted by a lighthouse, which furnishes accommodation to travellers. The view from it extends over the coast of the promontory Jasmund to the island Hiddensöe, and to the more distant Danish island Moen.

Upon Arkona stood the ancient Fortress of the Vends, who at one period inhabited this island, called Burgring. It was a circular intrenchment, from 30 to 40 yards high, with an opening to the N.W. Within it stood the *temple* of the 4-headed god *Swantevit*, destroyed by the Danes under King Waldemar, who took it by storm 1168, carried off its treasures to Denmark, and introduced Christianity into the island. Saxo Grammaticus, the historian, was present at the capture.

Travellers must now either return by Altenkirchen and Wiek to the *Wittow* Ferry, and, after crossing it, proceed direct to 10 m. Bergen, or they may prolong their tour by taking boat and making an excursion to the neighbouring island *Hiddensöe*, whose inhabitants, a poor and primitive race, not much raised above the condition of Esquimaux, live chiefly in turf-covered huts, and support themselves by fishing. Many of them spend their whole lives on the spot, and never set foot even on Rügen. There is not a bush on the whole island. For fuel the people have recourse to peat or cow-dung: yet, with so few attractions, the island is said to be dear to its children, who call it "dat söte länne," the sweet little land.

Bergen (*Inns:* *Prinz von Preussen; Adler; Rathskeller) is the chief town of Rügen, and has 3700 Inhab. To the N. of it rises the hill of *Rugard*, the highest in Rügen, surmounted by the ruins of

the ancient fortress, destroyed 1316. From this spot the whole island, with its deeply indented shores, may be surveyed as a map laid open at the spectator's feet.

From Bergen S. to *Putbus* is 6 m. N. to *Ralswick*, 5 m., whence steamer to *Stralsund* (see above); or direct W. to *Stralsund*, 16 m. by the *Alte Ferry* (see above).

ROUTE 77.

BERLIN TO DANZIG, *viâ* KÜSTRIN, SCHNEIDEMÜHL [BROMBERG] AND KONITZ.—RAIL.

Distance, 280 m.; *time*, 9¼ to 13 hrs.; 4 trains daily.

Berlin is described in Rte. 61.

From the *Ost-Bahnhof* in the Küstriner Platz, the line proceeds E. to

13 m. *Petershagen* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. S. 3 m. to Rüdersdorf.]

13 m. *Dahmsdorf-Münchbeerg* Stat.—Diligence daily in 1 hr. to N. 4 m.

Buckow, prettily situated on the so-called *Märkische Schweiz*.

The line continues through a sandy and uninteresting country, but plantations of trees and other methods have been adopted of late to improve the otherwise unproductive land.

23 m. **Küstrin** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Kronprinz; Adler). A 3rd-class fortress and town of 10,000 Inhab., surrounded by marshes, at the junction of the Warthe with the Oder, over which a bridge 875 ft. long is thrown. It was formerly the capital of the Neumark. Frederick the Great, when crown prince, was confined in the old castle by his imperious and crazy father, and compelled to look on while his young friend Katte was beheaded on the ramparts (1730). 6 m. N. of Küstrin is the village of *Zorndorf*, where Frederick the Great, with 32,000 Prussians, defeated 50,000 Russians, under Fermor, in 1758. A monument marks the spot where the king stood.

[Branch *Rly.* S. 18 m. to *Frankfurt* (*a. O.*) Junct. Stat. (Rte. 81); S.E. through Reppen to Rothenburg for Glogau, &c.; and in progress N. to Stettin and Swinemünde.]

The line crosses the Oder, and continues N.E. to

27 m. *Landsberg* Stat. (Buffet)—(*Inn:* König v. Preussen). A flourishing small town, of 18,340 Inhab., on the Warthe.

36 m. *Kreuz* Junct. Stat. (Buffet, good.)

[Branch *Rly.* N.E. to *Stargard* Junct. Stat. for Stettin, &c., S.E. to *Posen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 80).]

3 m. *Schneidemühl* Junct. Stat.—(*Inn:* Goldener Löwe). Pop. 7300.

[Branch *Rly. in progress* N. through Neu-Stettin to *Belgard* for *Colberg* (Rte. 75), and S. to *Posen*, Rte. 80.]

[Branch *Rly.* E. through sand-hills and fir-woods to

53 m. **Bromberg** (Polish, Bydgoszcz) Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. Moritz; Rios H.; Schwarzer Adler). A town of 27,600 Inhab., on, the Brahe, without interest to the traveller. It owes its prosperity to the canal which by means of the Netze connects the Oder with the Vistula, made 1772-75 by Frederick the Great, to whom a bronze statue was erected in the market-place in 1862.

4 lines intersect at *Bromberg:*

(1) W. to *Schneidemühl* (see above).

(2) N. to, 77 m., *Dirschau*, passing 24 m. *Terespol* Stat. (*Diligence* 5 times daily, in 1¼ hr., to S.E. 6 m. *Culm.*) (*Inn:* Schwarzer Adler.) Pop. 8500. A town on the rt. bank of the Vistula. Fine view over the river from the heights; truffles abound here. (*Diligence* from Terespol also 4 times daily, in ¾ hr., to 4 m. E. *Schwetz*, an ancient town of 4000 Inhab., with old *ch.*, a lofty watch-tower, and vast modern lunatic asylum for W. Prussia.) 18 m. farther is *Warlubien* Stat. (*Diligence* 4 times daily, in 2 hrs., to S.E. 9 m. *Graudenz* (Polish, Grudziadz), on the rt. bank of the Vistula.) (*Inn:* Goldener Löwe.) Pop. 14,844. A prettily situated 3rd-class fortress with *monument* to *Courbière*, who successfully defended the town against the French in 1807. 10 m. farther is *Czerwinsk* Stat. (*Diligence* 4 times daily, in 2½ hrs. to E. 12 m. *Marienwerder*, Polish Kurdzim) (*Inn:* Hezner's H.); Pop. 7400; prettily situated some little distance from the rt. bank of the river, with *castle* of the 13th cent., *cathedral* of 14th cent., tower 175 ft. Fine stud of horses.

(3) S. to Inowraclaw for Posen.

(4) S. E. for Warsaw, passing through, 32 m., *Thorn* (see Rte. 81A).]

From Schneidemühl the Rly. continues N. E. through a dreary sandy plain to

50 m. *Konitz* Stat. [Branch *Rly.* in progress W. to Neu-Stettin and Wangerin, N.E. to Rummelsburg for Schlawe and Stolp, and S. to Bromberg.]

46 m. *Preuss-Stargard* Stat., an industrious, walled town of 5400 Inhab. The *St. Mary's Ch.* is of the 15th cent.

13 m. *Dirschau* (Polish, Szczewo) Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Kronprinz). Pop. 6400. Large iron and tin works. John Reinhold Forster, who accompanied Capt. Cook in his 2nd voyage (1772) round the world, was born here 1729; died at Halle, 1798. The *Rly. bridge* over the Vistula is one of the largest in existence.

[*Rly.* to *Königsberg* (see Rte. 78).]

The branch line to Danzig turns N. through the fruitful flat plains of the Vistula called the *Danziger Werder*, and increases in beauty until the fortifications are crossed to

18 m. **Danzig** (Polish, Gdansk) Stat. (*Lege-Thor*).—*Inns: Englisches Haus* on the Langenmarkt—best—the old hall of the Eng. merchants of the Staple—fine view from tower. H. *de Berlin*, at the corner of the Vorstädtischen Graben and nearest the Rly. Stat. *Walter's* H. and *Kronprinz* in the Hundegasse.

Restaurants.—Leutholz, *Denzer*, and the *Rathskeller*, under the Artus-Hof; all three on the Langemarkt.

Cabs (Droschkies) from stat., 1 to 2 per., 75 pf., portmanteau 25 pf.; drive within the city, 20 min., 50 pf.

Omnibus to the suburb *Langfuhr* in ½ hr. every ½ hr.; to *Ohra* every 2 hrs.; to *Zoppot* 3 times daily.

Post Office, Langegasse. *Telegraph Office*, Langemarkt.

Theatres.—Stadt-theater, in winter; *Victoria*, in summer; *Schützenhaus*, concerts.

Railways and *Steamboats* (see below).

Eng. Consul resident in the city.

Danzig, one of the oldest cities in Prussia, "the Nuremberg of the North," abounding in picturesque old buildings, is situated near the l. bank of the W. arm of the Vistula, or Weichsel, about 5 m. above its influx into the sea. It is traversed by 2 tributaries of that river, the Motlau and Radaune, and has 90,400 Inhab. (22,000 Rom. Cath.). It is a fortress of the *first* class (garrison 7000), and one of the principal seaports of Prussia. It was anciently a leading member of the Hanseatic League; and when the rule of the Teutonic Order ceased here in 1454, Danzig became a

free city under the protection of the Kings of Poland. From the 2nd partition of Poland (1793) to the Peace of Tilsit (1807) the city was under Prussian rule. Marshal Lefebvre, Napoleon's general, was created by him Duke of Danzig, in consequence of his having taken the town in 1807. At the Peace of Paris it was yielded back to the Prussians after an obstinate resistance maintained by the French under General Rapp for many months, in 1813, until the town was reduced, by famine and pestilence, to the lowest depth of distress. It is still a place of great commerce — especially in wheat brought down the Vistula from Poland, and other corn-producing countries, and shipped hence to all parts of Europe. The exports of wheat are greater than from any other port in the world. Here are extensive distilleries of brandy, which hence gets the name of *Danzig*. The granaries, of enormous dimensions, capable of holding 500,000 quarters of corn, are situated on an island called *Speicher Insel*. To avoid the risk of conflagration, no lights or fire are ever admitted. The timber trade is also very considerable. The great depôt for it is in the *Langgarten*, to the E. of the *Speicher Insel*.

The **Marienkirche*, begun in 1343, by a grand master of the Teutonic knights, but not finished till 1503, is one of the finest churches on the Baltic; it is of brick, and 358 ft. long. The vaulted roof, supported by 26 slender brick pillars, is 98 ft. above the pavement. Around the interior are 50 chapels, originally founded by the chief citizens as burial-places for themselves and their families. It possesses a brass font, cast in 1554, in the Netherlands, and an astronomical clock, which has long ceased to move. *Obs.* the celebrated Last Judgment, attributed to *J. Memling* (see Kugler, § xvii., note by Sir E. Head); the inside by Memling; the exterior portraits by Van der Goes, a pupil of Van Eyck, known as the *Danzig Picture*. It was painted, according to tradition, for the Pope, and while on its way from Bruges to Rome was intercepted by pirates, but was retaken by a Danzig vessel and deposited in this church, where it remained till 1807, when the French transported it to Paris. "On its return, after the war, the King of Prussia was very anxious to retain it at Berlin, and offered 40,000 dollars as a compensation, but yielded to the pressing entreaties of the rightful owners for its restoration." The picture bears about it the date 1467. The *crucifix*, carved on wood in a very admirable style of art, and with great truth of expression, has been here since the middle of the 15th cent., but the artist's name is unknown. Three modern painted windows were given by the King of Prussia, 1843-45. In a side chapel the poet Martin Opitz is buried (d. 1639). Fine view over the city from the tower 250 ft. The *Ch. of St. Katherine* (14th cent.) has chimes in its steeple.

Trinity Church, of red brick, has a richly ornamented gable, date 1514, which merits attention.

The *Langgasse*, the principal street, intersects the town from E. to W., and is prolonged into the Langemarkt, or *Long Market*, which abounds in antique buildings of splendid and fantastic architecture, mostly from the 16th to 18th cents., many of the carvings and ornaments having been brought from Venice and Portugal. At its W. end rises the *Hohes-Thor*, a stately brick tower, built 1588, as an entrance into the town, with an additional gate at one side (date 1612). At the E. end the street terminates with the *Grünes-Thor*, leading to a quay enlivened with booths, groups of sailors, &c., the busiest scene in Danzig. The most considerable building in the Langemarkt is the **Rathhaus*, erected in the 14th cent., with a slim and elegant tower, added 1556. In the interior the Remter, on the ground-floor, now used as a magistrates' court, should be seen. Not far from it is a *Fountain*, with figures of Neptune drawn by sea-horses, by Adrian de Vries, 1663—very good as a work of art. Adjoining the Rathhaus is the

* *Artus-* or *Junker-Hof* (the chief merchants in the Middle Ages were here styled Junkers), erected about the middle of the 16th cent. On the façade (altered in recent times) are medallion heads of the Empr. Charles V. and Don John of Austria, above allegorical figures. In its great hall, now the *Exchange*, the vaulted roof of which is supported by 4 slender pillars of granite, the guilds and corporations formerly met. Their laws, *in rhyme*, are still hung up in it; and its walls are further decorated with the most singular carvings, old armour, and pictures; one is a representation of the Church under the form of a ship, sailing to heaven full of monks, who are throwing out ropes, hooks, &c., to haul on board a few miserable sinners. *Obs.* Actæon and his dogs, a combination of painting, relief, and stags' horns! Procession of knights and soldiers on the march; also 2 pictures by Danzig artists, a Last Judgment, by *A. Müller*, a pupil of Raphael, 1601, and a Madonna and Christ, by *Andreas Stech*.

The town *picture gallery*, including the *Kabrun* collection, is now in the former Franciscan convent in the Fleischergasse.

The *Zeughaus* (Arsenal), near the W. end of the Langegasse, is an old (1605) and interesting building.

One quarter of the town is called Schottland, from a colony of Scotch weavers who settled here in the 14th cent.

By means of the gigantic *sluice*-gates (*Steinschleuse*), near the Lege-Thor Rly. Stat., the country around three sides of the town can be laid under water, so as to contribute materially to its defence from an hostile attack. The key of the position is the *Holm*, an island formed by 2 arms of the Vistula, N. of the town. There are besides strong *external forts*, the Hagelsberg and the Bischofsberg; the last has been greatly strengthened, and completely commands the town on the W. side.

Fahrenheit the optician, who invented the thermometer named after him, was born here 1686.

There is a large export of *Amber*, and *Amber-ware* may be purchased of Hoffman, Altstädter Graben, and Janzen, Heilig-Geist-Thor.

The fortified port of Danzig is *Neufahrwasser* (*Rly.* Hohe-Thor Stat. 4 m., 6 trains daily in 14 min.; *steamboat* every hr. from 6 A.M. to 5 P.M.), at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula. In 1841 an Ice-burst on the Vistula forced a new passage for the river to the sea near 4 m. *Neufahr.* It is defended by *Weichselmünde* and several other forts, and has a light-house and an extensive pier at the entrance of the channel. About 100 acres of the shore have been planted and laid out with pleasant shady walks, and on the beach are bathing-places much used by the Danzig people.

Excursions.—An avenue leads from the Olivaer-Thor, in 2½ m. N.W., to the *Johannisberg*, from whose top, 311 ft. above the sea, is a very fine view over Danzig, the Baltic, the tongue of land called Hela, at whose extremity rises the lighthouse. 3 m. further, at *Oliva* Stat. on the Stettin Rly. (Rte. 75), at the foot of the *Carlsberg* (which also commands a fine view), stands the Cistercian *Abbey of Oliva* (suppressed in 1829). The *Church* is a stately edifice (date 1581). Around the choir hang portraits of 6 kings of Poland and 5 of dukes of Pomerania. The refectory is supported by 3 granite pillars. In the Friedensaal, near the cloisters, the treaty of peace between Sweden, Poland, and Brandenburg was signed 1660. The Abbot's Castle now belongs to the Queen of Prussia, and has fine grounds. The sandy downs are clothed with rich beech-woods. *Zoppot* Stat., 14 m. N. by the Stettin Rly., is a frequented watering-place.

Steamers.—To *Königsberg* by Pillau twice weekly in 18 hrs.; to *Stettin* by Neufahrwasser and Swinemünde every 5th day in 28 hrs.; to *Neufahrwasser* (see above).

Railways.—*Lege-Thor* Stat. S. to *Dirschau* Junct. Stat. (see above) for Berlin, Bromberg, Königsberg, &c. *Hohe-Thor* Stat. N. for Neufahrwasser (see above) and the coast Rly. to Stettin (Rte. 75).

ROUTE 78.

DANZIG TO KÖNIGSBERG, BY MARIENBURG.—RAIL.

Distance, 119 m.; *time*, 4¼ to 5¼ hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Danzig Lege-Thor Stat. (see Rte. 77). The Rly. proceeds S. and joins the main line from Berlin at

18 m. *Dirschau* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 77). Here the line for Königsberg turns E. and crosses the W. arm of the Vistula by a handsome suspension *bridge*, completed in 1857, 2668 ft. long, 63 ft. broad, resting on 6 piers, 4 of them in the river, each strongly protected against the ice, supporting iron lattice arches each of 397 ft. span. The cost exceeded 500,000*l.* This bridge replaces a bridge of boats which afforded a passage in summer, but the ferry was formerly very difficult and dangerous to pass in winter. Embankments traverse the fertile triangular plain, or delta, deposited by the river, which is bounded at the further extremity by the E. arm, called *Nogat*, now bridged likewise by the Rly., on 2 lattice spans of 321 ft., and one of 53 ft. The country between these rivers lies below the level of the Baltic, and is protected from inundations solely by dykes and windmills, as is the case in Holland.

13 m. **Marienburg** Stat. (*Inns:* König v. Preussen; Hochmeister), an ancient town of 8000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Nogat, chiefly remarkable as the seat of the once powerful Knights of the Teutonic Order, who, after a struggle of 53 years (in the 13th cent.), effectually subdued the pagan and Slavonic Prussians. The *Castle*, or *Palace* of the Grand Masters, a vast imposing edifice of brickwork, beautiful in construction, in a style of Gothic peculiar to the vicinity of the Baltic, was built at different periods; the Altes Schloss, now much decayed, in 1276; the Middle Castle in 1309, at the time when the seat of the Order was removed hither from Marburg; and the Niedres Schloss in 1335. In 1457 it was surrendered to the Poles, after having been in the possession of the Order 148 years, and having been governed by 17 Grand Masters. Since 1815 the central building has been rescued from ruin, and admirably restored, by the munificence of the King, with the aid of the archives of the Order, now at Königsberg, which have been carefully consulted by the architect. It consists of 3 storeys, vaulted; the cellar, ground-floor, and master's dwelling. The apartments have been richly decorated with frescoes, painted glass, tiles, wood panelling. The Meisters *Remter* (Chapterhouse of the Grand Master), a square chamber with fan roof, in which assemblies of the Order were held, and foreign ambassadors received, rests on a single pillar of granite in the centre. The Poles, while besieging Marienburg in 1410, endeavoured to aim a cannon-ball so as to shoot away this pillar, and overwhelm at one blow beneath the ruins the Grand Master and all his knights, whom they knew, from the information of a deserter, to be at the time assembled in conclave. The ball missed its aim, but lodged in a corner of the chimney, where it still remains. The *Ordens Remter*, in the N. wing, has fan roof supported on 3 granite pillars. The *Church*, in a very chaste style, and tolerably perfect, is decorated externally with a figure of the Virgin, in relief, of stucco covered with coloured and gilt mosaic, 26 ft. high; it displays considerable skill and knowledge of art. Many of the Grand Masters of the Order repose in vaults beneath the church, in simple coffins. Many cells of the knightly monks, and their subterranean dungeons, still exist. The *Buttermilk Tower* is so called, because, according to the tradition, the peasants, compelled to build it by forced labour for the Order, were also obliged to slake the lime with buttermilk! By the Peace of Thorn in 1466 the Order

had to give up West Prussia and Ermland to the Polish king, and to do homage for East Prussia which it kept. In 1525 the Grand Master Albert of Brandenburg, who had become a Lutheran, received East Prussia in fief of the Polish king as a secular Duchy; thus the rule of the Teutonic Order came to an end. Finally, in 1611, the East Prussian Duchy fell by inheritance to the Electors of Brandenburg.

The rly. is carried through the Outer Castle (*Vorburg*).

[*Rly.* in progress direct S.E. to Warsaw.]

Beyond Marienburg the line passes through a populous country, abounding in villages, and showing evidences of prosperity and improvement.

17 m. **Elbing** Stat. (*Inns:* Stadt Berlin; Königlicher Hof). A decayed trading town, with a population of 28,600, on the Elbing, a navigable stream emptying itself into the Frisches Haff, an extensive lake separated from the Baltic by the narrow sandbank (Nehrung), and receiving a large portion of the waters of the Vistula. The *Marienkirche* contains some curious sculptures, date 1500.

[*Steamers* to Stettin *viâ* Pillau and Swinemünde every 5th day in 34 hrs., and steamer between *Elbing* and *Königsberg*, Wed. and Sat. 7 A.M., in 8 hrs. It descends the Elbing, into the Frisches Haff, passing the convent of *Cudienen*, and in 2½ hours reaches *Frauenburg* (*Inn:* Zum Copernicus), a small and poor town on the Haff, Pop. 2400, residence of the Bishop of Ermeland, whose modern *Palace* crowns the hill. Copernicus, the great astronomer, died here 1543, and is buried in the *Cathedral*, a handsome building of brick on a height (erected 1342). His tomb is a simple tablet bearing a globe. Copernicus was a canon of the cathedral, and lived in one of the houses which surround it. Within the enclosure is a well, furnished with water by an aqueduct and hydraulic works, constructed by him. The machinery which he erected has long since disappeared, but a model of it is still preserved in the cathedral, and is supposed to have been imitated in the waterworks at Marly, near Versailles. The tower which contained it still stands near the cathedral, and is called *Kunstthurm*.

The Papal excommunication of Copernicus, for publishing his System of the Heavens, was revoked in 1821.

The steamer now steers direct for the lighthouse of **Pillau**—the port of Königsberg for large vessels—a flourishing town of 4000 Inhab., and a fortress commenced by Gustavus Adolphus (Rly. E. 27 m. to Königsberg). On the shores of the Haff, near this, are the Castle of Lochstadt, whither the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, Henry von Plauen, was banished, 1413; and on the shore of the Baltic, the *Adalberts Kapelle*, erected on the spot where St. Adalbert suffered martyrdom, 997, at the hands of the heathen Prussians, while preaching Christianity to them. A narrow channel connects the Haff with the Baltic at Pillau. The steamer skirts the sand-hills, and in 2½ hours enters the Pregel: ½ hour longer and it reaches Königsberg (see below).]

The Rly., quitting Elbing, makes a bend to avoid the hills.

32 m. *Braunsberg* Stat. (*Inns:* Rheinischer Hof; Schwarzer Adler), a town of 10,680 Inhab., on the Passarge. It was the seat of the Bishop of Ermland from 1255 to 1298, when he removed to Frauenburg.

36 m. **Königsberg** (Polish, Krolewiec; Latin, Regiomontum) Junct. Stat., inside the fortifications on the S. (l.) bank of the Pregel. (*Inns:* H. de Prusse, near the Börse; Deutsches Haus, near the Schloss; H. du Nord; H. de Berlin.)

Restaurants. — At the *Exchange* — *Skibbe*, 27 Langgasse, on the Kneiphof.

Cabs (Droschke).—Drive within the walls, or by time, up to 20 min., 1 pers., 50 pf.; 3 pers., 80 pf.; luggage, 50 pf.

English Consul resident in the town.
Steamboats and Railways (see below).

Königsberg, the capital of Prussia Proper, was founded in 1245, and received its name in honour of Ottokar king of Bohemia, who joined in a crusade against the heathen Prussians. In point of population this city ranks as third in the Prussian dominions, having 118,125 Inhab. It is a *1st-class* fortress, garrisoned by 6600 men, and strongly protected by detached forts, since 1843. The river Pregel, passing through it, ends in the Frisches Haff, 4m. below the city. Extensive *granaries* prove the extent of its corn trade.

Its *Palace* (Schloss), a large ugly building, part converted into a Government-house, and rarely occupied by royalty, was founded by Ottokar, king of Bohemia. It was from 1457 to 1525 the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order, and afterwards of the two first Dukes of Prussia, by whom the E. front was built 1532, the W. in 1594, the S. in 1551. Hither fled Fredk. Wm. III., king of Prussia, and his queen Louise, when driven by Napoleon's arms from Berlin. In the *Schlosskirche* Frederick Elector of Brandenburg in 1701 placed the Royal crown on his own head, assuming the title of Frederick I., king of Prussia, and William I. did the same in 1861. The tablets on the walls, covered with close-written lists of names, show how many brave men of the province lost their lives in the War of Liberation, 1813. Above the church is a vast hall, 265 ft. long, 60 broad, and only 19 high, destitute of ornament, called *Moskowitzer Saal*, from the Muscovite ambassadors of the Grand Duke Basilius, who were received here by Margrave Albert. The inner court once served as a tilt-yard, as did the cellars beneath as dungeons and places of torture for criminals.

In the *Parade Platz*, not far from the Schloss, is a bronze gilt equestrian *statue of King Frederick William III.*, a very successful work by *Kiss*, erected 1851. The bas-reliefs relate to events in the life of the King, who resided here after the Battle of Jena, 1809-13, and here set on foot the enrolment of the *Landwehr* and the Prussian rising against the French.

One side of this square is occupied by the *Theatre*, and another by the *New University* by Stüler, completed in 1862, with a relief on the façade of the founder, Margrave Albrecht I., Duke of Prussia, 1544. In the Senate-room is a bust of *Kant* by Schadow. There are about 600 students; the *old* University building near the Dom is now used for other purposes.

The *Schloss-Teich* is a pretty sheet of water, bordered by gardens, extending from the Schloss nearly to the Rossgarten-Gate. It is the chief ornament of the city, and place of public resort. It stands much higher than the river. A foot-bridge leads across it from the Parade Platz.

The Pregel, lined with warehouses and crowded with shipping, runs through the midst of the city, and dividing forms an island called *Kneiphof*, the oldest quarter, abounding in old houses. It is joined to either bank by 5 bridges, and on it stand the Cathedral and the new *Exchange* (Börse), completed in 1875 by Müller.

The *Cathedral*, begun 1332, deserves notice. It is an interesting Gothic building, and contains in the choir the marble monument of Margrave Albert of B., bearing his kneeling effigy, 1568. Here are other tombs of many Teutonic Knights, the Chancellor v. Kospoth, and the Grand-master Duke Lothar (1385). Kant the metaphysician, author of the System of Pure Reason, as it is called, who died here in 1804, is buried in a porch, or *Stoa*, outside of the church. The house in which he lived still exists, No. 3 in the Prinzessin Strasse; a *statue* of him in cast iron, by Rauch, was erected 1864 near it; directly opposite is the large *Post Office*, built 1849. The *Altstadt-Kirche*, built from Schinkel's design 1839-43, is so full of pillars that you cannot see the preacher for them.

In the *Königsstrasse*, No. 57, is the *Stadt-Museum* (Wed. and Sund., 11–2, free; at other times, small fee expected), containing some modern German paintings. No. 66, same street, is the *Library* (Tues., Thurs., Frid., 11–4; Wed. and Sat., 2–4), consistin of 200,000 vols., including several MSS. of Luther. At the end of the street is the *Königs-Thor*, built 1846, and beyond it, near the Herzogs-acker, the *Defensions Caserne*, a fortified barrack, completed 1851, and forming part of the fortifications.

On the whole Königsberg contains few remains of antiquity, considering its age as a city, and is far inferior to this respect to Danzig.

The *Observatory*, built 1813, which obtained renown under the direction of Prof. Bessel (died 1846), occupies an old bastion W. of the town. Near this are the *Botanical Garden* and *Zoological Museum*.

The royal park of Warnichen on the Baltic is pleasing and worth a visit.

The river Pregel, on which Königsberg is built, is not sufficiently deep to admit large vessels, which, therefore, unload at *Pillau*, described above. (For rly. see below.) The trade of Königsberg consists of corn, for receiving which there are vast ranges of *Warehouses*, hemp, flax, linseed, tallow, bristles, wax, &c.; but it has fallen off since the end of the last cent., when it had reached the height of prosperity. There is a considerable fishery of sturgeon at Pillau. An extensive trade in *Amber* was formerly carried on at Königsberg; there were at one time 70 amber-turners in the town. That substance is still one of its exports; though Memel is now the head-quarters of the trade, amber is chiefly consumed in the Levant, where it is sold for pipe mouth-pieces. It is found all along the coast of East and West Prussia. It is obtained from the sea, which, after high winds, especially those blowing from the N., throws up a vast accumulation of seaweed. The amber-fishers stationed on the shore wait till the floating seaweed approaches near to it. They then send in their people up to their necks in water, provided with nets, by which they draw the weeds to land. The amber occurs in the lower beds of the formation known as Glauconite sand, extending under the Baltic, which, when roused by storms, tears up the amber earth and carries the amber to the surface along with pieces of brown coal. Amber is also found inland by sinking shafts to reach the "amber earth," where it does not lie too deep. The trade in amber was first appropriated by the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order, who often paid the entire expenses of their court out of the revenue derived from this source. It afterwards became a royal monopoly, and was guarded in early times by laws of the utmost severity. Coastguards (strand-riders) were stationed all along the coast, and the peasant who concealed or attempted to dispose of any pieces he had found was condemned to be hung up to the nearest tree. Afterwards a range of gallows was set up on the shore *in terrorem*. In 1837 King Frederick William made over the royal rights to amber to the peasantry for a small tax (see Memel).

Dealer in Amber goods, Schlesinger, Französische St.

[23 m. S. of Königsberg is Preussisch-*Eylau* (for rly. see below), where Napoleon fought the Russians under Beningsen, in the snow, and compelled them to retreat, though with a severe loss of 10,000 on his side, Feb. 8th, 1807. About 12 m. N.E. of this is *Friedland* on the Alle—scene of a complete French victory over Beningsen, June 14th, 1807, when 25,000 Russians were slain and 80 pieces of cannon taken. This led to the Treaty of Tilsit.]

Steamers.—To *Memel*, viâ Cranzbeck, daily, at 8 A.M., in 9 hrs.; *viâ* Labiau, Tues., Thurs., Sat., at 5 A.M., in 14 hrs.; to *Tilsit*, viâ Tapiau, Labiau, Lappienen, and Sköpen, daily, except Sund., at 6 A.M., in 14 hrs.; to *Wehlau*, viâ Tapiau, Mond., Wed., Fri., at 8 A.M., in 4 hrs.; to *Danzig*, viâ Pillau, twice weekly, in 18 hrs.; to *Stettin*, viâ Pillau and Swinemünde, every fourth day, in 36 hrs.; to *London* and *Hull*, every fortnight.

Railways.—W., 27 m., to *Pillau*, 3 trains daily, in 1¾ hr.; S.E., through Elbing to *Dirschau* Junct. Stat., for Danzig, Berlin, &c. (see above); E. to *Insterburg* Junct. Stat. for *Tilsit* (see Rte. 79) and *Kowno* (*Handbook for Russia*); and S.E., through *Pr.-Eylau* (see above) and Bartenstein, to *Korschen* Junct. Stat. (on the direct line from Berlin to Memel, Rte. 81A), and to Prostken on the Prussian frontier.

For the *Carriage-road* direct to *Memel*, see Rte. 79.

ROUTE 79.

KÖNIGSBERG TO MEMEL, *viâ* INSTERBURG AND TILSIT.—RAIL.

Distance, 148 m.; *time*, 8 to 9 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

Königsberg is described in Rte. 78.

[Direct *road* to *Memel* along the Strand, a narrow tongue of sand between the Baltic and the Kurisches Haff; but, as it is very ill kept, and not provided with post-horses, it is little used. It was formerly the most frequented, and, were it not insufferably tedious, with an awkward ferry across the port of Memel at the end, would be worth travelling for its singularity. As it is impossible to make a firm road, the carriage must be driven with one wheel almost in the sea, and it requires 1 or 2 additional horses. The Nehrung, as the sandbank is called, is like the Dunes of Holland, but it seems difficult to conceive that such broad, high, and steep hills can be all drift sand. The name Kurisches Haff is derived from the *Kurs*, inhabitants of the neighbouring Kourland. The traveller obliged to walk by the side of his carriage will have plenty of time to seek for amber.]

The *Rly.* proceeds due E. on the S. side of the Pregel, to

27 m. *Tapiau* Stat., a town of 3000 Inhab. The castle, built by the Teutonic Knights, is now a poor-house. The rly. crosses the Alle by an iron lattice-bridge near

4 m. *Wehlau* Stat. (Pop. 5400.)

Large horse sales. [Rly. in progress S.W. through Pr.-Eylau to Schlobitten Stat., near Elbing.]

23 m. *Insterburg* Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; Weiss's H.), a commercial town of 13,740 Inhab., originally a castle of the Teutonic knights. It is situated on 2 streams, which after their junction form the Pregel.

[*Rly.* S.W. direct to *Berlin*, *viâ* Korschen, Thorn, Posen, and Frankfurt on the Oder (Rte. 81A).; E. to *Eydtkuhnen* (*Prussian* Frontier); thence by Kowno and Dünaburg to St. Petersburg, in 24 hrs. (See *Handbook for Russia.*)]

The line continues N. to

33 m. **Tilsit** Stat. (Cronopolis).—(*Inns:* Prinz Wilhelm; H. de Russie.) A town of 20,336 Inhab., named from the Tilse, a small stream which falls into the Memel (Niemen), here crossed by a bridge of boats 1150 ft. long. Upon a raft, moored a little below it, in the middle of the river, Napoleon and the Czar Alexander met, 25 June, 1807, to discuss the terms of a treaty of Peace, which was signed in the town on the 7th July following with Russia, and two days later with Prussia. By this Treaty of Tilsit, King Fred. Will. III. lost all the Polish territory acquired by Prussia

in 1793 and 1795, as well as all his dominions W. of the Elbe.

Steamers.—To *Memel*, viâ Kloken, Russ, and Schwarzort, daily, except Sunday, at 8.30 A.M., in 9 hrs.; to *Heydekrug*, viâ Kloken, Schneiderende, and Russ, in 5 hrs.; to *Kowno*, on the Niemen, *viâ* Ragnit, Schmalleningken, and Georgenburg, Mond., Wed., Fri., at 8.30, in 16 hrs.

The *Rly.* is now completed from Tilsit to

60 m. **Memel** Stat. (*Inns:* British H.; Schwan; Victoria H.). This is the most northern town of Prussia, founded in 1253. It lies at the entrance of the Kurisches Haff (Pop. 20,000), and though nearly entirely consumed by fire in 1854, has rapidly recovered and increased in size. It is the central point of the Baltic timber trade. It has 60 sawmills, and exports also a vast quantity of raw hides. There is an *Eng. ch.* (Sund. 11 A.M.), and a *British Consul* resides here.

Memel has become the headquarters of the *Amber* trade ever since an enterprising firm (Stantien and Becker) undertook the dredging of the mouth and bed of the Kurisches Haff. Their establishment is at *Schwarzort*, a small bathing-place, on the Nehrung, 1½ m. from Memel. Nearly 60,000 lbs. of amber have been found in a season. It is also obtained in large quantities by divers, who pursue their business on a long reef, running under the lighthouse at *Bruster Ort* (see under Königsberg, Rte. 78).

Steamers.—To *Stettin* in 40 hrs.; to *Königsberg* (see Rte. 78).

ROUTE 80.

STETTIN TO BRESLAU, *viâ* POSEN.—RAIL.

Distance, 227 m.; *time*, 10 to 13 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

Stettin is described in Rte. 75.

For the line of Rly. E. as far as

21 m. *Stargard* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 75.

The line to Posen turns S.E. through

21 m. *Arnswalde* Stat. (Pop. 6500), between a chain of small meres or lakes.

32 m. *Kreuz* Junct. Stat.—*Rly.* W. to *Berlin* and N.E. to *Danzig* (see Rte. 77). The line to Posen continues S.E. through

23 m. *Wronker* Stat., on the Warthe river.

9 m. *Samter* Stat. The country in this part of Poland is dreary, and the common people look miserable: horse-flesh is a staple of food.

22 m. **Posen** (Polish, Poznán) Junct. Stat., 10 min. W. of the town.

Inns: H. de Rome, in the Wilhelms Platz; H. de Dresde; H. de France; H. de l'Europe.

Restaurants.—Auerbach; Kaatz.

Cabs (Droschke) to and from rly., 1 pers., 50 pf.; 4 pers., 1 mk.

This ancient seat of the Polish Dukes until 1296, became in 1815 the capital of the province of Prussian Posen, since which time the largest and handsomest part of the town has been built. It is a cheerful town of 56,400 Inhab., more than half Germans, including 12,000 Protestants, 10,000 Jews, and 7000 garrison, situated on the river Wartha. The *Fortifications* constructed since 1828 rendered it a *first-class* fortress on the frontier of Russia. They are well worth seeing. But not satisfied with these, the Govern-

ment has constructed a circle of *Detached Forts* round the town, 5 on the rt. and 4 on the l. bank of the river. Passing through the outworks from the Rly. by the Berlin Gate, the stranger reaches the Wilhelms Platz, in which stand the *Stadt-Theatre* (1836) and the *Raczinsky Library*, in a building faced with a portico of 24 cast-iron columns; 20,000 volumes presented to the town by Count R.

The *Dom* (Cathedral), in a suburb (Wallischei) inhabited by Poles of the lower orders, on the rt. bank of the Wartha, is a modernised building of 1725, but contains some works of art:—4 large engraved brasses (15th cent.), to members of the De Gorta family, especially to Lucas de G., Waywode 1475, in low relief, and 2 bishops; also several recumbent effigies of bishops. The *Golden Chapel*, erected in a style (Byzantine) of great splendour 1842, by the society of Noble Poles at the instigation of Count Edwd. Raczinsky, with painting and rich gilding and mosaics, contains 2 bronze statues of the two first Christian Polish Dukes, Mieczyslaw I. and Boleslaw I., by Rauch, which merit notice. The *Ch.* of *St. Stanislaus*, a masterpiece of the Italian style, was erected by the Jesuits.

The *Rathhaus*, on the market-place, is one of the oldest buildings in the town, in a peculiar Sclavonic-Romanesque style (1512-30), not unlike that at Breslau, painted with frescoes of the Kings of Poland, now nearly effaced, and furnished with Oriental-looking pinnacles and parapets; above it rises the loftiest tower in the town (date 1730). A considerable wool fair is held here in June.

The best view of Posen may be gained from the roof of **Fort Winiary*, the citadel of the new works. Admission may be obtained at the Bureau of the Platz-Major.

Rly. W. through Frankfort on the Oder to *Berlin*, and N.E. through Thorn to Tilsit (see Rte. 81A); S.E., to Kempen and Kreutzburg (see *Handbook for Russia*). S. the line continues to Breslau through an uninteresting country.

41 m. *Lissa* (Polish *Leszno*) Junct. Stat. Pop. 10,000. A pretty manufacturing town, the cradle of the Leszcynski family. [Branch *Rly.* S.W. 27 m. to *Glogau* Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 81.]

18 m. *Rawicz* Stat. Pop. 9500. Corn and wool trade.

36 m. **Breslau** Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 81.

ROUTE 81.

BERLIN TO BRESLAU, *viâ* FRANKFURT ON THE ODER.—RAIL.

Distance, 210 m.; *time*, 6 to 11 hrs.; 4 trains daily.

Berlin described in Rte. 61.

From the *Frankfurter Bahnhof* in the Koppenstrasse, the *Rly.* proceeds S.E. to

7 m. *Köpenick* Stat. on an island in the Spree. Pop. 3900. The *Schloss* was, in 1821-28, used as a prison for revolutionary students, and Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince, was here tried by court-martial, 25th Oct., 1730. The line now skirts the lake called Müggelsee.

7 m. *Erkner* Stat.; lime-works near this, working since the 13th cent.

13 m. *Fürstenwalde* Stat. Pop. 7200. The *Marienkirche*, a brick church of the 14th cent., with a modern roof, is worth notice. It has a beautiful Gothic *Sacramentshäuschen* (date 1510) of sandstone; monuments of several bishops—

part stone, part brass—before the altar. Near

18 m. *Rosengarten* Stat. the line crosses the watershed between the Elbe and the Oder.

3 m. **Frankfurt** *on the Oder* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Adler; Deutsches Haus; Prinz von Preussen. — *Restaurants: Eckhardt* and *Ludwig*, both in the Market-place). A city of 43,125 Inhab., no longer fortified. A bridge of wood, loaded with heavy stones to prevent its being washed away by floods, connects the old town on the l. bank of the Oder with the suburb on the rt. bank.

The prosperity of the town arises from its situation upon the great Silesian highway, and upon a navigable river communicating by canals with the Vistula and the Elbe, which combine in causing the greater part of the manufactures of Silesia to pass through it; and from three considerable *Fairs* held here annually. It is far inferior, however, in commercial activity, to its namesake on the Main. The University, founded 1506 by Elector Joachim I., was transferred to Breslau in 1811.

The *Oberkirche* (*Ch. of St. Mary*), is a brick building of the middle of the 13th cent., with 5 aisles to the nave. It has a splendid altar-piece of carved woodwork, richly gilt, with 8 paintings, date 1517. The stained-glass windows, a bronze 7-branched candlestick 12 ft. high, with bas-reliefs of the 14th cent., and a font also with bas-reliefs, deserve notice. The *Rathhaus*, 1607, retains portions of moulded brickwork of the 13th and 14th centuries, though a large part is later. A *monument* has been erected, beyond the bridge, to Prince Leopold of Brunswick, who was drowned here in 1785, while attempting to rescue an unfortunate family from an inundation of the Oder. The *Theatre* erected 1842 is near the Rly.

The memorable *battle of Kunersdorf*, wherein Frederick the Great was beaten by the united forces of Austria and Russia, amounting to 80,000 men, was fought within 3 m. N.E. of the town, 12 Aug., 1759. The poet *Kleist* died at Frankfurt of a wound received in that engagement. A *monument* has been set up over his grave in the Park.

Steamers down the Oder to *Küstrin* and *Stettin*, Tues., Thurs., Sat., at 6 A.M. (if sufficient water).

Rly. N. to *Küstrin* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 77), E. to *Posen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 81A), and S. the line continues to

9 m. *Finkenheerd* Stat., where crosses the *Frederick William Canal*, joining the Spree and the Oder.

23 m. *Guben* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Liehr's). A Lusatian town of 16,000 Inhab., on the river Neisse, whose banks are here planted with vines. It has an extensive manufacture of cloth.

[Branch *Rly.* S.W. to *Cottbus* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 81B), and N.E. to *Bentschen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 81A).]

16 m. *Sommerfeld* Junct. Stat.

[The completion in 1876 of the direct line between Sommerfeld and Liegnitz (see below) has materially shortened this route, which previously turned S. to 17 m.

Sorau Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Stern). An old town of 11,260 Inhab., in a sandy plain. Manufacture of wax candles.

(Branch *Rly.* N.W. to Cottbus, see Rte. 81B, S.E. to *Sagan*, see below.)

5 m. *Hansdorf* Junct. Stat. (Branch Rly. E. to Sagan).

The line continues S. through uninterrupted forests to

17 m. *Kohlfurt* Junct. Stat. (Buffet.)

Branch Rly. S.W. to *Görlitz* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 82), and S. to *Lauban* Junct. Stat. for Hirschberg (see Rte. 83); W. direct to Wittenberg, and E. to

9 m. *Siegersdorf* Stat. The Queis is crossed, and afterwards the *Bober*, on a *Viaduct* 1550 ft. long, 76 ft. high.

8 m. **Bunzlau** *Stat.* (*Inns:* Kron Prinz; Schwarzer Adler). A small well-built walled town, of 8620 Inhab.,

on the Bober, situated on the verge of the most picturesque as well as industrious district of Silesia, which extends as far as the mountains. In the market-place is an *Iron Obelisk*, by Schinkel and G. Schadow, raised by Fred. Will. III., to the memory of the Russian General Kutusoff, who died here, 28th April, 1813. The father of German poetry, *Opitz* "*von Boberfeld*," was born 1597, in a house in the Ring, No. 66. A brown pottery is made here. This is a good point from which to strike into the Riesengebirge (see Rte. 83). About 2 m. off lies the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg*.

13 m. *Hainau* Stat. (*Inn*: Schwarzes Haus.), Pop. 4500, on the Deichsa. The direct line from Sommerfeld to Liegnitz is joined at *Arnsdorf*.]

The direct line from Sommerfeld proceeds S.E. to

20 m. *Sagan* Junct. Stat. (*Inn*: Ritter St. Georg). A Silesian town of 10,000 Inhab., on the Bober. The *Schloss* was begun by Wallenstein, who was Duke of Sagan (1628 to 1634). Attached to it is a fine garden and park.

[Branch Rly. W. to *Sorau*; S.W. to Hansdorf, and E. 36 m. to Glogau, passing

9 m. *Sprottau* Stat. (*Inn*: Deutsches Haus), a town of 5700 Inhab. Beyond, the Rly. runs not far from the Bober. Gloomy fir-woods, rarely enlivened by a woodman's hut, a pitch oven, or an iron forge, spread themselves over the district.

27 m. **Glogau** Junct. Stat. (*Inns*: Deutsches Haus; Westphal's H.). A fortress of the 2nd rank, on the l. bank of the Oder, formerly the capital of a principality which fell to Bohemia in 1506. 17,960 Inhab. The *Dom* (Cath.), upon an island, dates from 1120, and contains a Madonna by *Cranach*, sen., his masterpiece in this subject. There is a new *Rathhaus* here and a *Schloss*. A *Theatre* in a pretty park. Cloth manufactory and large map establishment of Flemming. Glogau was stormed by Frederick II. in 1741. From 1806 to 1814 the town was occupied by the French. *Rly.* N.W. to *Rothenburg* Junct. Stat.; S. to *Randten* and *Liegnitz* Junct. Stat. (see below); and N.E. to *Lissa* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 80).]

The direct line from Sagan continues S.E. through

40 m. *Arnsdorf* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. W. through Bunzlau to Kohlfurt, see above.]

12 m. **Leignitz** Junct. Stat. (*Inns*: Rautenkranz, good; Schwarzer Adler). This town, of 20,000 Inhab., is handsomely built, and prettily placed on the junction of the Katzbach and Schwarzwasser. The *Schloss* of the old Piast Dukes of Liegnitz, nearly rebuilt after a fire in 1835, but retaining 2 fine brick towers which date from 15th cent., has been converted into a *Museum* of Art, Industry, and Manufactures, ancient and modern, of considerable interest, arranged by Baron Minutoli. In the *Fürstencapelle*, which is poor, are the monuments of the Piast Dukes: the family became extinct 1675, after having given 24 kings to Poland, and 123 dukes to Silesia, dating from 775. The building of the *Ritter-Academie*, 1708, an institution for the education of the sons of Silesian nobles, is handsome. The *New Cemetery* for Protestants and Catholics, outside the town, on the rt. of the road to Breslau, should be visited.

[Branch *Rly.* N. through Randten to *Glogau* (see above), and S. to Königszelt (Rte. 83A).]

The Katzbach, memorable for the battle of that name (see Rte. 83A), is crossed.

13 m. *Maltsch* Stat. The rly. here approaches the Oder.

5 m. *Neumarkt* Stat. (*Inns*: Die Hoffnung; Hohes Haus). A town of 5200 Inhab. The Zobten Mountain is visible.

12 m. *Lissa* Stat.—After the famous battle of Lissa (Leuthen), 5th Dec. 1757, in which Frederick the Great, with 30,000 men, defeated the Austrian army of 80,000, he unexpectedly rode on to the castle of Lissa, a small village on the approach to Breslau,

which still remained in the hands of the Austrians. A party of Austrian officers were not a little surprised when their conqueror entered the room where they were assembled, modestly inquiring, "Have you any room for me here, gentlemen?" A granite *column*, erected 1854, surmounts the hill about ¾ hr. N.W. of *Leuthen*, where Frederick reconnoitred the Austrian position on the day of the battle.

5 m. *Mochbern* Junct. Stat. Here the Rly. from Slogau falls in.

3 m. **Breslau** (Polish Wroclaw) Junct. Stat. in the Schweidnitz suburb, on the S. side of the town, not far from Tauentzien-Platz (or by express trains to the *Central-Bahnhof*).

Inns: Goldene Gans H., 13 Junkern Strasse; H. *Zedlitz*, near the rly., well situated and well managed; landlord speaks English; cheap and good; H. *de Silésie*, 4 Bischofsstrasse; H. *Weisser Adler*, in the Oblauer Strasse; H. *Goldener Löwe*, in the new Schweidnitzer Strasse; H. *du Nord*, near the Central-Bahnhof; H. *Drei Berge*, 33 Büttner-strasse.

Restaurants.—Schweidnitzer Keller, in the Rathhaus; H. *de Rome*, Albrechtstrasse; *Kissling*, 9 Junkern Strasse; *Labuske*, Oblauer Strasse.

Theatres; Stadttheater. Concerts in the *Zeltgarten, Liebichgarten, Wintergarten.*

Post Office close to the Dominican ch.

Telegraph Office in the new Exchange.

Cabs (Droschke).—Drive within the town: 50 pf.; 2 pers. 60 pf. The first-class droschkes charge double these fares.

Omnibus, Friedrich-Wilhelms Strasse to the Mauritiusplatz, and to the Wintergarten, and from the latter to the central rly. stat. To *Pöpelwitz* in the environs (2 m.).

Railways (see below).

This fine flourishing town is the capital of the province of Silesia, and the 2nd city in Prussia in point of population, having 240,500 Inhab. (70,000 Roman Catholics, 30,000 Jews, 8000 soldiers). It is built on both banks of the Oder, which is split into branches and crossed by several bridges. The fortifications were partly demolished by the French in 1806-7, and since then have been levelled, and converted into *Boulevard* gardens for the recreation of the inhabitants, tastefully planted, so that the whole forms a delightful belt of verdure, separating the old town from the suburbs. From the *Belvedere* on the *Taschen-Bastei* the town is best seen; and from the *Ziegel-Bastei* there is a good view of the Oder, which, though rarely picturesque below Breslau, here assumes a pleasing character.

Breslau is interesting to passing travellers, not only as a commercial town —bustling, prosperous, and wealthy— but also on account of various objects of art and antiquity contained in it. The principal streets are the *Schweidnitzer Strasse*, leading N. from the Tauentzien-Platz to the Grosser Ring, and the line is continued N. in the Schmiedegasse to the Oder and Sandinsel, where the 3 principal churches are grouped together.

The *Churches*—20 Catholic, 10 Protestant — are exceedingly interesting, from the number of mural monuments and other works in *alto-rilievo* which decorate their porches and exterior walls.

The *Cathedral* of *St. John Baptist* (Cath.) begun 1148, continued through later centuries, and now much modernized, stands upon the Dominsel. It is distinguished by its quaint and not ungraceful architecture of red brick. The choir is finely vaulted, has carved stalls and silver altar. In the Lady Chapel, which has a square end, is the marble effigy of Bp. Pretzlaus, its founder, d. 1376, with a herse of iron, having lanterns in the angles and brasses. There is a monument of Card. Bp. Friedrich, Landgrave of Hesse. The fine bronze relief of Bp. Johann v. Roth (1496) is by *Peter Vischer*. In the chapel of St. John is *Lucas Cranach's* altar-piece, the "Madonna unter Tannen." The monument having 2 Turks for supporters is that of Duke Christian of Holstein, who fell fighting against the Turks in Hungary, 1691.

A small street, Domstrasse, behind

the Dom, leads to the *Botanic Garden*, which for its extent, arrangement (under Prof. Nees von Esenbeck), and fine plantations, well deserves a visit. Beyond this is the *Zoological Garden*, and some distance to the N. is the handsome Gothic *St. Michael's Church*, built in 1871.

The *Kreuzkirche* (Cath.), close to the Dom and much less altered, is a singular and picturesque building, founded 1288, with 2 towers at the W. end. It is of lofty proportions, and raised upon a lower ch. or crypt. *See* the monument of Duke Henry IV., its founder (1290), with his effigy of terra-cotta, supported by angels and priests, and set round with bas-reliefs. There is a good view of the town from the top of the tower.

St. Elizabeth's Ch. (Prot.), begun 1253, restored 1857, has a tower 335 ft. high, and is remarkable for monuments of all sorts, pictures, enamels, altars, sculpture, &c. The very handsome *Ch. of Our Lady on the Sand* (Cath.) has aisles higher than the nave, vaulting alternate; it is of good Gothic, 1330-1336.

In the Square, called *Grosser Ring*, stands the picturesque **Rathhaus*, a large and quaint structure, very remarkable for its architecture within and without; founded by King John of Bohemia, but as it now stands, showing, for the most part, the Gothic of the 15th cent., restored 1862. In the apartment called *Fürstensaal* the allegiance of the states of Silesia was tendered to its princes, and among them to Frederick the Great. Under it runs a great vaulted chamber—the Schweidnitzer Keller, famed for its *Beer*.

The column in front of it (Staupsäule or whipping-post), 1492, surmounted by a figure bearing sword and rod, indicates the jurisdiction of the city, and the power of life and death wielded by its magistrates.

W. of the Rathhaus, on the parade-ground of the Grosser Ring, is an equestrian *statue of Frederick the Great*, erected 1847; and on the opposite side, a similar *statue of Fred. William III.*, erected 1861, both by *Kiss*. Behind Frederick the Great's statue is the *Stadthaus*, built 1863, from Stüler's design; containing public offices, and an extensive public *Library* of 300,000 vols., 2000 MSS., &c. (open daily 10 to 2). The *Government House*, formerly the Palace of Count Hatzfeld, is a fine building; the *Schloss*, erected 1846, by Schlüter, scarce deserves the name of a palace. W. of this is the *Ständehaus*, containing the town picture gallery of over 700 paintings of little merit.

The square named after *Blücher*, S.W. of the Grosser Ring, is ornamented with a colossal bronze *statue* of him, by *Rauch*; on the S. side of the square is the *Exchange* (Börse), but used for other purposes. The Gothic *New Exchange*, built by Lüdecke, 1867, is on the Exercierplatz. The *Tauentzien-Platz* bears a *statue* by Schadow of the Prussian general Tauentzien (d. 1791), the brave defender of Breslau against the Austrians, under Loudon, 1760.

The *University*, founded 1506 at Frankfort on Oder, and in 1811 united with the Catholic University of Breslau, founded 1702, numbers about 1000 students. The building, originally an Imperial palace, and afterwards a Jesuits' college, contains one very fine apartment called Aula Leopoldina. Connected with the University are the following collections:—

A *Museum of Natural History*; the *Library* of 380,000 volumes, open daily from 9 to 12; the *Cabinet of Antiquities*—the larger portion are German and Slavonic.

The *Theatre*, at the end of the Schweidnitzer Strasse, twice burnt down in 6 years, is rebuilt.

It is not surprising that Breslau, situated in the centre of the most productive manufacturing province of the Prussian dominions, concentrating also the trade of a large portion of Poland and Russia, should enjoy extensive and increasing prosperity. The articles of commerce are various and important. Corn, metals of many sorts from the Silesian mines, cloths, linen, timber, and firewood are the principal. There are nearly 100 distilleries in the town. In addition to this, Breslau is the first

market for *wool* on the Continent. *Wool-fairs* are held here in June and October.

In March 1813 the youth of Prussia here rallied round their king, Fred. William III.; and here began that patriotic resistance to the French which led to the liberation of Germany, and to the fall of Napoleon. Breslau is a city of Slavonic origin, having been occupied by the Poles and Bohemians alternately for 800 years. When the Silesian dukes died out in 1335 the Duchy passed to the House of Luxemburg, who joined it to the Bohemian crown, with which it devolved in 1527 upon the House of Austria, from whom it was taken by Frederick the Great, 1742. Silesia has still a considerable Slavonic population.

At the village of Krieblowitz, 14 m. from Breslau, Marshal Blücher died, in 1819. (See Rte. 84.)

Four Rly. Termini.—1. *Freiburger bahnhof*, to Freiburg, Schweidnitz, the Riesengebirge; and to Berlin and Dresden by way of Liegnitz (Rte. 84). 2. *Niederschlesische Bahnhof*, to Liegnitz; Berlin and Leipzig for *slow trains*. These two have their *termini* in the Nicolai-Vorstadt, close together. 3. *Central-Bahnhof*—Upper Silesian line for express trains, to Berlin, Dresden, Posen; to Warsaw and Vienna. 4. Rt. bank of the Oder line, to Oels, Kempen and Cracow. (Rte. 81c.)

ROUTE 81A.

BERLIN TO TILSIT, *viâ* FRANKFURT ON THE ODER, POSEN, AND THORN. —RAIL.

Distance, 460 m.; *time*, 22 hrs.

The through Route is *viâ* Küstrin and Schneidemühl (see Rte. 77); by this Rte. there is a break of 2 hrs. at Posen, 12 hrs. at Thorn, and 2 hrs. at Insterburg.

Berlin is described in Rte. 61, and the rly. as far as

49 m. *Frankfurt on the Oder* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 81.

The line proceeds E. to

12 m. *Reppen* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. N.E. to Küstrin, and S.E. to Glogau for Breslau].

49 m. *Bentschen* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. S.W. 28 m. to Rothenburg on the Oder, thence to *Guben* and *Glogau*, in Rte. 81.]

46 m. *Posen* Junct. Stat., described with the rly. N.W. to Stettin and S. to Breslau, in Rte. 80.

The line here turns northerly to

34 m. **Gnesen** Junct. Stat. (Pol. Gniezno) (*Inn:* H. de Varsovie, very middling). This small town of 9000 Inhab., prettily situated, is said to have been the earliest seat of the Polish monarchy, and founded by Lekh, on the spot where he found an eagle's nest (gniesno, whence the name) on the ground. In later times its importance was due to its being the seat of an archbishop, the Primate of Poland. During an interregnum he was the head of the republic, and held greater power than was entrusted to the king. Until 1320 the Polish kings were crowned at Gnesen.

"The *cathedral* is a large building, with two brick towers capped by spires at the west end. It would appear to

date from the latter part of the 14th century; but not much of the original work is left, many alterations, casings of parts with marble, &c., having been made in the 16th and succeeding centuries. The chapels which surround the building beyond the aisles are in many cases superbly decorated with marble columns and sculptures, and contain magnificent monuments of archbishops and canons. The effigies and other sculptures of many of these are extremely good in style and of the 16th and 17th centuries. There are also some bronze effigies in low relief, dating from about 1500, and a very large engraved brass of Archbishop Jacobus de Senno, ob. 1480, a very singular specimen of art. The most remarkable objects in the church are, however, the *bronze valves* of the S. doorway, and the shrine of St. Adalbert, which stands in the middle of the nave. The first are no doubt of the 12th cent., and contain in 18 panels subjects from the history of that saint. St. Adalbert, or St. Wojciech, was born about 956, became Abp. of Prague, but was eventually driven away from thence by his unruly flock, baptized Stephen of Hungary, afterwards king, and eventually canonized, aided in the conversion of Poland, and was martyred in 997 at Fischhausen, near Danzic, in an attempt to convert the pagan Prussians. He is one of the patron saints of Poland, and has been, and indeed still is, very much venerated in all the countries adjacent to the Baltic. He was the composer of the celebrated hymn to the Virgin, beginning,—

'Boja rodzica dziewica.
Bojiem wslaviona Marya.'
i. e. 'Virgin Mother of God.
Mary glorified by God,'—

which was sung by the Polish armies before engaging in battle, and prefixed to the treaties of the Polish kings. It is believed to date from the 14th cent., and to be the earliest written monument of the Polish tongue. It is still sung here by tens of thousands of pilgrims on the 23rd of April, St. Adalbert's day, when a great fair is held at Gniesen. The shrine is of solid silver; the sides decorated with bas-reliefs, representing events of the life of the saint; and on the top is his recumbent effigy, of life-size, also in silver. Over the shrine and the altar which stands before it is a baldachin, 40 Polish ft. in height, with twisted columns of marble, a copy of that over the high altar in St. Peter's, Rome. This, and probably the shrine also, was made at the expense of Matthew Lubienski, Dean of Gniesen, in 1767. In the wall of the nave is some curious sculpture, which seems to have formed part of the monument of St. Adalbert, erected by Archbishop James, of Senno.—N."

[Branch Rly. S. through Krotoschin to *Oels*].

65 m. *Inowraclaw* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* N. 27 m. to *Bromberg*, in Rte. 77.]

22 m. **Thorn** (Pol. Torun) Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. Sans-Souci; H. Dreikronen). A quaint old town and second-class frontier fortress on the Vistula; Pop. 15,500; the birth-place of *Copernicus*, 1473, to whom a bronze *statue* was erected 1853, and a monument exists in *St. John's Ch.* The *Rathhaus*, *Marienkirche*, and *Katzenschwanz* tower deserve inspection, as also the old wooden bridge over the Vistula. Thorn was joined to Prussia in 1793 on the second partition of Poland. [*Rly.* W. through *Bromberg* to Schneidemühl Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 77), and S.E. to Skierniewitz for Warsaw, &c.]

The line crosses the Vistula, and continues N.E., crossing at Deutsch-Eylau, the direct rly. in progress between Danzig and Warsaw.

141 m. *Korschen* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* N.W., through *Pr.-Eylau* to Königsberg (see Rte. 78), and S.E., crossing the Prussian frontier at (70 m.) Prostken for *Odessa*, &c. (See *Handbk. for Russia.*)

43 m. *Insterburg* Junct. Stat. For the railway hence to

33 m. **Tilsit**, see Rte. 79.

ROUTE 81B.

BERLIN TO GÖRLITZ, *viâ* COTTBUS.—RAIL.

Distance, 127 m.; *time*, 5 hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Berlin is described in Rte. 61.

From the *Görlitzer Bahnhof*, outside the Köpenicker Thor, the rly. skirts the l. bank of the Spree for a short distance, and then proceeds S.E. through an uninteresting country to

45 m. *Lübben* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Stadt, Berlin), a Lusatian town of 5700 Inhab., in the *Spreewald*, so called on account of the numberless rivulets and diminutive lakes into which branches of the Spree divide. [Branch Rly. S. through Calau, Senftenberg and *Camenz* (Rte. 82), for Dresden or Pirna *viâ* Radeberg].

24 m. **Cottbus** Junct. Stat.—Buffet (*Inn:* Lossow's), a Lusatian cloth manufacturing town, of 18,000 Inhab., on the Spree, with an old Schloss. Most of the inhabitants of the surrounding country are Wends. [Branch *Rly.* N.E. to *Guben* and E. to *Sorau* (see Rte. 81); W. to *Falkenberg* for Leipzig (Rte. 86D); S.W. to Grossenhain for Dresden (see Rte. 87).]

The line continues S.E. to

28 m. *Weisswasser* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* N.E. 5 m. to *Muskau* (*Inn:* Grüner Baum), a town on the Neisse, with mineral baths (*Hermannsbad*) and a restored Renaissance *Schloss*, now belonging to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, but up to 1845 the property of Prince Pückler-Muskau (d. 1873), who wrote a conceited book about England. The *Park* is beautifully laid out in the English style.]

28 m. **Görlitz** Junct. Stat. Described in Rte. 82.

ROUTE 81C.

BRESLAU TO DZIEDITZ, BY OELS AND VASSOWSKA.—RAIL.

Distance, 157 m.; *time*, 7 to 8 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

Breslau is described in Rte. 81.

The rt. bank Oder Rly. runs at first N.E. to

19 m. **Oels** Junct. Stat. A town on the Oelsa, formerly the chief town of the principality of the same name; Pop. 6000. The *Schloss*, on a height, was built 1558. [Branch *Rly.* N. to Gnesen; N.E. to Kempen and Wilhelmsbrück.] Here the line turns S.E. to

61 m. *Vassowska* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* W. to Oppeln. (Rte. 85A.)]

27 m. *Tarnowitz* Junct. Stat. The centre of an important mining district. [Branch *Rly.*, 13 m. S.W. to Morgenroth. (Rte. 85A.)]

9 m. *Beuthen* Junct. Stat. A town of 14,000 Inhab.; iron-works, cloth manufactories. [Branch *Rly.* S.W. to Gleiwitz. (Rte. 35A.)]

41 m. *Dzieditz* Junct. Stat. on the line from Oderberg to Cracow. (Rte. 85B.)

ROUTE 82.

DRESDEN TO BRESLAU.—RAIL.

Distance, 161 m.; *time*, 7 to 8 hrs.; 3 trains connect through daily.

Dresden is described in Rte. 87.

From the terminus in the Neustadt the line takes a N. direction as far as

5 m. *Langebrück* Stat., and then proceeds E. through picturesque scenery, which continues to the Saxon frontier at

4 m. *Radeberg* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Grüner Baum), on the Röder. Iron and glass-works.

[Branch *Rly.* N. to *Lübben* (see Rte. 81B), passing

13 m. *Camenz* Stat. (*Inn*: Hirsch), a small Lusatian town of 5000 Inhab. on the Elster, and the birthplace of *Lessing* (1729), to whom a monument has been erected here by Knauer, 1863.] [Branch *Rly.* from Radeberg by Arnsdorf and Lohmen S.W. to *Pirna* in Rte 88.]

12 m. *Bischofswerda* Stat. (*Inn:* Engel). Pop. 3700.

[At *Rammenau*, 4 m. N., the philosopher *Fichte* was born, 1762; monument erected to him 1862.

The Valley of the Spree is crossed by a viaduct 800 ft. long and 70 ft. high.

11 m. **Bautzen** (Budissin) Stat. (*Inns:* Krone, comfortable; — Weintraube; — Adler; — Lamm, in the suburb), formerly the capital of Upper Lusatia (Ober-Lausitz), is a very picturesque town, surrounded by turreted old walls, beautifully situated on the Spree, and has 12,600 Inhab., who carry on flourishing manufactures of cloth and woollen stockings. Many of the inhabitants are Wends. The parish *Ch. of St. Peter* (1441-97) is shared between Catholics and Protestants. It possesses some old ch. plate. A vast modern-Gothic *Rathhaus* has been built. Close to the town lies the old castle of *Ortenburg*, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Meissen, ancestors of the Saxon Royal Family. *Seidow*, on the l. bank of the Spree, is almost entirely inhabited by Wends. In the neighbourhood was fought the *battle of Bautzen*, May 20 and 21, 1813, when Napoleon compelled the allied Prussians and Russians to retire, after dreadful slaughter on both sides, and very little advantage on his. [*Rly.* in progress to Pirna and Schandau.]

After quitting Bautzen the valley of the Spree is crossed

9 m. *Pommeritz* Stat. About 1 m. S., the steeple of *Hochkirch*, seen on the rt., marks the scene of a bloody defeat of Frederick the Great by the Austrians under Daun, 14 Oct. 1758. Marshal Keith, one of Frederick's best generals, by birth a Scotchman, was killed in the battle; a monument erected to him by Sir Robert Keith, English Ambassador at Vienna, 1776, still remains behind the altar of the village church, though Frederick removed his body to Berlin.

About 1 hr. S. of Hochkirch is the *Czernabog* hill (*Inn*). Fine view.

5 m. **Löbau** (Wend, Lubi) Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* Lamm, tolerable). A Lusatian town of 5000 Inhab. In the ancient *Rathhaus* the deputies of the 6 towns of Upper Lusatia met, during 5 centuries, from 1310 to 1814. Besides the German churches, there is here, as in other towns of this district, a *Wendic ch.*; 200,000 of the Inhab. of Lusatia being Slavonic Wends, differing from the Germans even in the present day in speech, dress, and manners. Fine view from the Belvedere, erected 1857, on the top of the *Löbauer Berg*, ½ hr. from the rly.

[Branch *Rly.* S.E. through *Herrnhut* and *Zittau* to *Reichenberg*. (See Rte. 84A.) S. to Rumberg (with branch to *Schluckenau*), and to *Kreibitz* for Tetschen in Rte. 88.]

The first place within the frontier of Prussia is

5 m. *Reichenbach* Stat. (*Inn:* Sonne). l. near *Markersdorf*, a simple block of sandstone bearing the name *Duroc*, on the l. of the high road, marks the grave of the most faithful and attached friend Napoleon perhaps ever had. The ball which killed him was fired from a Russian battery the day after the Battle of Bautzen (see above). Rt., see the Landskrone, 3 m. S.W. of Görlitz.

9 m. **Görlitz** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:*

Rheinischer Hof, at the Stat.; Krone). A flourishing Lusatian town, which belonged to Saxony from 1635 to 1815, but is now Prussian. It is well situated on the slope of a hill, at whose base flows the Neisse, and has 49,732 Inhab. Much woollen and linen cloth is made here. It retains many marks of antiquity; its old gates surmounted by towers, the finest of which, called *Kaisertrutz* (1490), now isolated, in the midst of the town, serves as a guardhouse. Its houses, like the towns to the E. and those of Italy, are furnished with arcades. Crossing the bridge over the Neisse, you come to the great *Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul* (1428–1497), having 5 aisles; the windows of the N. side, as well as the triple altar end, are handsome. The subterranean chapel, hewn in the rock is the oldest part. By the *Kreuzkirche*, in the Nicolai-Vorstadt, on the road to Muskau, is a representation of the events of our Lord's Passion and the localities of the Holy Sepulchre. The ch. is 2 storeys high; in the upper one is a representation of the Last Supper. Behind this is a miniature copy of the Holy Sepulchre itself. It was built (1480-89) by a burgomaster of Görlitz, who travelled to Jerusalem with an architect and a painter, to copy exactly the original.

The *Gardens* (Anlagen) outside the walls, between the Weher Thor and Mühlbergen, command a pleasing view of the vale of the Neisse and the viaduct.

About 4 m. off, in the valley of the Neisse, rises the picturesque hill of *Landskrone*, surmounted by basalt, and commanding a fine view. (Large *Inn* on top.) General *Winterfeld*, another favourite officer of Frederick the Great, fell in battle against the Austrians on the Holzberg, near Görlitz (1757): a monument marks the spot.

From Görlitz the excursion to the *Riesengebirge* (Rte. 83) may be conveniently commenced.

[From Görlitz an excursion may be made into Bohemia, to the *Baths of Liebwerda*, distant about 18 m. S.E., romantically situated, and provided with good accommodation, though retired and not much frequented. The waters resemble those of Spa. There are some beautiful valleys around it, and in the neighbourhood the convent of Haindorf. The best way of reaching the Baths is by the Rly. now completed S. to *Reichenberg*, crossing the Austrian frontier at

25 m. *Seidenberg* Stat. Thence to

10 m. *Friedland* Stat. (*Inn:* Adler, on the market-place; that "am Schloss" near the Castle is good), above which rises the old *Castle of Friedland*, from which the celebrated Wallenstein received his title of Duke. It was presented to him, 1623, with its dependent estates, by the Emperor Ferdinand II., as a compensation for the property he had sacrificed in his cause. It now belongs to the Count Clam Gallas, and still contains some relics of Wallenstein, his portrait, and his sword, with collections of armour, pictures, &c. The Upper Castle was built by Wallenstein. The dungeons beneath the thick round tower are horrible.

3 m. *Raspenau* Stat. From this point the Baths of Liebwerda are easily reached, lying to the E. in the valley of the Wittig.

Friedland and *Liebwerda* may also be reached from *Zittau* (see Rte. 84A).

The ascent of the *Tafelfichte*, 3400 ft. high, may be made from Liebwerda, from which it is about 4 m. distant.]

The greatest architectural work at Görlitz is *the viaduct over the Neisse* of 30 arches, 1506 ft. long, 112 ft. above the river. It carries the Breslau Railway.

17 m. *Kohlfurt* Junct. Stat.—Here this railway joins that from Berlin to Breslau, and for the rest of the way to

81 m. **Breslau**, see Rte. 81.

ROUTE 83.

THE RIESENGEBIRGE. (1.)

LAUBAN TO ALTWASSER, *viâ* HIRSCHBERG [WARMBRUNN AND SCHMIEDEBERG] AND RUHBANK [EXCURSION TO ADERSBACH].—RAIL.

The **Riesengebirge** (Giant Mountains) separate Silesia from Bohemia. The chief of this chain is the Schneekoppe (Snow Head), the highest mountain in Germany N. of the Danube, being 4983 ft. above the sea. The outline of the chain is rather swelling than bold, but within its valleys are scenes of great beauty, enhanced in the eyes of the Germans of the N. by being contrasted with the wearisome flatness and monotony of their own country. The S. side, however, of the chain is precipitous, and in the part where the sources of the Elbe lie there is not a single pass over them for 40 m. It must be understood that the scenery of the Riesengebirge will bear no comparison with that of the Alps, either in elevation, grandeur, or beauty. Its beauties are limited to a pleasing variety of hill and dale, wood and water, rich verdure and fertility of soil, numerous towns and villages planted in romantic valleys by the sides of rivers, inhabited by an industrious population and enlivened by prosperous manufactures. These features give to the country an agreeable aspect; and, in conjunction with its Mineral Baths, render it annually the resort of a multitude of strangers.

The best approaches to the Riesengebirge are from Bunzlau, on the Berlin and Breslau Railway (Rte. 81); from Görlitz (Rte. 82); or *from Breslau* by the railway to Freiburg (Rte. 84).

The following are some of the most interesting points proceeding from W. to E., and passing from the Saxon and Prussian into the Austrian territory.

[N. G.]

The Moravian colony of *Herrnhut* (Rte. 84A), though not within the Riesengebirge, lies at a short distance from their W. extremity. The Baths of *Liebwerda*, and Wallenstein's castle of *Friedland* (see Rte. 82), under the *Tafelfichte*, one of the highest of the range of the Riesengebirge, may be visited by making short détours from the high road.

The tour of the Riesengebirge properly begins at *Hirschberg* and *Warmbrunn* (see below), which are the most central points for making excursions, and the best head-quarters, as affording tolerable accommodation. Owing to the changeableness of the weather, the ascent of the *Schneekoppe*, which is usually made from Hirschberg or Schmiedeberg, very often does not repay the trouble. The river Elbe rises from the S. base of this mountain at the head of a beautiful valley. The country between Hirschberg, Schmiedeberg, and Landshut, is the Paradise of Silesia.

No one should quit the Giant Mountains without exploring the *Labyrinth* of *Adersbach*, the most singular spot in the district, but lying within the Bohemian frontier. It may be visited from Landshut or Waldenburg: the nearest towns to it are Liebau and Trautenau. Between Schmiedeberg and Breslau rises the *Zobten*, an isolated mountain, the advanced guard, as it were, of the Riesengebirge towards the N., commanding a very extensive view.

The Riesengebirge is the theatre of the exploits of the mischievous elf called *Rübezahl*, whose name is well translated into English by that of *Number Nip* (*i.e.* turnip numberer). There is hardly a mountain or a glen in the country without its legend of this popular goblin.

There are very good *Inns* at the towns of this district; and in remote spots on the mountains the traveller, not over fastidious, may be tolerably well accommodated, without any luxury, in the buildings called *Bäude* (booth), resembling somewhat the châlets of the Alps.

Guides are indispensable. They are appointed by the local authorities in the Prussian territory, and receive 3 mks. a day, for which they carry the bag-

gage. In Austria they are not licensed, nor is their charge fixed. Detailed information respecting the most remarkable spots in the Riesengebirge is given in this and the following Routes.

The traveller coming from Berlin should proceed by the railway described in Rte. 81B, as far as Görlitz Junct. Stat.; thence E. 15 m. to

Lauban Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Rother Hirsch; Bär), an old walled Lusatian town, on the Queis; Pop. 8160.

The Silesian Mountain *Railway from Lauban to Altwasser* is one of the most interesting, for the scenery through which it passes, in Prussia. *Distance*, 65 m.; *time*, 4 to 5 hrs. 3 trains daily. The line proceeds S.E. to

8 m. *Greiffenberg* Stat. (*Inns:* Spohn's; Dietzel's). Rt. see (½ hr. S.) the *Greiffenstein*, a ruined castle, on a boss of basalt. Fine view of the distant range of the Giant Mountains, "a ravishing prospect in any country." The Schneekoppe is seen rising in the centre.

[*Omnibus* daily in 3 hrs., passing the Greiffenstein and the village of Friedeberg, to S.W., 11 m., *Flinsberg*, a prettily situated mineral bath, in the Quiesthal, whence the Baths of Liebwerda in Rte. 82 may be reached.]

17 m. *Reibnitz* Stat. [*Omnibus* meets the train to carry passengers in ¾ hr. to 5 m. S., *Warmbrunn*. Most persons go on to Hirschberg Stat.]

Through deep cuttings, in granite, the rly. enters the vale of Hirschberg; fine distant views of it and Warmbrunn. It crosses the Bober river twice.

5 m. **Hirschberg** Stat. (*Inns:* Preussischer Hof; Deutscher Hof, near the Stat.; Weisses Ross, outside the town and close to the Post; Drei Berge, good, but noisy). This, the principal town of the district, is beautifully situated at the foot of the mountain, at the junction of 2 small streams, the Bober and Zacken, 1000 ft. above the sea, and has 10,460 Inhab. Its flourishing linen manufacture is reduced from what it was in the middle of the last cent., though a large quantity is still made here; and this is considered the central point of this branch of industry. It is an ancient town, still surrounded by a double line of walls. The market-place is surrounded by arcades, as in some Italian towns. The chief building is the very handsome and large *Gothic Prot.* Ch., reserved for the Reformed worship by Charles XII. of Sweden by a special article of the Treaty of Alt-Ranstädt. It has some military monuments in its cemetery.

The *Kavalierberg* (*Inn* on top), S. of the town, named from some strong works thrown up in the Seven Years' War, and a low fir-clad eminence called *Mount Helicon*, are 2 agreeable places of resort in the neighbourhood. For the *excursions* to Warmbrunn and Schmiedeberg, see below.

[*Schnellpost* at 6.30 and 10.55 A.M. and 6.0 P.M., and *omnibus* several times a-day in ¾ hr. to 4 m. S.W. **Warmbrunn**. (*Inns:* Schwarzer Adler, good; H. de Prusse, good, extensive assortment of wines, among which some Hungarian wines are good; Das lange Haus, near the springs, good accommodation, and several others). This is a pretty, retired, quiet watering-place (Pop. 3000), lying in an open but romantic valley of the Riesengebirge. The visitors usually amount to between 2000 and 3000 annually. July and August are considered the height of the season. The company is not so aristocratic as that which frequents the baths of Teplitz and Carlsbad. Good Prussian society is to be found. The lukewarm sulphureous springs resemble those of Aix; in temperature they vary from 97° to 99° Fahr. They are considered efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism, &c., and owe their virtues to the presence of sulphur and alkaline salts: their odour is fetid and not agreeable. The principal *Public Baths* are Das *Gräfliche* Bad (the Count's bath) and the *Propstei*-Bad (Prior's bath). They are capable of containing 30 or 40 persons, and it is not uncommon to see them full of bathers of both sexes. In

order to accommodate the great number of bathers they are divided into three classes. The first class bathing first, and paying in proportion. A ticket of admittance must be obtained from the master of the ceremonies. There are also private baths. The *Russian Baths* are the newest and best fitted up, and are provided with vapour baths in the Russian fashion. Warmbrunn originally belonged to the Convent of Güssau, but is now the property of Count Schaffgotsch, who owns chief part of the district around, extending far along the Giant's Mountain. His *Schloss* is the principal edifice here. The *Gallerie*, or *Gesellschaftshaus*, comprises a ball or assembly room, and dining-room, where the best daily table-d'hôte is to be found. The adjoining gardens, *Anlage*, and Park of Count Schaffgotsch, and the allée of poplars, afford agreeable walks to invalids and water-drinkers. There is a library of standard works open to the public in the Propstei-Gebäude, and a pretty little *Theatre*. Very beautiful glass of various colours, manufactured in Silesia, and numerous half-precious stones, found in the vicinity, and cut by lapidaries on the spot, may be purchased here.

Warmbrunn is, from its central situation, the best point for making *Excursions* among the Riesengebirge. *Omnibus* to *Hirschberg* and *Reibnitz* Stats. (see above). To *Schmiedeberg* (see below) is a pretty walk of about 1½ hr.

At *Brückenburg*, on the way to the Schneekoppe, is an old *Wooden Church* of the 12th cent., which was purchased by Fred. William IV. King of Prussia, 1844, and transported hither from Wang, near Trondhjem (Drontheim), in Norway, bit by bit, and is a curious specimen of a style peculiar to Scandinavia, every part being of timber, much curious carving, particularly about the doors, and is also worth visiting on account of its situation and view. The stone towers are new.

The small river *Zacken* is remarkable for a phenomenon not satisfactorily explained. At times its waters suddenly disappear and cease to flow for several hours, after which they again burst forth and assume their usual level.

On the Stangenberg, 3 m. S.W. of Warmbrunn, a prospect tower, called *Heinrichsburg*, has been erected by Prince Reuss. It commands the most striking view in the neighbourhood.

2½ m. S.W. up the valley of the Zacken, above Warmbrunn, is **Hermsdorf**, a village with Inns (Tietze's Hotel, &c.), and a château of Count Schaffgotsch, the head-quarters of the *Guides* to the Schneekoppe, &c. Immediately above Hermsdorf, on the summit of a wooded cone of granite, rise the stately ruins of the *Castle of Kynast*, founded 1292, burnt down 1657 by lightning. It is perhaps the most agreeable excursion from Warmbrunn, and is accessible by a carriage-road, which is beset by beggars offering stocks, stones, fruits, and flowers for sale. It is perched on a rock detached from the main body of the mountains, and its walls rise grandly from the brink of almost perpendicular precipices, so that it is accessible only on one side by a drawbridge. The view from its keep tower is very extensive and pleasing. In ancient times the daughter of a lord of this castle, named Kunigunde, who was as cold and hard-hearted as she was beautiful, made a vow to accept no one, as a lover, who should not previously ride round the castle on the top of the outer wall. She had many suitors, but upon this announcement the greater number retired. A few made the attempt, and were dashed to pieces in the frightful abyss. The lady showed no signs of compunction or pity —she desired to remain single, and was glad to be relieved from the importunities of so many lovers, all of whom were equally indifferent to her. At last a knight presented himself to try the perilous adventure, whose manly beauty and engaging manners interested her so much that she repented of her vow, and beheld him with fear and trembling mount the wall upon his steed. To her great joy he performed the exploit in safety; but, to her surprise, when she advanced to throw herself into his arms as her destined bridegroom, instead of a kiss he gave her a box on the ear and a smart reproof, and then, leaping on his

steed, left her in shame and amazement. It was the Landgrave Albert of Thuringia, a married man, who, wishing to avenge the death of a younger brother, had previously practised his steed in this dangerous exercise. The story is the subject of a poem by Körner.

The **Schneekoppe** (Snow Head), or *Riesenkoppe*, the highest summit of the Riesengebirge, 4983 ft. above the sea-level, may easily be ascended in 5 or 6 hrs. from Warmbrunn. The ascent, however, from Schmiedeberg is shorter than from Warmbrunn, and the road is good. The traveller who makes the ascent should be prepared, if he intend to pass the night on the mountain, to sleep on hay, and he will act wisely in taking provisions with him, as the accommodation of the two *Inns* is far from good. He should also be prepared for mist, rains, and the probability of not seeing the view in consequence. The road usually taken leads by Seidorf, 1 hr. 10 min. walk, where guides may be found, and chairs, asses, and mules are kept for hire; thence to the Brod Baude, 1 hr. 5 min.; thence to Brückenberg, 15 min. (Norwegian Church, see above); and from it in 1 hr. 10 min. to the *Hempelsbaude*, a humble inn or châlet (where very tolerable refreshment may be had), only 20 min. walk from the summit. Those who choose to pass the night on the mountain, for the sake of seeing the sun rise, will find better accommodation in the *Grenzbaude* (called also Böhmische Baude). Hübner's affords the best accommodation. The Hungarian wine is good and cheap. The top of the mountain of granite, underlying gneiss and mica schist, is crowned by a small chapel, now converted into an *Inn*, standing on the frontier line of Austria and Prussia. The prospect is extensive when the state of the weather allows it to be visible. On the side of Silesia the slope is most abrupt, but the scenery is rich and populous. On the S., towards Bohemia, it is wild and descends more gradually in a series of terraces intersected by the rugged glen of the Riesen- or Aupengrund, 2000 ft. below. Breslau, 45 m. off, is sometimes seen from here, it is said. The want of water, however, is a great drawback in the landscape. In descending, the traveller may vary his walk by proceeding from the Hempelsbaude across the Rübezahl's (Number Nip's) skittle-ground, in 1½ hr., to the Gräbersteine, 5 min. walk from St. Anne's Chapel, where the forester's house affords good refreshment, and return thence to Warmbrunn in 1¾ hr.

The *sources of the Elbe* are situated under the S. roots of the Schneekoppe, which lies right S. from Hirschberg. The Weisswasser is regarded as the proper source of the Elbe, and its fountain-head is a strong spring, which never fails, rising close to the Wiesenbaude, 4380 ft. above the sea in the Weisse Wiese. Another stream from the valley, called the Nawarer Wiese, unites with it in the Elbegrund. These are troublesome to reach, surrounded by marshy ground; but the vale of the Elbe is very picturesque. The pedestrian has the choice of descending from the Schneekoppe into Bohemia, and proceeding at once to Adersbach and its wonderful rocks, S.E. by Klein Aupe to Schatzlar (about 4 hrs.), where the Burgomaster's inn is good, and near which the Bober rises from a well in the forest. Thence to Adersbach is a walk of 6 hrs., a beautiful and gratifying excursion. Or, if he prefer it, there are paths direct from the Schneekoppe to Schmiedeberg; the time occupied in walking thither is about 5 hrs.]

The line from Hirschberg continues S.E. to

4 m. *Schildau* Stat., for Erdmannsdorf and Schmiedeberg.

[*Schnellpost*, 7.40 A.M., noon, and 6.15 P.M., in 2 hrs., from *Hirschberg* to 9 m. *Schmiedeberg*, passing about halfway *Schloss Erdmannsdorf* (*Inn*: Schweizerhaus), seat of the late Gen. Gneisenau, now the property of the King of Prussia. King Fred. Will. IV. in 1838 gave an asylum and allotted land here to 309 Salzburg Protestants, who were driven out of their native valley, the Zillerthal, on account of their adopted faith, by the intolerance of the Romish priesthood. The houses forming the

colony were built by the exiles themselves in their own peculiar and picturesque architecture, but the colonists have the character of being lazy and dirty. The *Church* was built from a design of Schinkel. Here is a large linen mill moved by steam. Persons visiting Erdmannsdorf—and it is well worth visiting—will do well to do so from Warmbrunn and not from Hirschberg. The distance is nearly the same both ways—a walk of 1½ hr.—but the former road is very agreeable, passing through the pretty village of Stohnsdorf, while the latter is a dead flat and rather uninteresting.

Schmiedeberg (*Inns:* Schwarzes Ross, good (guides and horses for the Riesenkoppe); Goldener Stern; Preussischer Hof) is an old town, in a pleasant situation, with 3500 Inhab., and having a market-place surrounded by an arcade. It owed its prosperity to its iron-furnaces, mines, &c., long since extinct. This is a favourable point from which to ascend the Schneekoppe, on foot or horse.]

The line from Schildau proceeds to
4 m. *Jannowitz* Stat.

[3 m. S.W. lies *Fischbach*, the beautiful seat of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, in a charming situation, about 4 m. E. of Erdmannsdorf. At the entrance are 2 Sikh guns, given to Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who accompanied the English in the campaign against the Sikhs. Upon the neighbouring Marianne's rock is a colossal *lion* (cross), of cast iron.]

The rly. now threads the narrow rocky valley through which the Bober twists and winds between the Schmiedeberg-Kamm S., and the Katzbach Hills N. Picturesque scenery, but it quits the hills before reaching
9 m. *Ruhbank* Junct. Stat.

[Branch *Rly.* S., 23 m., to *Parschnitz* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 84), passing
3 m. *Landeshut* Stat. (*Inns:* Rabe, good; Drei Berge; Goldener Löwe). An old dirty town, romantically situated at the foot of the Riesengebirge, on the Bober; has 5260 Inhab., considerable bleaching-grounds and manufactures of linen.

Road 3 m. S.E. to *Grüssau*. The *Ch.* of the suppressed Cistercian *Abbey* is a large 16th-cent. building, containing the burial vaults of the Dukes of Schweidnitz. Near Landeshut the Prussians received a severe defeat June 1760, and 10,000 of them were made prisoners, with their General, Fouqué, by the Austrians under Loudon. Road to Schömberg (see below).

6 m. *Liebau* Stat. (Buffet). Prussian frontier *Custom House*. (*Inn:* Kuffhäuser); *Schnellpost* twice daily in 1 hr. to 4 m. S.E. *Schömberg* (*Inn:* Löwe), thence S. 6 m. to

Adersbach (*Inn:* Traiteur Haus, good and clean, but small—delicious mountain trout may be had here). The *Rocks of Adersbach*, situated within the frontier of Bohemia, about 19 m. from Landeshut, 17 from Waldenburg, and 12 from Trautenau, are a wonderful assemblage of masses of sandstone, extending in all directions over a space 3 m. broad and 6 or 8 long, separated into fragments of various sizes by openings, gulfs, and fissures. They resemble those of the Heuscheuer and Saxon Switzerland, but far surpass them in size and number. You walk, as it were, in a narrow street, with immense smooth walls on each side of you, opening here and there into squares, whence is obtained a view of the countless number of giant rocks which surround you on all sides. This locality does not present the extraordinary natural figures existing at the Heuscheuer: the wonder of Adersbach consists in the vast size and number of rocks here clustered together. The entrance to the rocks is closed by a door (admission and guide 75 pf.; *Inn*, good, at entrance). The path is in places so narrow that you can walk only in Indian file. A rivulet, clear as silver, traverses the intricacies of the labyrinth, and at the end, or spot where travellers usually turn back (after an hour's walk), it forms a pretty waterfall, which plays by opening a sluice (!). Near the en-

trance is a fine echo. By moonlight the aspect of the rocks is highly romantic. In number the rocks amount to many thousands, and often rise to a height of more than 200 ft., the highest being 280 ft. So numerous and intricate are the passages among them that they form a complete labyrinth, among which there is danger of losing one's way without a guide. There can be little doubt that the whole was at one time a continuous and solid stratum of sandstone, and that it owes its present form to the passage over it of floods or currents of running water, which, having found their way into the crevices and clefts, have gradually worn down the softer parts into gutters and channels. The rocks, like those of the Saxon Switzerland, belong to the formation called by the Germans Quadersandstein, corresponding with the green sand of England. Something of the same sort occurs in the "High Rocks" near Tunbridge Wells. Adersbach is certainly a curiosity without parallel in Europe, and well deserves to be visited. The rocks at *Weckelsdorf* (*Inn:* Eisenhammer), ¾ hr. E. of Adersbach, are perhaps still finer, and a continuation of the latter. The rocks may be reached in ¾ hr. from the Weckelsdorf Stat., on the Rly. from Nachod to Braunau.]

The Rly. from Ruhbank continues S.E. to

5 m. *Waldenburg* Stat. (for the road from here to the Rocks of Adersbach, see Rte. 84). The line here passes through a dreary country, but stirred by active industry. It passes high above Waldenburg, and crosses on a viaduct the coal mines and depôt of *Hermsdorf*, bristling with chimneys of steam-engines, &c.; glass-works, china-works, spinning factories.

12 m. **Altwasser** Stat. (*Inns:* Villa Nuova; Seifert's H.; Berger's H.). A smoky watering-place. Pop. 6100. *Rly.* through Königszelt to Breslau (see Rte. 84).

Omnibus twice daily to (3 m.) Salzbrunn (see Rte. 84).

ROUTE 83A.

LIEGNITZ TO SCHWEIDNITZ, REICHENBACH, AND FRANKENSTEIN.—RAIL.

Distance, 59 m.; *time*, 3 hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Liegnitz is described in Rte. 81. The Rly. proceeds S. to

3 m. *Neudorf* Stat. which commands a good view over the *battlefield of the Katzbach*. This battle, named from the small stream which runs here, was gained over the French, under Macdonald, Aug. 26, 1813, by the Prussians and Russians under Blücher, who received, as a reward for his services, the title of Prince of *Wahlstatt* (*Battlefield*) from a small village of that name, S. of Liegnitz. It had rained for four days in succession previous to the battle, and continued to rain while it lasted, so that powder was useless; and the victory was gained by the bayonet and the butt-end of the musket: 102 French cannon were taken. The fiercest part of the battle raged between Wahlstatt and Eichholz, near which a monument has been erected by the King of Prussia. Frederick the Great won a victory over the Austrians nearly in the same place, Aug. 15, 1760. The suppressed Benedictine nunnery of Wahlstatt (see the *Ch.*) was built on the site of a bloody battle fought in 1241 between the Silesian chivalry under Duke Henry II. of Silesia (who was here slain) and the Mongols. Although these last had the best of the fight, its result was to check the further advance of the Mongols towards Germany.

9 m. *Jauer* Stat. (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; Adler), a town of 9570 Inhab., on the furious Neisse.

18 m. *Königszelt* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Here the rly. from Breslau to Freiburg

and Waldenburg crosses our line (see Rte. 84).

A long viaduct on 35 piers carries the train into

5 m. **Schweidnitz** Stat. (*Inns:* Scepter; Krone). An old town (Pop. 16,770), chiefly of narrow and steep streets, beautifully situated on the Weistritz. It was formerly a fortress, but the greater part of its works were demolished by the French in 1806, and the remainder converted in 1862 into charming promenades. The *parish Ch.*, a Gothic building (date 1330), is surmounted by a tower 320 ft. high. The *Castle*, formerly the residence of the Piast Dukes, has now become a poor-house. In 1638 the Silesian principalities of Schweidnitz and Jauer fell to the Crown of Bohemia.

Excursions to the Weistritzthal, Charlottenbrunn, and Zobtenberg.

4 m. *Jacobsdorf* Stat. Viaduct over the Weistritz.

9 m. **Reichenbach** (Silesian) Stat. (*Inns*: Seliger's H.; Langerfeld's H.). The convention of 1790, guaranteeing the continuance of the Turkish Empire, was concluded here. The mountainous district called the *Eulengebirge*, may be conveniently crossed from here to Glatz. [*Diligence* twice daily in 1 hr. to 5 m. *Langenbielau*, largest village in Prussia, 12,000 Inhab.; chief seat of Silesian linen weaving.]

5 m. *Gnadenfrei* Stat., a colony of Herrnhuters, founded 1743.

5 m. **Frankenstein** Stat. (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; Löwe), an old walled town, burnt 1858 (Pop. 7170), with a ruined castle. 7 m. W. (omnibus daily in 1½ hr.) is the maiden fortress of *Silberberg* (*Inn:* Adler), with bastions and casemates almost entirely hewn out of the solid rock (fine view), by Frederick the Great, to guard the passage from Bohemia, at an expense of over half a million sterling, but now worthless and abandoned, owing to the improvements in modern artillery bringing the works within the range of the neighbouring heights.

The Rly. is continued to *Camenz* (see Rte. 85).

ROUTE 84.

THE RIESENGEBIRGE. (2.)

BRESLAU TO PRAGUE, *viâ* KÖNIGSZELT; WALDENBURG [ADERSBACH], TRAUTENAU, ALT-PAKA, AND KOLIN.—RAIL.

Distance, 204 m.; *time*, 10 hrs.; 1 train daily.

Breslau is described in Rte. 81.

The *Rly.* proceeds S.W. to

12 m. *Canth* Stat. [3 m. S.E. is *Krieblowitz*, where Marshal Blücher lived and died (1819). He is buried in the open air by the roadside, under the shade of 3 lime-trees. A *monument* was erected to him in 1853].

8 m. *Mettkau* Stat. [Diligence at 9 A.M. and 7.45 P.M. in 2 hrs. to 9 m. *Zobten*, at the foot of the *Zobtenberg*, the Rigi of Silesia, whose top (small *Inn*) may be reached in 1½ hr.'s walk: it is covered with shattered blocks of granite. The view commands the Moravian and Silesian mountains, the Schneeberg, the Heuscheuer, fortress of Silberberg, Riesenkoppe, and a more picturesque, though not so extensive a panorama as that from the Schneekoppe. Near Zobten is *Gorkau* (*Inn*), from which the ascent 1½ hr. may also be made.

11 m. *Königszelt* Junct. Stat. (Buffet).

Branch Rly. N. to Liegnitz, and S. to Schweidnitz (see Rte. 83A).

4 m. *Freiburg* Stat. (*Inn:* Schwarzer Adler; Burg), a town of 6429 Inhab., having a large steam flax-spinning mill.

[*Omnibus* runs from the stat. to 1 m. S. *Fürstenstein.* The *Fürstenstein-Grund* or Glen is a very picturesque narrow rocky valley, hemmed in by wooded cliffs 300 ft. high, traversed by the Höllenbach, and not unlike the scenery of the Rosstrappe in the Harz. A winding path leads up to the *Alte Burg*, an imitation castle built at the beginning of the present century, containing some old tapestry, armour, and family portraits. Ascending the valley, you come to the modern *Schloss Fürstenstein* (good *Inn*, near) seat of Count Hochberg, surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds.

9 m. N.W. is the village of *Hohenfriedberg* (*Inn:* Wagner's), the scene of a battle, gained by Frederick the Great, 4 June, 1745, over the Austrians and Saxons; in the vicinity was his fortified camp of Bunzelwitz.

7 m. S. from Freiburg (*Diligence* 8 P.M. in 1¾ hr.) are the *Baths of Salzbrunn* (*Inns:* Elisenhof; Kurhaus; Krone), a long village, frequented annually by about 3000 visitors on account of its alkalo-saline spring, but dull, and scarcely worth stopping at.]

8 m. *Altwasser* Stat. (see Rte. 83).

12 m. *Waldenburg* Stat. (*Inn:* Schwarzes Ross), a flourishing town of 5000 Inhab. [A good point for visiting the *Rocks of Adersbach*, about 17 m. distant. It is a hilly road, passing l. the castle of *Neuhaus*, ruined 1418 in the Hussite war. Beyond Friedland the road to Adersbach turns l. W., and the Bohemian frontier is crossed. The Austrian custom-house is at Merkelsdorf. Passports are not required. Riegel's *Inn* at Merkelsdorf is fair and cheap; fine trout and good Hungarian wine.]

5 m. *Ruhbank* Junct. Stat. For the *Branch Rly.* hence S. as far as

23 m. *Parschnitz* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 83. [Rly. S.E. to *Nachod*, see Rte. 85.] The line here turns N.W. to

2 m. *Trautenau* (Boh. Trutnov) Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Weisses Ross). The first town in the Austrian territory; Pop. 6000. Rebuilt since fire of 1861. Much linen is made here. On June 27 the Austrians under Gablenz won their only victory over the Prussians in the war of 1866. A monument to the fallen Prussians was erected on the Kapellenberg in 1868.

[Branch *Rly.* N. 7 m. to *Freiheit*, whence diligence thrice daily in ½ hr. to 1 m. to *Johannisbad* chalybeate springs. (*Inns:* Kurhaus; Deutsches Haus, &c.]

9 m. *Arnau* Stat.; Pop. 2300, chiefly weavers. It lies on the Elbe, which takes its rise about 25 m. N. of this among the roots of the Schneekoppe. A pleasant excursion may be made to the source, following its banks, and passing the pretty town of *Hohenelbe* (*Inn:* Schwan), with Schloss, park, and picturesque houses, and the cascades of Elbfall and Weisswasser.

8 m. *Pelsdorf* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* N. 1 m. to *Hohenelbe* (see above).]

13 m. *Alt-Paka* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* N.W. to *Turnau* for Reichenberg (Rte. 84A); S.W. to *Josephstadt* for Pardubitz, &c.]

The line turns S. to

2 m. *Neu-Paka* Stat. (*Inn:* Post).

12 m. *Wostromiersch* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* N.W. 13 m. to Jicin (*Gitschin*) (*Inn:* Goldener Löwe). The castle was built by Wallenstein, 1610, and was chief town of his Principality of Friedland. Gitschin was stormed by the Prussians, June 29, 1866. *Rly.* in progress N.W. to Turnau and W. to Bakov.]

18 m. *Chlumetz* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* E. to Königgrätz.]

23 m. *Nimburg* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* 9 m. to

Jung-Bunzlau Junct. Stat. This town of 5000 Inhab., on the Iser, manufactures much printed cotton. In the small town of *Neu-Benatek*, not far S., Tycho Brahe died, 1601.]

10 m. *Lysa* Junct. Stat.

21 m. **Prague**, described in *Handbook for S. Germany.*

ROUTE 84A.

DRESDEN TO REICHENBERG, *viâ* HERRNHUT AND ZITTAU.—RAIL.

Distance, 85 m.; *time*, 5 to 6 h.; 5 trains daily.

Dresden is described in Rte. 87.
For the *Rly.* E. as far as
48 m. *Löbau* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 82.
From hence the line turns S.E. to

9 m. **Herrnhut** Stat. (*Inn:* Gemeindelogis, very good), the mother colony of the sect of Moravians, or Herrnhuters. It was established by fugitives, driven from Austrian territory by the persecution of the Jesuits, 1721-25. They were received by Count Zinzendorf, a Lusatian nobleman, who granted them an asylum and lands on this spot, and is considered as their founder. Near the highway, in the midst of a wood intersected by pleasant walks, a *monument* marks the place where he caused the first tree to be felled in 1722, to clear ground for the settlement, the country being then a vast forest. The community derives its name of "Herrnhuter," *i. e.* "the Lord's watch," from a passage in the 84th Psalm, "Die Thür hüten in meines Gottes Hause," — "to watch the door in the house of my God." It is now a flourishing little formal town, of 1400 Inhab., distinguished by the order, stillness, and cleanliness which prevail in it; situated in the midst of a somewhat tame country of undulating hills, now nearly cleared of wood. It is the seat of a bishop, and the central point of the government and commerce of the sect, which, in 1832, numbered 42 settlements in different parts of the world. The Moravians profess the doctrines of the Confession of Augsburg; but, excepting their love for music and toleration of dancing, they bear some resemblance to the Quakers, especially in the plainness of their dress. The female costume is distinguished by variously coloured ribbons. The girls wear deep red; unmarried women pink; married, blue; and widows, grey or white. The meeting-house, the sale-rooms for the articles manufactured here, and the Cemetery of the community on the Hutberg, all deserve to be visited. The *Cemetery* is a very interesting spot, commanding a lovely prospect. It is surrounded by a tall hedge of hornbeam, and intersected by avenues of the same, between which are laid the flat gravestones, quite plain, and bearing merely the name, and dates of birth and death. Those of the Zinzendorf family, in the centre, alone are distinguished from the rest by their larger dimensions. That of the founder bears an inscription commemorating his bounty. Above the Friedhof rises the *Hutberg*, or watch-hill, a sort of cliff or group of rocks, surmounted by a temple or look-out house, commanding a fine panorama,—a wide prospect over the town, the estate bequeathed by Count Zinzendorf to the colony, Berchtoldsdorf, containing the house where he died, and in the distance the hill called the Saxon Crown.

The *Museum* of natural history, collected by Moravian missionaries in the most distant corners of the earth, is

interesting. The Herrnhuters are an industrious community: the linen manufacture of Saxony may be said to owe its development to them.

11 m. **Zittau** Junct. Stat. (*Austrian* examination of luggage made here) (*Inns:* Sonne, good; Sächsischer Hof). This prosperous Lusatian manufacturing town of 17,600 Inhab., on the Mandau, is nearly 1 m. from the rly. It is the centre of the linen trade of Saxony; and in its immediate vicinity cotton and woollen manufactures are extensively carried on. The town was almost entirely destroyed by the Austrian bombardment in 1757. A splendid modern *Rathhaus* (1844), and the Romanesque *Ch. of St. John*, rebuilt 1837, are objects of interest. From its proximity to the Bohemian frontier it enjoys a considerable traffic with that country. The mountains which here form the Saxon boundary rise to a commanding height.

[Branch *Rly.* N. to Görlitz, W. through Warnsdorf to *Kreibitz-Neudörfl* Junct. Stat. (Branch through Rumburg to Schlückenau and in progress to Bautzen.)]

[*Diligence* in summer at 8.15 A.M. and 3 P.M. in 1 hr. to 5 m. S.W., the ruins of a robber castle and of the extensive *monastery* of *Oybin*, on the summit of a hill-shaped like a beehive, placed in the midst of a caldron-shaped valley. Here is a beautiful ruined chapel in the best pointed style, partly cut in the rock. It stands in a cave or recess in the face of the cliff, and commands an extensive view over forest and valley. The ruins are easily found, as they are visible from Zittau, and may be reached by a fair walker in about 2 hrs.

From *Zittau excursions* may be made to Wallenstein's castle at (*Diligence* daily at 4 P.M., in 3 hrs.) *Friedland* Stat., 9 m. to the E., on the Rly. between Görlitz and Reichenberg, and to the Baths of *Liebwerda*, reached from the Raspenau Stat. on the same Rly., and both described as an excursion from *Görlitz* in Rte. 82.]

The Rly. is continued from Zittau up the industrious valley of the Neisse, within Bohemia, with fine view on rt. of the *Jeschken* mountain, to

17 m. **Reichenberg** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Franks H.; Union H.), the most rising manufacturing town in Bohemia; second to Prague alone in population, having 25,000 Inhab. Its manufacture of linen is very flourishing and of great importance. [Rly. N. through Raspenau (for the *Baths of Liebwerda*) and *Friedland* to *Görlitz*, see Rte. 82.]

The *Rly.* continues S. to

23 m. *Turnau* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. E., passing through beautiful scenery, to 24 m. *Alt-Paka* Junct. Stat., in Rte. 84.] For the line from Turnau to

Prague and *Vienna*, see *Handbk. for S. Germany.*

ROUTE 85.

BRESLAU TO PRAGUE, *viâ* WARTHA, GLATZ, AND THE HEUSCHEUER.

Distance, 183 m.; *time*, 14 to 16 hrs.

Breslau to Glatz, *Rly.*, 3 trains daily.
Glatz to Reinerz, *Diligence*, twice daily.
Reinerz to Nachod Stat., *Diligence*, once daily.
Nachod to Prague, *Rly.*, 3 trains daily.

Breslau is described in Rte. 81.

The *Rly.* proceeds S. through *Strehlen* and *Münsterberg* to

46 m. *Camenz* (in Silesia) Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Sommer's). Ancient Cistercian abbey dissolved 1811. The modern *Schloss* on the Hartaberg was built from the designs of Schinkel. *Rly.* N. through *Frankenstein* to *Königszelt* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 83A) in progress S.E. to Neisse, and S.W. the line to Glatz continues to

5 m. *Wartha* Stat. (*Inn:* Löwe), Pop. 1100. The Rom. Cath. *Ch.*, in the market-place of the little town, contains a miracle-working statue of the Virgin, to whose shrine 40,000 pilgrims repair annually. A steep road, marked by chapels, leads up to the *chapel* of St. Anne on the *Warthaberg*, at a height of 1772 ft. above the sea: the view from here is fine. The banks of the river Neisse are very picturesque; near the town it forces a passage through the rocky gorge called Warthapass. The Rly. continues S. through a number of tunnels, with occasional fine views over the basin-shaped valley forming the county of Glatz, and of Bohemian mountains beyond.

7 m. **Glatz** (Bohem. Kladsko) Stat. (*Inns:* H. de Rome; Weisses Ross; Neu-Breslau, in the suburb). A second-class fortress on the Neisse, Pop. 11,800. Formerly capital of a county which fell to Bohemia in 1561, but which in 1742 was ceded, along with nearly all Silesia, to Prussia. Its outworks have been extended since 1850, so as to convert it into a fortified camp. Macadamised roads diverge from it in various directions. A permission from the commandant is necessary to view the works. The statue of St. John Nepomuk was placed upon the Donjon (fine view, 1120 ft.), by order of Frederick the Great, after he had taken the fortress. Baron Trenck (guillotined 1794) escaped from his prison here (see Magdeburg, Rte. 66). The old parish *Ch.* contains tombs of Silesian Dukes and a so-called miraculous picture of the Virgin.

[The Rly. from Glatz is completed S. to *Mittelwalde*, the Austrian frontier station, thence to Wildenschwert on the line from Prague to Olmütz.]

[*Diligence* daily in 3 hrs. to

15 m. S.E. of Glatz the **Baths of Landeck** (*Inns:* Löwe; Schlösschen; Goldene Krone), in a picturesque country, with an excellent trout-stream running through it. The waters are tepid and sulphurous. The town of Landeck is a mile distant from the Baths; it is a good station for visiting the Sudetic mountains, at the head of which is the *Schneeberg*, 4412 ft. above the sea-level. (36 m. beyond Landeck, through Jawornik by a bad road, is the *Water-Cure* Establishment of Vincent Priesnitz at *Gräfenberg* (see Rte. 85A), a village in the Austrian territory, 18 m. from Neisse.)]

[*Diligence* from Glatz twice daily in 2¾ hrs. to S.W.

12 m. **Reinerz** (*Inns:* Bär; Deutsches Haus), a small town of 3000 Inhab., surrounded by mountains. About a mile off, in a secluded valley, are some *mineral Baths*, not now much frequented. A few miles N. of Reinerz rises the *Heuscheuer*, or Heuscheune (Hay-barn, so called from its shape),—a vast assemblage of detached masses of rock, many of them formed into the most curious shapes, from the sculpturing of nature, and named after various objects, to which they bear a very exact resemblance. The most perfect likenesses are those of a "bear," a "camel," a "seal" (Seehund), a "Moor's head," and a "laughing profile,"—all natural productions. The highest point is the *Grossvatersstuhl* (Grandfather's Chair), 2800 ft. above the sea: from it the Carpathians are visible. The key of this very curious mountain is kept at Karlsberg, a little village on the W. side of it. *Inn:* good accommodation may be found at the Schweitzer Haus on the N. slope.

Not far from this is the village of *Albendorf*, remarkable for containing a much frequented Pilgrimage Church, besides several chapels and stations, ornamented with figures of saints, and rude paintings representing the history of Christ. In the printed descriptions of this town it is called *a*

second Jerusalem; and in order to make out a resemblance to the real Jerusalem it has twelve gates; while a stream running through it is called Brook Kedron; and the pool of Bethesda, the house of St. Anne, and the palace of the High Priest, all have their representatives within the walls. The traveller puts up or is taken in at the Judgment-hall of Pilate!

From Reinerz *Diligence* daily at 4.55 A.M. in 3 hrs. W. to *Nachod.* The road passes through, 5 m., *Lewin,* the last *Prussian* village. Beyond it is the *Austrian* custom-house. [About 4 m. from Lewin, off the road, lies *Cudowa* (*Inns:* Sonne; Stern), whose mineral springs furnish a chalybeate, very strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. There are lodging-houses and an assembly-room on the spot. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly descendants of Bohemian Hussites.]

12 m. **Nachod** Stat. (*Inns:* Sonne; Lamm). The first town in Bohemia; Pop. 2200, chiefly weavers. Its *Castle,* now belonging to the Prince of Schaumberg-Lippe, is said by some to be the birthplace (1584) of the renowned Wallenstein; it belonged to his brother-in-law, Terzki, and at their death was confiscated, and bestowed upon the traitor Piccolomini. It commands a fine view of the whole range of the Riesengebirge. Nachod is a good starting-point to explore these mountains. There were 3 days of hard fighting at and about Nachod between the Austrians and Prussians in June, 1866. *Rly.* N. through Weckelsdorf to Braunau, and S. to Pardubitz by

11 m. *Josephstadt* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Wessely's, good), on the Elbe. On the l. bank of the river stands the fortress of *Josephstadt.* [Branch *Rly.* N.W. to *Alt-Paka* (see Rte. 84).]

13 m. **Königgrätz** (Bohem. Hradec Králové) Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* Lamm; Ross), another fortress, with 4500 Inhab.; lies on the Elbe, at the influx of the Adler, more than a mile from the stat. The *Cathedral,* and the *Church* and *College,* which formerly belonged to the *Jesuits,* are the most remarkable buildings. Much cloth is made here. [Branch *Rly.* W. to Chlumetz, and thence *viâ* Nimburg and Lysa to Prague (Rte. 84), and E. *viâ* Tynist and Senftenberg to Grulich.]

9 m. N.W. between Bistritz and the Elbe was fought, July 3, 1866, the *Battle of Sadowa,* in which the Prussians defeated the Austrians and Saxons under Benedek (see Rte. 275, *Handbk. for S. Germany*). Beyond

4 m. *Opatowitz* Stat. the rly. crosses the Elbe on a bridge near 600 ft. long, to reach

9 m. *Pardubitz* Junct. Stat. on the Prague and Vienna Railway, whence trains run in 3 to 4 hrs. to

64 m. **Prague.** *Handbk. for S. Germany.*

ROUTE 85A.

BRESLAU TO CRACOW.—RAIL.

Distance, 162 m.; *time,* 9 hrs.; 1 train connects through daily.

Breslau is described in Rte. 81.

The *Oberschlesische Eisenbahn* (Upper Silesian Rly.) proceeds S.E. up the valley of the Oder.

10 m. *Ohlau* Stat. (*Inns:* Krone; Adler), Pop. 7450, on l. bank of the Oder, has a palace and a picture gallery.

9 m. *Brieg* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Hirsch H.; Kreutz H.), Pop. 14,270. On the l. bank of the Oder. The *Schloss*, begun in 1547, was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brieg-Liegnitz, extinct 1675. The fortifications were razed by the French in 1806. A little to the W. is the battle-field of *Mollwitz*, where Frederick the Great won his first victory over the Austrians, 10th April, 1741.

[Branch *Rly.* to Ziegenhals and Jägendorf, passing 28 m. S. **Neisse** Stat. (*Inns:* Stern; Krone; Ross), a second-class fortress on the rt. bank of the Neisse, Pop. 19,031. Lafayette was imprisoned here in 1794. Neisse was, from 1200 to 1810, the capital of a principality joined to the See of Breslau, and the residence of the Bishop. The great *Ch. of St. James* was rebuilt in 1430. *Diligence* daily during the summer months across the Austrian frontier in 6½ hrs. to S. 23 m. *Freiwaldau* (*Inns:* Kronprinz; Silber Krone), near which is the Water-Cure Establishment of *Gräfenberg*, founded by the late V. Priesnitz. There are 5 lodging-houses; charges for rooms 2 to 4 florins a-week. Board is charged 1 fl. a-day. 3 monuments have been set up to Priesnitz (d. 1851), and a chapel to his wife.]

The line from Brieg continues to

9 m. *Löwen* Stat., and crosses the Neisse and the Oder, just before reaching

18 m. **Oppeln** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Adler, good; Biewald's H.). From 1200 to 1532, the residence of the Piast Dukes of Upper Silesia; Pop. 11,330. *St Adalbert's Ch.* dates from the 10th cent. There is a *schloss* on the Paschake island in the Oder, and on the Wilhelmsthal island are the pretty pleasure-grounds of the *Villa Nuova*. [Branch *Rly.* 18 m. E. to *Vassowska* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 81C.)]

13 m. *Gogolin* Stat. About 1 Germ. m. beyond this station, and at about the same distance from the railroad, is the *Annaberg*, on the summit of which stands a building, formerly a Franciscan convent, containing a miraculous image. It is a greatly frequented place of pilgrimage, especially on St. Anne's day (July 26).

The railroad crosses the river Klodnitz and its canal to

13 m. *Kandrzin* Junct. Stat. (Buffet). On the opposite bank of the Oder, which is crossed by a wooden bridge, lie the town and fortress of *Cosel*, 4400 Inhab. [Branch *Rly.* S. to Ratibor and Oderberg for Vienna (see Rte. 85B).] The rly. to Cracow runs E. up the valley of the Klodnitz to

23 m. *Gleiwitz* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Adler; Deutsches Haus). An old town of 13,000 Inhab. on the Klodnitz, in the mining district of Upper Silesia. There are considerable iron-works in the town and in the neighbourhood, also many iron-mines. [Branch *Rly.* N.E. 10 m. to Beuthen.]

The railway passes on the l. Zabrze, where are iron-works, to

9 m. *Morgenroth* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* N. 13 m. to *Tarnowitz.*]

4 m. *Schwientochlowitz* Junct. Stat., 1 m. from which is

Königshütte (*King's foundry*) Stat. The steel-iron works here are celebrated for smelting iron ore by means of coke. There are 80 furnaces, besides 30 zinc furnaces, coal-mines, &c.; rolling mills, foundries. Chimneys rise on all sides.

4 m. *Kattowitz* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S.W. for Nendza and Ratibor.]

5 m. *Myslowitz* Junct. Stat. Beyond this the railway crosses the river Schwarze Przemsa, which was the boundary of Silesia and the territory of the republic of Cracow, and now divides Silesia from the *Austrian* and Russian dominions.

6 m. *Szczakowa* Junct. Stat. [*Rly.* N. to Warsaw.]

8 m. *Trzebinia* Junct. Stat. [*Rly.* S.W. through Oswiecim to Vienna, &c.]

23 m. **Cracow** (Krakau) Stat. (*Inns:* H. de Saxe; H. de Russie; H. de Londres; Goldener Anker). (See, for description of Cracow, *Handbk. for S. Germany.*)

ROUTE 85B.

BRESLAU TO VIENNA, *viâ* COSEL AND ODERBERG.—RAIL.

Distance, 276 m.; *time*, 10¼ to 13 hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Breslau is described in Rte. 81. The Direct line of *Rly.* is *viâ* Glatz (Rte. 85). By this route the Oberschlesische Eisenbahn is followed as far as

75 m. *Kandrzin* (Cosel) Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 85A). Hence the *Wilhelm's Bahn* proceeds S. through pretty scenery to

13 m. *Nendza* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. E. 46 m. through Rybnik and Nicolai to *Kattowitz* (Rte. 85A).]

5 m. **Ratibor** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Jaschkes). This town of 14,570 Inhab., on the here navigable Oder, was formerly the capital of a principality. [Branch *Rly.* W. 23 m. to *Leobschütz.*] Persons wishing to divide the journey between Breslau and Vienna may make Ratibor their sleeping quarters. From Breslau to Ratibor will occupy 4 to 5 hrs.; Ratibor to Vienna 7 to 8 hrs.

The line crosses the Oder, the boundary between Prussia and Austria, to

17 m. **Oderberg** Junct. Stat. *Austrian* Custom House. *Rly.* E. to *Cracow;* S. to *Pesth*, &c.; and S.W. the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn* proceeds through Prerau (line to Prague), Lundenburg and Gänserndorf, to

165 m. **Vienna.** (See *Handbk. for S. Germany.*)

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SAXONY.

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PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

THE THURINGIAN FOREST.

A tour through the *Thuringian Forest* may be conveniently made from Weimar thus:—

First day.—From Weimar by *Rly.* to S.E. 12 m. *Jena* (see Rte. 86). Excursion (3 m.) to the ruins of the *Lobdaburg*, rising above the little town of Lobeda; Rail to *Kahla* (*Inn:* Goldener Löwe). Excursion to the *Leuchtenburg* (½ hr.). Grand view over the valley of the Saale. Rail to *Rudolstadt* and *Schwarza*; take carriage at the station to *Schwarzburg* (Rte. 86B).

Second day.—The *Trippstein* (¾ hr.), thence by the *Fasanerie* to the ruins of *Paulinzelle* (sign-posts everywhere indicate the road). From this Abbey Ilmenau may be reached by Angstedt, Gräfinau, and Wimbach, in about 3½ hrs.' walking, or a carriage may be taken to Paulinzelle, and thence by Königssee and Amt-Gehren to *Ilmenau*. Pretty walks all round, see Rte 86B. (Further excursions to the Kickelhahn, the Manebach Valley, and the Hüttengrund, with a guide.)

Third day.—From Ilmenau by Roda to Elgersburg (1¼ hr.), thence by the Alexandrinen-höhe (20 min.), the Pintlefels, the Schlossquelle, to Mönchshof (1 hr.), round the Sachsenstein to the *Schmucke*, and the tower on the Schnee-

kopf (see Rte. 86A). From the tower the *Plänkner's Aussicht* (3000 ft.) may be taken on the way to *Oberhof*.

Fourth day.—From Oberhof by Falkenstein and the Schmalwasser-Grund to Tambach (3½ hrs.), see Rte. 86A; thence by Georgenthal (1½ hr.) (*Rly.* N. to Gotha) to *Friedrichroda* (2 hrs).

Fifth day.—*Reinhardsbrunn* and the *Inselsberg*. (See Rte. 86.)

Sixth day.—Walk through the woods to *Ruhla* (Rte. 86), carriage to *Wutha*, and Rail to *Eisenach*.

The 2 first days are done better by rail and carriage; but from Ilmenau to Ruhla the scenery will be best enjoyed on foot, although the whole may be done by carriage. If the traveller returns from the Inselsberg to Friedrichroda, the carriage may proceed by Brotherode and Trusenthal to Liebenstein; thence by rail to Eisenach.

For excursions into the Thuringer Wald from *Gotha*, see Rte. 86.

A good guide-book for the district is 'Thuringen,' by Schwerdt and Ziegler, published at Hilburghausen.

ROUTE 86.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN TO LEIPZIG, BY FULDA, EISENACH, GOTHA [THE THURINGIAN FOREST], ERFURT, AND WEIMAR.—RAIL.

Distance, 232 m.; *time*, 8½ to 10 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Frankfurt on the M. is described in Rte. 95.

[The *rt. bank* Rly. from the *Ostbahnhof*, in Frankfurt, to Hanau is only used for local traffic.]

The *l. bank* Rly. starts from the *Westbahnhof*, and crossing the Main to the suburb of *Sachsenhausen*, turns E. through

6 m. *Offenbach* Stat. (*Inns:* Stadt Cassel; Schwan). An important manufacturing town of 22,000 Inhab., noted for its carriages and leather goods. Further on, see on the l. bank of the river the village of *Rumpenheim*, with a *schloss* belonging to the Landgrave William of Hesse Cassel, and on the rt. is *Philippsruhe*, a summer palace of the ex-Elector.

9 m. **Hanau** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Karlsberg; Riese; Adler). This town of the late Hessian Electorate, 21,000 Inhab., stands near the junction of the Kinzig with the Main in the most fertile part of the Wetterau. It was defended by Ramsay, a Scotchman, for 9 months, against the Imperialists in the Thirty Years' War. The Neustadt was founded by exiled Walloons and Netherlanders in 1597, and the manufactures established by them still flourish here, especially jewellery.

On quitting the town, the line crosses the last *Battle-field* of Napoleon in Germany, October 30 and 31, 1813, when, retreating from Leipzig with the wreck of his army, he cut his way through the Bavarians and Austrians. The loss of the allies exceeded that of the French; it would have been greater, but for the manœuvre of a miller, who, observing the German infantry hard pressed by a body of French cavalry, suddenly let the water into his mill-stream, between the two parties, and thus secured the retreat of his own friends.

The hills on the l. are the Taunus, those on the rt. the Spessart chain. The château of *Langenselbold* was purchased in 1851 by Dom Miguel of Portugal (d. 1866).

13 m. **Gelnhausen** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Sonne; Post) stands on a hill-slope on the Kinzig, and has 3700 Inhab. It was once a free Imperial city of note, having been chosen as a residence by the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa. In 1803 it was annexed to Hessen-Cassel, and thus fell to Prussia in 1866. The

ruins of his *Palace*, built about 1144, still exist on an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, but are fast going to decay. *Obs.* the massive Romanesque masonry; also the row of open round arches upon coupled columns, carved and enriched with the most delicate art of their time. The roofless *Chapel* over the gateway, and the Reichssaal, where the Diets of 1180 and 1195 were held, are shown; also "the throne of Barbarossa," which appears to be nothing more than the supporting shafts of a large fireplace which had a projecting hood.

The picturesque parish *Ch. of St. Mary* also is interesting in an architectural point of view, as it was built in the 13th cent., and shows the transition from the Round into the Pointed style. It has a central octagon and two eastern octagonal towers, all three crowned with wooden spires. The W. tower belonged to an older ch. All the towers, together with the chief apse, have each of their faces gabled. The interior is bare, but the altars keep their fine old triptychs, and there is a stately stone roodloft, carved with a representation of the Last Judgment. The doorways and capitals of the pillars are richly ornamented, and the windows are filled with fine stained glass. In the outer wall are inscriptions recording remarkable events, as the price of grain in years of scarceness, earthquakes, floods, &c. The pass of Gelnhausen is one of the most important military points in Central Germany.

[Branch *Rly.* N. W. 42 m. to *Giessen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 70), in progress S. E. to Partenstein.]

23 m. *Elm* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S. 28 m. to Gmünden on the Main and Würzburg line, passing through 13 m. *Jossa* Stat., whence diligence twice daily in summer in 2½ hrs. to E. 11 m. the *Baths of Brückenau*, a much frequented watering-place. (See *Handbk. for S. Germany*, Rte. 169.)]

18 m. **Fulda** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Kurfürst; Post). A walled town (10 min. from Stat.) of 10,000 Inhab. (2000 Protestants, 600 Jews), on the Fulda, a beautiful stream winding through a fertile valley. The town owes its rise to the great and primatial Benedictine abbey, founded here in 744, by St. Boniface, the English apostle of Germany. The abbey of Fulda was raised in 1752 to a bishopric, but its territory securalized in 1803. The *Cathedral*, formerly the abbatial ch., is an uninteresting Italian building, erected 1712, and is the fourth ch. which has stood on this site. Nothing remains of the third building but the restored crypt, containing the shrine of St. Boniface, in which formerly lay his body, now reduced to a fragment of his skull. In the sacristy is St. Boniface's ivory pastoral staff, and the dagger with which he was murdered by the Frisians, A.D. 754.

St. Michael's is a remarkable small round *ch.*, founded in the 9th cent. The existing *crypt* of that age is supported in the centre by a stunted column, with a rude Ionic capital. The circular nave, and central tower resting on 6 columns, were rebuilt in 1092, and a W. tower added. Each tower is crowned with a spire.

Most of the monasteries here have been turned to secular purposes. The *Schloss* was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Fulda. A great bronze *statue* of St. Boniface, by Henschel, was erected in 1842 in the open space before it. Good views from the neighbouring *Frauenberg* and the more distant *Petersberg*. [Branch *Rly.* W. to Giessen.]

24 m. *Hersfeld* Stat. An old walled manufacturing town (Pop. 6800), celebrated for the great Benedictine Abbey, founded here in 737 by the Frankish King Pippin, and definitively securalized in 1648. The ruined Romanesque abbey *ch.*, early 12th cent., was burnt by the French in 1761. [Branch *Rly.* in progress S.W. to Alsfeld.]

8 m. *Bebra* Junct. Stat., on the Fulda river. [*Rly.* N. W. to *Cassel* (see Rte. 92), in progress N. to Witzenhausen on the line from Cassel to Nordhausen, completed as far as 23 m.

[N. G.]

Eschwege Stat., in the beautiful valley of the Werra.]

12 m. *Gerstungen* Stat., in the Duchy of Weimar and on the Werra.

The line now enters upon the *Thüringerwald* (Thuringian Forest); a great portion of the country is covered with unbroken wood. Near Eisenach, the castle of the *Wartburg*, Luther's prison, is seen on the summit of a hill on the rt.

13 m. **Eisenach** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Grossherzog von Sachsen, close to Stat., best; *Halber Mond and Rautenkranz in the town). *Guides* (unnecessary), bearing an official plate, 2 mks. for the day. This is the principal town of the Thüringerwald; it is clean, thriving, and industrious (Pop. 14,000), and is prettily situated, encircled by wooded hills. Sebastian Bach was born here, 1685. The oldest building is the *Nicolaithurm*, a tower and gate, the arch of which resembles Roman work, near the railway. In the Market-place is the *Schloss*, rebuilt 1742, inhabited for some years by the Duchess of Orleans (died 1858). The *Gardens* of Mr. Eichel are pretty, and command fine views; tickets to see them may be had at his office in the town.

A good carriage-road (footpath shorter, guide unnecessary), to be surmounted in ½ hr.'s walk (fiacre, up and down, 5 mks., make a bargain), of continued ascent, of 600 ft. (*Inn* on top; guide for the interior to be inquired for here, 50 pf. each), leads to the *Castle of the Wartburg*, the ancient residence of the Landgraves of Thuringia, but more remarkable as the asylum of Luther from May 4, 1521, to March 6, 1522. It was while returning from the Diet of Worms, where he had so nobly stood forth in defence of his faith, unmoved by threats or cajoling, that, on reaching the borders of the Thuringian forest, he was waylaid by a party of armed and vizored knights, his attendants dispersed, and himself made prisoner. So secretly was the capture effected, that no one knew for a time what had become of him; even Luther himself, it is believed, at the moment of his seizure, was not aware that the whole was merely the device of his friend Frederick, Elector of Saxony, adopted with the view of rescuing him from the dangers which at that moment threatened his life. He was silently conveyed away to the Wartburg, where he passed for a young nobleman, wearing a suitable dress, allowing his beard to grow, and taking the name of Junker Georg (Squire George). During the time which he spent in this solitude, which he often calls his "Patmos," he wrote several works, among them his translation of the New Testament.

The Wartburg, whose oldest portion, restored to light since 1847, including a long range of Romanesque arcades, dates from 1150, is an extensive, interesting, and picturesque castle, visible from far and near, overlooking a wide range of wild forest-clad hills. The chamber which Luther inhabited is pointed out. Portions of his bedstead and chair have been carried away in chips by visitors as relics; but these and his table are now preserved by strong iron bands. He has himself described in his writings the attacks to which he was here subjected, in his solitary hours, from the Evil One, whom he is reported to have repulsed by throwing the inkstand at his head. The windows of his cell command a beautiful view. Here are portraits of his parents, by *L. Cranach* the elder, wonderfully truthful.

In another division of the castle is an *Armoury*, in which are several beautiful suits of the 16th and 17th cent., and some as old as the 15th. Many of the suits are assigned to great persons, such as Pope Julius II., and Henry II. of France, both finely worked; that of "Frederick with the bitten cheek" (so called because his mother, in the anguish of parting with him when a child, bit his cheek till the blood came), and of Lewis the Leaper. Here are shown the armour of Kunz of Kaufungen, a robber knight of gigantic stature, who stole away two of the Saxon princes, and was beheaded at Freiberg; two suits, said to have been worn by Kunegunde and Agnes, Saxon princesses and heroines; the Constable

de Bourbon's armour, which he wore at the moment of his death, while in the act of scaling the walls of Rome; that of Feige von Bomsen; and of many dukes and landgraves of Thuringia. The Wartburg was the residence of St. Elizabeth, Landgravine of Thuringia, who being discovered by her stingy husband distributing victuals to the poor from her apron, and being asked what she had there, replied, "Flowers." The husband, thinking to detect her in a falsehood, tore open the garment, and lo! flowers fell out. By a miracle, to cover the pious fraud, and reward the lady's charity, the bread and cheese had been turned into roses and lilies! In 1207 the Minnesängers (Northern Troubadours) assembled on the Wartburg to hold a trial of skill. In 1817, 500 riotous students collected here from different German universities, chiefly from Jena, with several professors, and made some seditious and revolutionary speeches, which led to several arrests. The old castle has been splendidly restored, but to the detriment of its antique character; a curious gallery of arches in the upper storey has been opened out, and the interior, its halls and corridors, have been covered with modern fresco-paintings, by M. v. Schwind, relating to its history.

If a pedestrian, you will easily find a handy lad to show you the way, to the *Annathal* (2 m. from Eisenach, close to the Coburg road), a narrow, romantic, moss-grown glen, where walls of rock on either hand leave barely room for one person to pass, while beneath gurgles a threadlike stream. The narrowest part of the gorge is called Drachenschlucht. Returning a little way, a path on l. leads up to the Wartburg, from which you descend, on the other side, in half an hour to the town. This walk and the visit to the castle will take up 3 or 4 hrs. It is also accessible in a carriage. *Longer excursions*, on foot or by carriage, to *Liebenstein* (see Rte. 92), through the Marienthal, Annathal, and Wilhelmsthal, returning by *Altenstein* (see Rte. 92), and *Ruhla* (*Inns*, Traube; Schwan; Badhaus), a curious and interesting old manufacturing town of 4900 Inhab. in a long narrow valley; also to *Landgrafenloch, Hirschstein, Wachstein.*

Though the principality of Eisenach belongs to Saxe-Weimar, it is separated from the rest of that Grand Duchy by Saxe-Gotha and a part of Prussia.

Rly. S. to *Coburg* (see Rte. 92), and E. the line continues to

10 m. *Fröttstedt* Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S. 4 m. to *Waltershausen*, an industrious prettily situated little town of 3800 Inhab. This line gives easy access to the best parts of the Thuringian forest (see below).]

A pretty country is traversed to

8 m. **Gotha** Junct. Stat. About ½ m. S. of town. Hotel omnibus, and cabs at Rly. (Good Buffet, civil people.)

Inns: Deutscher Hof, Gr. Erfurter Strasse; *Wünscher's* H., corner of same street and the Neu Markt; H. *Riese* (and Restaurant), in the Haupt-Markt Platz; *Stadt Coburg.*

Restaurant: Ress (Schott), near the Theatre; good beer. The Gotha sausages ("Bratwurst") at *Gam's*, on the market-place, are celebrated.

This chief town of the duchy and, alternately with Coburg, the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is a quiet pretty little place on the Leine stream, Pop. 21,000; and though the town itself may be seen in a few hours (leaving luggage at the Stat.), it is an excellent starting point for a few days' excursion into the *Thüringer Wald.*

The *Schloss Friedenstein*, built 1643, is a large, but not a handsome building, conspicuous on a height, 1150 ft. above the sea-level, surrounded by terraces commanding fine views. The collections are shown gratis on Tues. and Frid., 9 to 1, from April 1 to Oct. 31: at other times for a fee of 3 mks. 6 pers. To see the *Library, Coins*, and *Engravings*, application must be made to the several Directors.

The *Picture Gallery*, not of first-rate excellence, but including many good by *Cranach*, who lived in the corner house in the Market-place; portraits

of Luther and his wife, and Melanchthon; *Holbein*, 2 portraits of the Sulzer family; *Van Eyck*, portrait of Philip of Burgundy; *L. v. Leyden*, Judith and Holofernes; and Dutch pictures, particularly a female portrait by *Van der Helst*; *Rembrandt's* Mother; *Rubens'* sketches for the Borromeo Ch. at Antwerp; *Van Dyk's* portrait of himself and of Rubens' wife; *G. Dow*, an old woman spinning; *P. Potter*, a cattle-piece; views of Flushing and Fort Lillo, by *Van Goyens*; 2 little Saxon princes, supposed to be Ernst and Albert; a screen, with 72 subjects from the Gospels, of A. Dürer's school; some good small specimens of ancient Florentine painting; and a portrait of Agnes of Mansfeld.

The cabinet of *engravings* is large and excellent. In the *Kunstkammer* may be seen the swords of Charlemagne and Sobieski; the prayer-book of James I. and Anne of Denmark, bound by Cellini; a ring of Mary Stuart; Louis XIV.'s head on an amethyst; fine gold-mounted nautili; and some capital figures executed in wood. Among the gems is a Medusa's head in sardonyx, a cameo with Jupiter and Ceres; carvings in ivory and wood, &c. The *Library*, of 200,000 vols., includes a copy of the Gospels, presented by Emp. Otho II. to the convent of Echternach (A.D. 973), remarkable for its Byzantine miniatures and binding; 2000 MSS. collected in the East by Seetzen. In the Museum of *Natural History*, the specimens of cheirotherium, mammoth, and amber are fine. The collection of *Coins* and *Medals* is very complete, and contains some English medals of the 17th cent. not to be found elsewhere. The *Japanese and Chinese Museum* contains many curiosities. Among the *porcelain* are specimens of Böttcher's (of Dresden) first attempts. A handsome *Museum*, by Neumann, is now erected behind the castle, to contain a portion of the above collections. The *Park*, *Gardens*, and *Terraces* adjoining the palace are very prettily laid out, and the Boulevards round the town are agreeable promenades. In the small *Palace* in the Ohrdrufer Strasse, is a collection of modern pictures; among them *Wapper's* (the Belgian) Charles IX. firing on the Huguenots, &c. Near it is the Duke's Stable (Marstall), containing a valuable stud.

The *Rathhaus*, on the market-place, was built 1574.

The *Theatre* is a handsome building, largely supported by the reigning Duke, but is open in winter only. Near it is the *monument* to *Arnoldi*, born 1778, died 1841, the founder of the large *Life* and *Fire* Insurance Offices in the town. Near the Real-Schule is a monument to *Fried. Jacobs* the painter, who died here 1867.

In the Friedrichs Allee is the *Justus Perthes* Geographical Establishment, presided over by Dr. *Petermann*. Here the 'Almanach de Gotha' is published.

On the summit of a hill is the *Seeberg Observatory*, formerly the residence of Baron Zach, the astronomer, now a Restaurant.

At *Siebleben*, about ¼ m. out of the town, on the way to Erfurt, Grimm, author of the 'Correspondence,' is buried. Here lives M. Freitag, author of 'Sollen und Haben.'

Excursions into the *Thüringer Wald* (see also the Preliminary Information at the head of this Section).

(*a.*) *Omnibus* daily in summer in 1¾ hr. to 12 m. *Friedrichroda* (a village of 8000 Inhab. *Inn:* Herzog Ernst, charmingly situated, and surrounded by villas erected as summer residences by wealthy Germans from all parts), passing on the road *Schnepfenthal*, the institution for education (Erziehungs Anstalt) founded 1784 by Mr. Salzmann, and *Reinhardsbrunn* (good *Inn* close to château), a ducal country seat, in the form of a Gothic château, erected on the site of a Benedictine abbey, destroyed in the Peasants' War, 1525. Several old monuments of Saxon princes are in the *Chapel*. The country about it resembles a beautiful park. (The direction of the paths is indicated by finger-posts, and therefore guide unnecessary.) The

Inselsberg, nearly 3000 ft. above the sea, with a large and good Hotel on the top, is about 2½ hrs.' walk from this, and commands a finer view than any other mountain of the Thuringian range.

(*b.*) *Waltershausen*, reached from the Fröttstedt Stat. (see above).

(*c.*) *Hildburghausen*. *Rly.* as far as *Ohrdruf*, see Rte. 86A.

(*d.*) *Arnstadt*, *Ilmenau*, *Rudolstadt*, and *Schwarzburg*, by *Rly.* from Gotha to *Neu-Dietendorf* Stat. and Rte. 86B.

[Gotha is now in direct communication with the N. by the Branch *Rly.* through Langensalza and Mühlhausen to *Leinefelde* Junct. Stat. on the line from Cassel to Nordhausen (see Rte. 93).]

From Gotha the line to Erfurt proceeds E., passing on the rt. the village of Wandersleben, S. of which are seen the three castles called *Drei Gleichen*. They are of great antiquity, and belonged to different owners, but were all struck with lightning in 1250. *Mühlberg* is a total ruin, except its donjon tower. *Gleichen* is in a better state of preservation, the roof remaining in part. The *Wachsenburg* is still entire.

9 m. *Neu-Dietendorf* Junct. Stat. (see above, *excursions* from Gotha (*d*).)

[Branch *Rly.* S. 6 m. to *Arnstadt* (see Rte. 86B).

Beyond this, about half-way between Gotha and Erfurt, the boundary of Prussia is crossed. At a little distance from the walls of Erfurt the strong citadel of Cyriaksburg is passed.

8 m. **Erfurt** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Römischer Kaiser, great civility; Weisses Ross). This very old town was, until 1803, included in the dominions of the Archbishop Elector of Mainz; it now belongs to Prussia, and is a first-class fortress, very important from its situation on the great high road of Central Europe. The citadel of the *Petersberg*, on a height close by the town, and the loftier fort of the *Cyriaksburg*, situated further off, both formerly monasteries, add greatly to its strength. It stands on the Gera (famous for watercresses), over which are several bridges. Its *Market* and *Nursery Gardens* exceed 2000 acres in area. Erfurt contains about 40 nursery and seedsmen. Its streets are wide and full of interesting old houses, with carved fronts. It has 8 Roman Catholic and 9 Lutheran churches, yet its population has shrunk to 43,760; little more than half of what it once possessed (7000 Rom. Catholics). Garrison 4500 men.

The *Dom-Kirche* (Cath.), approached by a broad flight of steps, is a fine Gothic structure, well restored, and the W. front adorned in 1870 with a good mosaic Madonna, by Salviati of Venice. The building occupies the site of a wooden ch. built about 740 by St. Boniface, who here founded a short-lived Bishopric. The chief feature is the *choir*, 1353, wider than the nave, and not on a line with it. The nave, 1472, has side aisles wider than itself, and is partly separated from the choir by 2 stately towers of the 12th cent. In the N. tower hangs the famous bell, called Maria Gloriosa, weighing 275 cwt., much ornamented and dated 1497. *Obs.* the N. portal, leading into the transept, and forming a triangular porch, resembling the porch of Ratisbon, enriched with statues, reliefs, and tracery — the altars on the l. as you enter are very elegant—a bronze relief, attached to the monument of Canon Henning Göden (d. 1521), of the Coronation of the Virgin, by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg, a highly finished work—the monument of Ernst Count Gleichen with his 2 wives, 12th cent., brought from the Petersberg. The floor is inlaid with monumental stone slabs carved in relief, with effigies of canons. Within the choir is very fine painted glass and an old bronze candelabrum, representing a penitent holding tapers, with an inscription not satisfactorily explained. The stalls are partly ancient. There is a very good Holy Family, by *L. Cranach*, and another painting, with date 1534, on the door of a reliquary in the wall. The pulpit is modern, by *Schinkel*. The cloisters display a range

of tracery of 13th and 14th cents. The view from the top of the tower will well repay for the ascent.

In the *Ch. of St. Severus*, distinguished by its 3 spires, near the Dom, over an altar is a high relief of the Archangel Michael, of excellent workmanship, and a richly decorated *font*, with cover 30 ft. high, a remarkable example of inter-penetration or stump tracery, date 1467.

In the *Barfüsserkirche* is a carved and painted altar-piece of the Coronation of the Virgin, with statues of the Apostles.

One object of particular historic interest at Erfurt was *Luther's Cell* in the former *Augustine convent;* but the building, including several priceless relics of him, was destroyed by fire 1872. He entered the convent as a novice, July 17, 1505, in consequence of a vow made 14 days before, on the death of a friend who was struck by lightning at his side. Here he spent several years: at the altar in the chapel he said his first mass, and here he first studied the Bible, of which he never saw a copy until he was 20 years old.

In the Fishmarket, in front of the *Rathhaus* (rebuilt 1873), stands a *Rolandsäule*. The fortifications, and the *Walks* outside of these, command fine views of the town and its numerous spires. The *Steiger* is the most frequented walk; reached through market-gardens, singularly irrigated.

Schropp's models of Gothic buildings, &c., are worth seeing.

The *University of Erfurt* was founded 1378, and was suppressed in 1816. Of the numerous old convents which existed here till recently one only remains, the *Ursuline Nunnery*. It is worth visiting, as an interesting specimen of a monastic establishment. The sisters employ themselves in teaching.

From the 13th to the 16th cent. Erfurt was a Hanse Town, and a staple of the trade of a great part of Europe. The main commercial highway between the Baltic and the Hanse Towns on the one hand, and Italy and Venice on the other, lay through Augsburg, Nuremberg, Erfurt, and Brunswick, to Lübeck and Danzig.

A *Congress* of sovereigns was assembled at *Erfurt* in 1808 by Napoleon, on the occasion of his meeting with the Czar Alexander. The French Emperor resided in the palace of Count Dalberg, now the *Regierungs Gebäude*, in the street called the Anger, and occupied during the 17th and 18th cents. by the Governor deputed by the Elector of Mayence. From 1806 to 1813 Erfurt was held by the French.

Rly.—N. 46 m. through Sondershausen to *Nordhausen* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 67)—*in progress* N.E. through Sangerhausen to Berlin, and in progress S. to Rudolstadt (in Rte. 86B); and E. the line passes through the fortifications by a short tunnel, and soon after enters Saxe-Weimar at

4 m. *Vieselbach* Stat.

8 m. **Weimar** Junct. Stat. nearly 1 m. from the town. *Cab* (Droschke), 1 per. 50 pf. *Omnibus*, 25 pf. (*Inns:* Russischer Hof; Erbprinz; Elephant; Ziegler's H.). This quiet provincial-looking town on the Ilm, the residence and capital of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, has 15,800 Inhab. It has no trade to give it activity, but the presence of a Court helps to enliven it. It has lost its claim to its appellation of *The Athens* of the *North* since the deaths of Schiller (1805), Göthe (1832), Wieland (1813), Herder (1803), and other men of genius and learning, who, though not natives of the duchy, resided here by invitation of the former Duke, and conferred a lustre on his court and capital.

The chief buildings are the

Museum, situated at the entrance into the town, a Renaissance building, completed 1869 (in summer open daily, except Monday, 10–4, 50 pf., catalogue, 60 pf.). The *Sculpture*, on the ground-floor, includes (in a niche on the staircase) Steinhaüser's Göthe, and there are also here some good specimens of ancient glass, carved ivory, porcelain, and a fine collection of old Italian ma-

jolica. The *Picture Gallery*, on the first floor, contains some good paintings by *L. Cranach* (who died at Weimar); an altar-piece by *Rubens*; and cartoons by *Schwind*, *Carstens*, *Cornelius*, and *Steinle*. The frescoes by *F. Preller*, in the N. Gallery, illustrating the Odyssey, deserve particular notice.

The *Stadtkirche* was built 1400, but is modernized. The altar-piece of the Crucifixion, by *Lucas Cranach*, is his finest work; it contains portraits of the artist himself near the cross, and of his friends Luther and Melanchthon; upon the wings are the Saxon Elector, John Frederick, and his family. Near it, in the chancel, is the tombstone, with full-length effigy, of Cranach (d. 1553), removed hither in 1859 from St. James's. The mason who carved his epitaph has written *pictor celerrimus*, instead of *celeberrimus;* it can hardly be said by mistake, because both epithets are equally deserved. 44 members of the Ducal Family of Saxe-Weimar are interred here. The most illustrious among them is Duke Bernard, died 1639, the brave general of the Thirty Years' War, the ally of Gustavus Adolphus, and second to him only among all the Protestant leaders. His grave has no other distinction than a simple brass plate. A tablet in the pavement bearing the name of *Herder*, marks the spot where that eminent writer is buried; and a bronze *statue* of him, by Schaller, stands in front of the Ch. He lived in a corner house, close to (N. of) the Ch.

In the *Cemetery* of the Schloss Kirche (*St. James's*) are the graves of the author Musæus (d. 1787), and of the composer Bode (d. 1793). Here also is Schiller's first burial place, as well as, up to 1859, that of Cranach.

The Grand Duke's *Schloss* built 1789–1803, is a handsome building, tastefully furnished, but not otherwise remarkable. A suite of apartments has been decorated by modern artists, *Neher*, *Preller*, &c., with frescoes, illustrating the works of Schiller, Göthe, Herder, and Wieland. Leonardo da Vinci's original drawings for the Last Supper are shown in the Grand Duchess's apartments. The corridor leading to the Grand Duke's apartments is decorated with a collection of original drawings by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Rubens, &c. Duke Bernard's armour is kept in one of the rooms; and beside it, in a box, one of his fingers, which was cut off in an encounter with an enemy, and afterwards preserved and carried about by its owner.

Near the palace is the *Public Library*, rich in History, German literature, and productions of the early printing press. *Obs.* the colossal busts of Schiller, by *Dannecker*, and of Göthe, by *David;* busts of Herder and Wieland. There are also a few relics of great men, such as the black habit worn by Luther when a friar; Gustavus Adolphus's leather belt, pierced by the bullet which caused his death at Lützen.

On the Fürstenplatz, near the Schloss, is an equestrian *statue* of the Grand Duke *Carl August*, by Donndorf, erected 1875.

In the market-place is a handsome Gothic *Rathhaus*, built 1841. The house opposite the Rathhaus, now the bookseller Hoffmann's, was inhabited by the Cranachs, 1553 to 1586.

The *house of Göthe*, in which he died (1832), is in the Göthe- or Frauenplatz. It has been let by his family, and the interesting relics of him, and the collections which he left behind, are not now shown. His furniture was of a homely description: in his study were a common deal table (at which he wrote, which belonged to Schiller), his desk, and stool. He never had an arm-chair until he was 80. His drawing-room was decorated with casts from the antique, with models and drawings by the old masters. The *house of Schiller* is in the Schillerstrasse. It is now the property of the town, and contains a small collection of souvenirs — his writing-table, portrait, autographs, &c.

The *Statues* of Göthe and Schiller, by *Rietschel*, erected 1857, opposite the Theatre, were cast in Munich, and are very successful efforts; the *statue* of Herder, by *Schaller*, is near the Stadtkirche—that of Wieland by *Gasser*, on the Frauen-platz.

The Court *Theatre*, rebuilt 1825, was once under Göthe's and Schiller's management. The performances and music are still good. The audience has the character of a large family party: females come and go unattended, and ladies appear in morning dress. The play is generally over by nine.

In the *New Cemetery*, beyond the Frauenthor, beneath a small chapel, is the Grand Ducal burial-vault. Göthe and Schiller are here interred. The Grand Duke Charles Augustus (d. 1828), their patron and friend, intended that their remains should have been deposited on each side of him, but it appeared that courtly etiquette would not permit this proximity, and they have therefore been placed in one corner, at a respectful distance. Hummel the composer is also buried here (d. 1837). The apparatus used to prevent premature interment is curious (§ 44), and should be seen.

The grounds belonging to the Palace are laid out in a *Park* and *Gardens*, extending along the pleasant banks of the Ilm. They are much esteemed by the inhabitants as a promenade. Within them is situated the summer residence of Göthe and the *Römisches Haus*, which still contains the furniture, pictures, &c., of 1815, when Charles Augustus and Göthe used to stay here. The park communicates, by an avenue, with the summer villa called *Belvedere* (2 m.), commanding a fine view, and having a hothouse, conservatory, and fine garden attached to it. Another schloss of the Grand Duke is prettily situated at *Tiefurt*: it is worth a visit. It contains an immense quantity of *rococo* of all descriptions. The kitchen is lined with old Dutch tiles, and the dressers covered with all sorts of game, fruit, fish, &c., in porcelain, delf, and papier-maché. Several of Göthe's plays were performed, for the first time, in this park under the trees near the banks of the Ilm.

Ettersburg, a hunting-seat of the Grand Duke, built 1706, and often frequented by Göthe and Schiller, forms a pretty excursion a few miles out of the town.

[Branch *Rly.* S.E. 12 m. to

Jena Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Bär (Luther slept here one night); Sonne; Deutsches Haus), a dull, dingy, antiquated town on the Saale (Pop. 8500), in a hollow surrounded by naked hills. It has nothing worth notice but its *University*, founded 1548 by the Elector John Frederick of Saxony (of whom there is a bronze *statue* in the market-place, by *Drake* 1858). It numbers at present about 500 students. The University *Museum* and *Library* are valuable to students. The *Garden of the Observatory* was Schiller's favourite resort while Professor of History, between 1789 and 1799, and he composed in it his 'Wallenstein.' Göthe wrote the 'Erlkönig' in the Tanne *Inn* across the bridge over the Saale. An old tower (*Fuchsthurm*) on the Hausberg, behind Jena, commands a fine view. [Rly N.E. to *Grossheringen* (see below), and S.W. to Saalfeld.

Jena may be conveniently included in a tour through the Thuringian Forest from Weimar (see Preliminary Information at the head of this Section).]

The line for Leipzig continues E., crosses the Ilm, and rt. in the hollow is seen *Osmanstädt*, where Wieland the poet lies buried in his garden (d. 1813), by the side of his wife and his friend Sophie Brentano.

9 m. *Apolda* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Bismarck; Weintraube). A modern town, manufacturing woollen stuffs.

The field of the *battle of Auerstädt*, or *Jena*, so disastrous to Prussia, 14th Oct. 1806, lies near Hassenhausen, 3 m. S. of the railroad, between the Apolda Stat. and Naumburg. A small pillar has been erected by the King of Prussia in a field to the S. of the road, between Eckhardsberge and Naumburg, to mark the spot where the aged Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick was mortally wounded.

8 m. *Stadt Sulza* Stat. Some way beyond this the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar terminates, and Prussia is entered.

1 m. *Grossheringen* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. W. 33 m. to *Straussfurt* on the Rly between Erfurt and Nordhausen. — Branch *Rly.* S.W. 46 m. to *Jena* (see above), *Rudolstadt*, and *Saalfeld*, through the beautiful valley of the Saale.]

Between Sulza and Naumburg the Railroad traverses the narrow and picturesque defile of the Saale. In it are situated the salt-works, baths, and mineral springs of

4 m. *Kösen* Stat. (Buffet, good) (*Inns:* Ritter; Kurhaus), the approach to which is singular and picturesque; on the right, high above the Saale, is the ruined Castle of *Saaleck*, and opposite to it the ruins of the *Rudelsburg*, where Kugler (d. 1858) wrote the well-known verses beginning "An der Saale hellem strande." The baths are supplied from the brine, or mother liquor, left in the pans when nearly all the salt has been extracted.

Close to the railroad lies the curious village *Schulpforta*, whose *Ch.* (formerly belonging to a Cistercian abbey, suppressed 1540) is a noble Gothic building (choir, 1251-68), and in whose well-conducted *School*, 300 years old, Klopstock and Lessing were educated.

4 m. **Naumburg** Stat., at some distance from the town. (*Inns:* Sächsischer Hof, in the town; Preussischer Hof, good, in the suburbs; Grüner Schild.) An industrious and picturesque town of 14,700 Inhab., beautifully situated in the valley of the Saale, in the midst of an amphitheatre of hills covered with vines and dotted with country-houses. Its name is a contraction of Neuenburg (new castle). The *Cathedral* (Prot.—last bishop died 1564) is a remarkable edifice, with choir at the E. and W. ends. The nave (b. 1209–42), transepts, crypt, and towers are Romanesque. The W. choir is Pointed in the purest style; the statues of the founders against the pillars are very fine works of the 13th cent. The W. roodloft is also of the best period of Gothic. The crucifix is placed underneath, in the doorway; the front is ornamented with reliefs. The E. choir is Dec. in style, later than the W. end, and has a Romanesque *Roodloft*, a rare example of the style. *Obs.* the foliated capitals of the crypt. The whole church is undergoing restoration, and its contents, monuments, sculptures, painted glass, and books, are well worth study.

In the Ch. of *St. Wenzel* (Stadtkirche) is a picture of Christ blessing the children, by *Cranach*. The former *Schloss*, on the market-place, dates from the middle of the 17th cent. At Naumburg is held an annual Midsummer fair, granted in 1514 by the Emperor Maximilian I.

Naumburg was a place of importance during the Thirty Years' War, and in the campaigns of 1806 and 1813. Napoleon having turned the flank of the Prussian army, seized the town, and this proved one of the main causes of the disastrous defeat at Jena. This town was again occupied by the French, previously to the battle of Lützen, 1st May, 1813, and its possession was long and fiercely contested between the French and Russians. After the rout of Leipzig, the Allies having occupied Naumburg, Napoleon was obliged to turn aside towards Freiburg, on the Unstrut, out of the main road, the defiles near Naumburg being occupied with cannon.

[Rly. in progress (Diligence in meantime) to 5 m. N.W. *Freiburg*, on the

Unstrut (*Inn*, Bär), a picturesque walled town, with a *castle* (restored), founded in 1075, and interesting *Stadtkirche*, also restored. Sir Robert Schomburghk, the Amazon traveller and discoverer of the Victoria Regia, was born here (died 1865).]

Naumburg and Weissenfels are among the most northern points in Europe where *Vineyards* are planted; but the greater part of the wine produced from them so nearly resembles vinegar, that it is chiefly profitable when sold as such, or when distilled to make brandy.

From the Rly. the castles of *Schönburg* and *Goseck* are seen on the left, before reaching

8 m. **Weissenfels** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* zum Schützen; Drei Schwäne). In a country-house near the Stat., marked with an N., Napoleon slept the night, between 19th and 20th Oct., 1813, after the battle of Leipzig. A town of 15,650 Inhab., on the Saale. The many-windowed *Schloss* on the height to the S.W. of the town, was up to 1746 the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Weissenfels, now a barrack.

The dead body of *Gustavus Adolphus* was brought hither after the battle of Lützen (see below), and embalmed in a room of the *Town-house* (*Amtshaus*), in the presence of Bernard of Saxe-Weimar. It is recorded that his heart weighed 1 lb. 2 oz.; that the body bore the marks of 8 wounds, *i.e.* 5 gunshots, 2 cuts, 1 stab. A part of the wall, which was stained with his blood, is still preserved from external contact. His widowed queen repaired hither to receive the body. The heart was instantly conveyed to Stockholm.

[Branch Rly. S. E., 18 m., to *Zeitz* Junct. Stat. for Altenburg, Gera, Saalfeld, &c. (see Rte. 86c).]

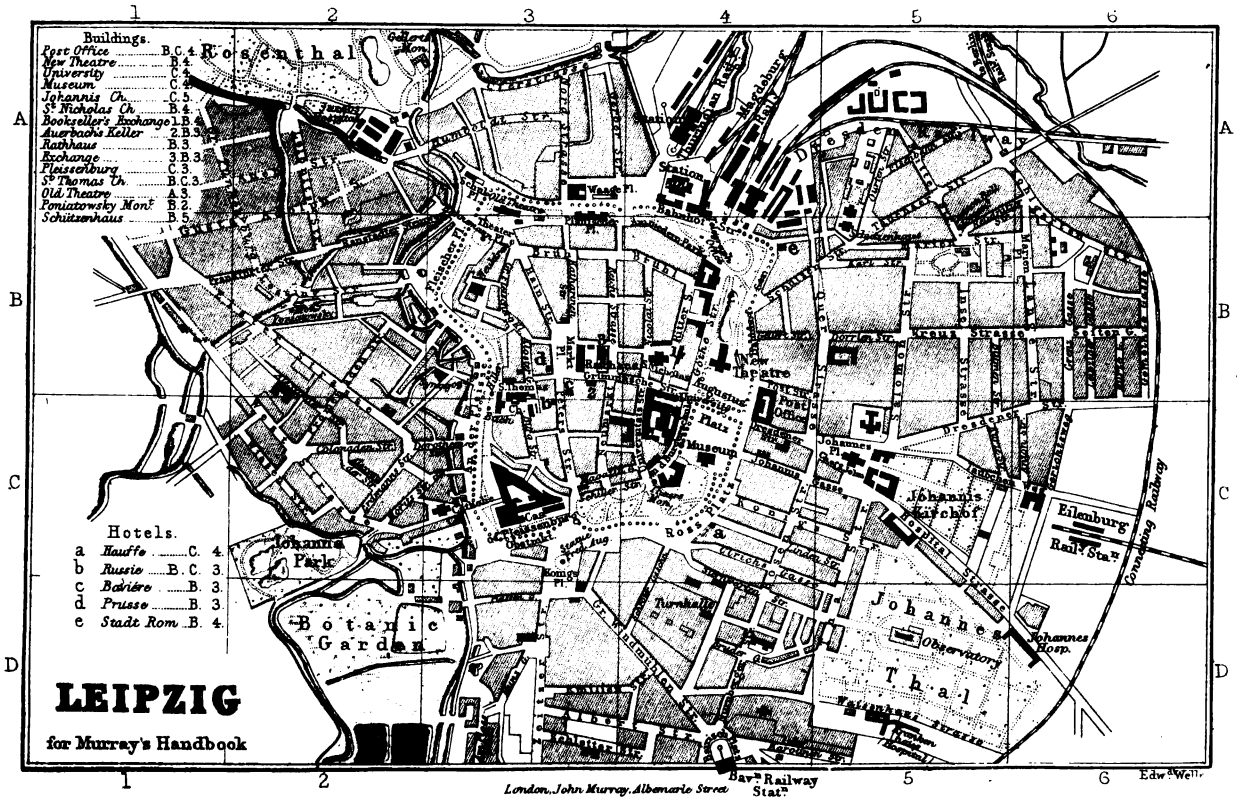
The line from Weissenfels turns N. to

4 m. *Corbetha* Junct. Stat.

[About 5 m. W. of this is *Rossbach*, the scene of one of Frederick the Great's most memorable and unexpected victories, which he gained with an army of only 22,000 Prussians over 60,000 French and Austrians under Soubise, Nov. 5, 1757. The King directed his manœuvres from the castle of Rossbach. From the ridge on which it stands he despatched Seydlitz, at the head of his cavalry, to sweep down the French in successive charges, and he succeeded in driving them from the field in less than half an hour. The enemy, previously certain of victory, had directed their chief efforts to prevent the escape of Frederick, and had weakened their line by so doing, which caused their defeat. A memorial pillar erected upon the battle-field was carried away to Paris by Napoleon in 1806. On the 100th anniversary of the battle (1857) the foundation stone of a new monument was laid.]

[From Corbetha, Branch *Rly.* N., 14 m., to *Halle* Junct. Stat. (described in Rte. 64), passing

5 m. **Merseburg** Stat. (*Inns:* Sonne; Ritter). A very old town of 13,000 Inhab.; with a picturesque *Castle*, chiefly of the 15th cent., overlooking the river, once the residence of the Bishops of Merseburg, and (after the secularization of the Bishopric, 1648) of the Dukes of Saxe-Merseburg. The *ch.*, within it (formerly the *Cathedral*), is chiefly of plain early pointed, lancet windows, but the nave is late; piers without capitals. It is rich in *monuments;* that of Rudolph of Swabia (d. 1080), a bronze plate in low relief, representing him in imperial attire, is probably the oldest mediæval effigy extant. In the N. transept is the altar-tomb of Bishop *Thilo v. Trotha* (d. 1514), bearing a brass effigy, and on the wall above, one kneeling in prayer. The bishop is said to have wrongfully put to death a servant for stealing a ring, whereas the real thief was a raven. For this cause he took the raven and ring as his arms, and for this a live raven is still maintained in a cage in the castle-court. On the wall of the ante-nave is a bronze of Bishop Lindenau, by *Peter Vischer*, and a font on which are figures


Buildings.
Post Office B.C.4.
New Theatre B.4.
University C.4.
Museum C.4.
Johannis Ch. C.5.
St Nicholas Ch. B.4.
Bookseller's Exchange 1.B.4.
Auerbachs Keller 2.B.3.
Rathhaus B.3.
Exchange 3.B.3.
Pleissenburg C.3.
St Thomas Ch. B.C.3.
Old Theatre A.3.
Poniatowsky Mon.t B.2.
Schützenhaus B.5.
Hotels.
a Hauffe C. 4.
b Russie B. C. 3.
c Bavière B. 3.
d Prusse B. 3.
e Stadt Rom B. 4.
LEIPZIG
for Murray's Handbook
Rosenthal
Johannis Park
Botanic Garden
Johannis Thal
Eilenburg Rail. Sta.n
Bav.n Railway Stat.n
London, John Murray, Albemarle Street
Edw.d Weller

of the Prophets carrying the Evangelists on their shoulders. In the choir are pictures by *L. Cranach*, and in the sacristy Empress Kunigunda's mantle and the dried hand of Rudolph of Swabia cut off in the battle of Mölsen, where he was slain. The bishopric of Merseburg was founded by Otto I. in 968].

The direct line from Weissenfels to Leipzig continues E., crossing the Saale to

5 m. *Kötschau* Stat. Salt-works in the neighbourhood.

[About 4 m. S. of this is

Lützen. (*Inns* not good.) A small village (Pop. 2700), whose name would never have been heard of, but for the great battles fought in its vicinity. About a mile out of the town, by the side of the high road to Leipzig, a rude unsquared block of granite, one of the most southern of those mysterious boulders which have been transported from the mountains of Scandinavia, is set up, shaded by a few poplars, and further distinguished by a Gothic canopy of cast iron, raised over it in 1838. This is called the Swedes stone (*Schwedenstein*), and marks the spot where Gustavus Adolphus fell, in the battle of Lützen, Nov. 16, 1632. This was one of the most fiercely contested engagements recorded in history. In the course of it, Piccolomini had seven horses killed under him, and Pappenheim was mortally wounded, and died the next day at Leipzig, while their colleague, the Imperial Generalissimo Wallenstein, rode unhurt through a shower of balls. The Swedish cavalry fought long and bravely for the possession of the corpse of their sovereign, and at last bore it off triumphantly to the church of the neighbouring village of Meuchen, whence it was conveyed to Weissenfels (see above).

Lützen is also memorable for a more recent battle, fought May 2, 1813, between Napoleon and the Allied Russians and Prussians. The French maintained possession of the field, but gained no other material advantage, after a bloody engagement. The Prussian General Scharnhorst died of a wound received on this occasion; Blücher was also severely wounded. In the defile of Rippach, 3 m. from Lützen, Marshal Bessières was killed in a skirmish the day before. The Prussians have named this battle after the village of *Gross-Görschen*, a little to the S. of Lützen. This was the first occasion in which they measured their strength successfully with the French, after the fatal battle of Jena.

The campaign of 1813 was fought over a great portion of the same ground as that of 1806; the same posts were contested and defended, but with very different results. Napoleon, successful at first, suffered finally in the neighbourhood of Leipzig a most decisive defeat. The operations of that memorable battle are described below.]

4 m. *Mark Ranstädt* Stat. is the first town in Saxony (Pop. 1400). In the *Castle of Alt-Ranstädt*, about 2 m. to the N.W., Charles XII. of Sweden (who had his head-quarters here for 10 months) concluded a peace (1706) with Augustus II., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, whereby Augustus was driven to renounce his claims upon the Polish throne and to acknowledge the election of Charles's ally Stanislaus Leczynsky. The Duke of Marlborough here visited the youthful monarch on a secret mission, and complimented him by expressing a wish to serve in a campaign under so great a general.

The line makes a sweep N., and is joined at Barnech by the Rly. from Zeitz (Rte. 86c), and crossing the Elster, turns S. into

8 m. **Leipzig** (*Thüringer Bahnhof*) Junct. Stat.

Cabs (Fiacre).—A metal ticket is handed by rly. official corresponding to cab the traveller is entitled to in his turn. Tariff, from Stat. into the town —1 pers., 60 pf.; 4 pers., 1 mk. 10 pf. Portmanteau, 20 pf. (double fare at night).

Inns: H. *Hauffe*, corner of Rossplatz and Ross Strasse; handsomely fitted, good situation;—H. *de Russie*, good, and H. *de Bavière*, both in the

Petersstrasse;—H. *de Prusse* (Napoleon's head-quarters, 1813), 7 Rossplatz;—H. *de Pologne*, 8 Hainstrasse;—H. *Palmbaum*, 65 Gerberstrasse, near the Berlin Rly. Stat.;—H. *Stadt Dresden* (and *Restaurant*), 11 Grimmaischer Steinweg;—H. *Stadt Hamburg*, and H. *Stadt London* (and *Restaurant*), both in the Nicolaistrasse;—H. *Stadt Rom*, Bahnhofstrasse, near Dresden Rly. Stat. *2nd Class:* H. *Stadt Wien* (and *Restaurant*), 20 Petersstrasse;—H. *Stadt Nürnberg*, 20 Bayerschestrasse, near Bavarian Rly. Stat.;—H. *Münchner Hof*, 2 Königsplatz;—*Müller's* H. (and *Restaurant*), 16 Neukirchhof;—*Lebe's H. Garni* (and *Restaurant*), 10 Parkstrasse. At the *Berlin*, *Dresden*, *Magdeburg*, and *Thüringer* Stats., are *rooms* for late arrivals, and restaurants. (During the *Fair* the charges for rooms are at least doubled.)

Restaurants and Wine Shops.—Auerbach's Keller, 1 Grimmaischestrasse (a scene in Göthe's 'Faust,' see below); *Aeckerlein's Keller*, 11 Markt; *Kitzing*, 19 Petersstrasse; *Theater Restauration* on one side of the theatre, and *Cafe* at the other.

Cafés and *Confectioners.—Felsche* (Café Français), corner of Grimmaischestrasse and Augustusplatz; *Schweizerhäuschen*, in the Rosenthal (see below).

Theatres.—Neues (see below); *Altes*, 7 P.M., Sund. and Frid., and daily during the Fair.

Concerts in the *Gewandhaus*, 9 Universitätsstrasse, on Thursdays during the winter months.

Music Halls and *Gardens.—Schützenhaus*, not far from the Dresden Rly. Stat.; *Central-halle*, in the Centralstrasse.

Post Office.—Head office on the Augustusplatz, close to theatre. Open 7 A.M. to 8 P.M., and 58 letter-boxes through the town.

Telegraph Office.—5 Kleine fleischergasse; always open.

Omnibus.—To *Connewitz*, *Entritzsch*, *Gohlis*, *Lindenau*, *Plagwitz*, *Thonberg*, *Neuschönefeld*, every hour. To *Liebertwolkwitz*, *Lützen*, *Schkeuditz*, *Taucha*, and *Zwenkau*, 2 or 3 times daily.

Tramways.—Five lines from the *Augustusplatz*—E. to *Anger*; S. to *Connewitz*; W. to *Lindenau*; N.W. to *Gohlis*, and N. to *Entritzsch*, about every ½ hr.: fare, 25 pf.

Steamboat to *Plagwitz* every hour.

Baths (Warm).—*Dianabad*, 4 Langestrasse; *Sophienbad*, 1 Dorotheenstrasse River; *Schwimmanstalt*, in the Schreberstrasse.

Eng. Consul.—Baron Tauchnitz, 6 Grimmaischer Steinweg.

Eng. Ch. Serv. at St. Johannis-kirche. Sund., 10.30 A.M.; 6.30 P.M., in summer; 11 and 5.30 in winter. Rev. Wills Whitford, chaplain. An English ch. is in progress, for which contributions are earnestly solicited. There are 200 or 300 resident English students and work-people.

This city, of considerable historical celebrity, of great commercial importance, and a place of more real business than most continental towns, is situated at the confluence of the little rivers Elster, Pleisse, and Partha, in an extensive plain about 350 ft. above the sea, and consists of the old central town, with extensive modern suburbs, and beyond these upwards of 7 villages in the immediate neighbourhood, making the city appear to cover a great deal of ground. Pop. 125,000.

Previous to the 11th cent. *Lipsk* existed as a Sclavonic settlement, and was already a thriving town, dealing in corn, cattle, fruit, and salt, when in 1170 the Margrave Otto the Rich gave it the privilege of holding two annual markets, which as early as 1250 were largely visited by foreigners, to whom safe-conducts were accorded by imperial favour.

With the occasional aid of a cab or the tramway the town may be seen in 5 or 6 hrs. thus:

Leaving the Thuringian, Magdeburg or Dresden Rly. Stats., which stand close together at the N.E. corner of the town, and turning l. and S. down the *Promenades*—handsome wide boulevards occupying the site of the ancient city walls, encircling the old town, and separating it from the large suburbs now surrounding it on all sides—the

Augustusplatz will be reached, a large wide square, surrounded by fine buildings, including the *Theatre*, the *University*, the *Museum*, and the *Post Office*.

The new *Theatre*, built 1867, by Langhans of Berlin, at a cost of 700,000 thl., is a large handsome building, with Corinthian portico; the tympanum of which is adorned with an allegorical group by Hagen. The verandah at the back has a pretty look-out on the small lake called the *Schwanenteich*. (Performances daily at 7.30 P.M. Ticket office open 10–4.) The interior is admirably arranged, and may be seen in the daytime on application to the Theater-inspector (fee 50 pf.).

The *University* buildings occupy the W. side of the square, and consist mainly of the Augusteum with the Paulinum at the back, and Pauliner-kirche. This University is one of the oldest in Germany, having been founded by the Misnian Margraves Frederick the Wrangler and his brother William in 1409; and it was until recently divided into 4 nations, Saxon, Meissnisch, Bavarian, and Polish,—"Saxo, Misnensis, Bavarus, tandemque Polonus." The site was originally occupied by a Dominican convent (1240), secularized in 1539, and devoted to the purposes of the University. There are now about 60 professors, 40 private teachers, and 2800 students. It is one of the few scholastic establishments on the Continent which has retained its own landed estates, most of the others being now supported by annual grants. In other respects, also, it resembles our English universities; "commons" being kept for 300 students, who demand it on the plea of poverty, with a small additional subscription of 2 gros. a week "*for pepper, vinegar, and salt*" from those who participate.

The *Augusteum* was built in 1836, from the designs of *Schinkel*. The four faculties in the tympanum are by *Rietschel*. The *Aula*, or Great Hall, is deficient in colour, but adorned with 12 fine bas-reliefs by *Rietschel*, illustrating the progress of civilization. Amongst the marble busts are those of *Waechter*, *Hermann* (by Rietschel), *Thomasius*, *Boerner*, *Weber*, *Göthe*, and *Leibnitz* (by Knaur), &c. The life-size plaster statues are of *Moritz*, Duke of Saxony, by Knaur, and *Fried. August*, King of Saxony, by Rietschel. Facing the throne is a small bronze figure of Germania, surmounting a pedestal erected 1873, inscribed with the names of 64 students who fell in the Franco-German War of 1870–71.

The adjoining *Pauliner* or *Universitäts-Kirche* originally formed part of the Dominican Convent mentioned above, and was restored in 1544, and opened for Protestant worship by *Luther* in the following year. In the centre of the choir is a monument by *Rietschel*, 1841, to the Landgraf Dietzmann, who was murdered in the Thomas-kirche in 1307. The body was placed in 1842 in the side chapel S. of the altar.

In the *Paulinum*—the portion of the building fronting the Universitätsstrasse—is the *University Library* (open Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 11–1; Tues. and Frid., 2–4) of 300,000 vols., and upwards of 2000 MSS., including an illuminated Hebrew MS. of 12th cent., a collection of autographs (letters of Sir T. More to Erasmus), early woodcuts and block books. *Anatomical and Natural History Museums*, including the ethnological collection of Prof. Klemm, are also contained in this building, whilst other collections are deposited in the adjoining *Fridericianum* (see below).

The *Museum* (Städtisches Museum, open *free* Sund. 10.30–3; Wed. and Frid. 10–4. On Mond. 12–4; Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10–4, 50 pf. Catalogue, 75 pf.), on the S. side of the square, was completed in the Renaissance style in 1858, from the designs of Lange of Munich, and contains on the *ground-floor* to l. cartoons, &c. by *Overbeck*, *Schnorr*, *Schwind*, &c., and water-colour drawings by *Werner* and others; to rt. the Kunstverein Exhibition rooms, and facing the entrance a

Gallery of Casts. On the staircase is a medallion of *Heinrich Schletter*, died 1853, the donor of most of the pictures, and to whose munificence the Museum is indebted for its existence. On the *first floor* the domed entrance is adorned with 18 *Cartoons* by *Preller*, illustrating the Odyssey, and this leads into a *Gallery of Paintings*. The 15 rooms are strong in works of the modern French and German schools, and some few good specimens of older Spanish and Italian masters. *Obs.—Murillo:* the Madonna; *Guido Reni:* the Madonna; *David:* John the Evangelist; *Salvi (Sassoferrato)*: the Madonna; *Lucas Cranach*, the elder: the Dying Man, Christ and the Samaritan; *L. C.*, the younger: the Crucifixion, Risen Christ; *Paul Delaroche:* Napoleon (31st March, 1814) at Fontainebleau; *Biard:* the insane French King Charles VI.; *Alexander Calame:* Swiss scenery; *Gudin:* Storm at Sea; *Brascassat:* Cattle; *Verboeckhoven:* Sheep, &c.

The walls and ceiling of the passage (*loggia*) on the E. side are decorated with frescoes by *Theodor Grosse*, completed in 1871. In the *l. cupola*, Greek Mythology; *rt. cupola*, Old Testament History; *centre cupola*, Art Creations, the Graces, Virtues, the Arts, &c. The marble statues are Phidias by *Schilling*, and Raphael by *Hähnel* (1871).

The *second floor* is devoted to a very fine *collection of engravings*, arranged historically according to schools from the 13th cent. (catalogue, 75 pf.)

On the E. side of the square is the *Post-Office*, built in 1839, with one side to the Grimmaischer Steinweg, a short distance down which is seen the

Johanniskirche, standing on part of the old cemetery (Alter Friedhof), in which *Gellert* the poet (died 1769) was buried, whose tomb is now against the church wall. Near the ch. is the Friccius-Denkmal, a *monument* marking the spot where the *Grimmaischer Thor* stood, at which point the Prussian Königsberger Landwehr succeeded in forcing their way into the town on the 19th Oct. 1813.

The Promenades may be rejoined by the *Königsstrasse*, in which a tablet over the house shows where *Felix Mendelssohn* lived for 7 years. A little S. of this in the Turnerstrasse is one of the best arranged *Turnhalle* (Gymnasium) on the Continent, and not far from this point is the *Bavarian* Rly. Stat.

At the back (S.) of the Museum is the *Bürgerschule*, erected 1796 on the site of a bastion, and near this the bronze *Statue of Albrecht Thaer*, the agriculturist, by Rietschel, erected 1850, and standing at the S. end of the Universitätsstrasse, up which on the rt. is the entrance to the *Fridericianum*—part of the University building devoted to the Archæological and Mineralogical Museums. Further up is the *Gewandhaus*, built in 1740, and now used as the *Conservatorium of Music*, affording instruction to 700 pupils—200 English or American. Here, since 1781, the celebrated winter concerts have been held.

The *Stadtbibliothek* (Town Library) occupies a very long and striking room between the Universitätsstrasse and the Neumarkt, and was founded in 1677. Besides European works, it contains a remarkable collection of Oriental MSS.; many Turkish books obtained by the Germans in their victories over the Turks in Hungary, such as pay lists, officers' commissions, dating from 1683, when Sobieski rescued Vienna; a portion of an almost unequalled Koran which belonged to the mosque of Sultanieh, and another brought from a mosque at Buda, when that city was under the Turkish yoke. Part of the collection consists of the library of *Pölitz* (died 1838). Near this is the "Grosse Feuerkugel," the lodgings where Göthe, at the age of 16, commenced his student life, having been entered on the 19th Oct., 1765, on the register of the University "in the Bavarian nation." His room over the archway is gone.

The N. end of the Universitätsstrasse leads into the *Grimmaische Strasse*, the great business thoroughfare of the town, and across the way is the square of

St. Nicholas' Ch., built in 1170, enlarged in 1513, and the principal tower raised 1555. The two unfinished side towers belong to the original building. The palm-tree piers and pointed arches (1785-96) are in doubtful taste. The name "*Messe*," meaning *Fair*, is derived from the practice of the merchants on their arrival in Leipzig after the year 1459 when the privilege of the *New Year fair* was first granted, assembling at this ch. to hear mass. In a side porch is preserved the pulpit in which Luther preached, Whit Sunday 1539.

On the E. side of the square is the *Buchhändler Börse* (Booksellers' Exchange), built in 1834. The large hall contains portraits of leading representatives of the bookselling trade, Frenslin, Veib, Duncker, Friedrich Perthes, Reimer, Fleischer, and Von Cotta. The invention of printing was immediately turned to account in Leipzig, and at the commencement of the 16th cent. 9 printing establishments existed in a population of barely 4000. The sale of books has formed for nearly 300 years one of the most important branches of commerce here; it alone is said to amount to 10 millions of francs yearly. In fact, the whole book-trade of Germany is centred on the spot, and every bookseller in Germany and the adjoining countries has an agent here. 600 booksellers sometimes assemble at the Easter Fair, to settle their annual accounts and purchases, and there are 250 residents and 90 printing-offices.

Among the most distinguished living publishers are *F. Brockhaus*, editor of the far-famed Conversations-Lexicon, and *Baron Tauchnitz*.

A little N. of the Exchange is the Ritterstrasse, at an old house (1513) called the "Rothe Colleg." *Leibnitz* was born 1646.

Returning into the *Grimmaischestrasse*, at No. 30 *Lessing* lived whilst a student here. And No. 1 is

Auerbach's Keller, a restaurant and wine-shop in 2 cellars under an old house, built in 1538 by a physician and friend of Luther, named H. Stromer of Auerbach, and as *Auerbach's Hof* for 2 centuries a great resort during the fair. Its interest now arises from being the place where, according to tradition, Dr. Faustus the Magician performed his feats, represented on the walls by paintings of the 16th cent. (restored). It is said that Göthe here conceived the idea of his tragedy, and in 'Faust' he has laid in this cellar the scene in which the drunken students are supplied by Mephistopheles with various wines out of holes bored with a gimlet in the table.

The centre of the old town is reached at the

Marktplatz, a picturesque Market-place from the quaint architecture of its buildings, particularly of the *Town House* (Rathhaus), rebuilt and lengthened in 1556, so that the tower (1474) does not stand in the middle. In this square the allied sovereigns met after the battle of Leipzig. Near the Rathhaus is the *Königshaus*, so called because from 1695 to 1827 inhabited by the Electors and Kings of Saxony on their visits to the town. Peter the Great stayed here on his way to Vienna in 1698, and Charles XII. in 1707, and it was occupied by Napoleon in 1813. Here he had his last interview with the Saxon king, who was afterwards detained prisoner in it by the Allies as an adherent of Napoleon, and here Prince Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied army, died in 1820.

Behind the Rathhaus, on the Naschmarkt, is the *Börse* (Exchange), a richly decorated building, erected in 1678; and a little way up the *Hainstrasse*, at No. 31, an inscription states that *Schiller* lived there in 1784 and 1789.

Leaving the Market-place by the Petersstrasse, at the S.W. corner, and passing through the Sporer Gasse, the *Burgstrasse* is reached, in which, at No. 21, *Klopstock* lived in 1746 (died at Hamburg 1803), and at the bottom of the street is the entrance to the castle of

Pleissenburg, the ancient citadel, which occupied the S.E. angle of the city-

walls, and erected in 1557. Here occurred the memorable dispute between Luther and Eckius, 27th June to 14th July, 1519. Tilly attacked the castle in 1631, previous to the battle of Breitenfeld; and in the next year after the battle of Lützen, the Imperial General *Pappenheim* was brought here to die. The siege by the Swedes in 1642 led to the repair of the castle in 1683, and during the Seven Years' War it was used by the Jew Ephraim as a mint. In 1787 it was turned into an observatory until 1864, when the observatory in the Johannisthal was erected. The lower part of it is now turned into a barrack, enlarged 1872. The tower should be ascended (7½ Sgr.) for the fine view over the town and neighbourhood. The surrounding country is flat, but it is interesting as the scene of the memorable *Battle of Leipzig*, distinguished by the Germans as the Völkerschlacht, "Battle of the Nations," fought on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th October, 1813. It was the longest, sternest, and bloodiest action of the war, and one of the *largest* battles recorded in history, from the number of troops engaged, amounting to 176,000 on the side of Napoleon, and 300,000 on that of the Allies, with 1800 cannon. Napoleon's front extended nearly ¾ths of a circle, facing E., with his rt. resting on the Pleisse, and his l. wing on Elster. The villages of *Möchern* and *Lindenthal*, on the N., indicate where the battle raged fiercely between Blücher and Marmont, nearly over the same ground, now marked by a *monument* at the village of *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly in 1631; but the principal engagement was to the S.E., over the ground dotted by the villages of *Markkleeburg*, *Wachau*, and *Liebertwolkwitz*. The spot where Napoleon himself remained during the greater part of the fight is called *Napoleonstein*, and marked by a little clump of trees about 2 m. down the Grimma road, and N. of the village of *Probstheyda*, which was the key of the French position, and S. of which are the block of granite raised to the memory of *Prince Schwarzenberg*, and the iron *obelisk* marking the place of meeting of the three allied sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, on the evening of the 18th. The result of the 3 days' fighting was the defeat of Napoleon by overpowering numbers, but the attempt to surround him failed owing to the obstinate defence of *Lindenau*, on the W., by Bertrand, against all the efforts of Giulay, and the equally determined resistance offered by the Poles at *Dölitz*, *Lösnig*, and *Connewitz*, to all the attacks of the Austrian General Meerveldt.

The retreat of the whole French army through Leipzig towards the Saale commenced at midnight of the 18th; but as the Rannstädt road was the only exit in that direction, confusion and delay arose, increased by the attack on the rearguard made by the Allies early the next morning. Napoleon himself hurried out of the town at midday on the 19th, just as the Allies were entering it on the opposite side, and succeeded in carrying off to the Rhine only 90,000 of his army. It is doubtful whether the Emperor would have escaped, but for the bravery of Macdonald and Poniatowski in covering his retreat, and for the premature blowing up of the bridge over the Elster beyond the Frankfurter Thor, on the N.W. side of the town (see below), at the moment when many of the French troops were in the act of passing. The loss of the Allies amounted to upwards of 45,000 men, of whom 20,000 were Russians, 15,000 Prussians, and 10,000 Austrians.

In the N.E., some miles on the Eilenburg Rly., is seen the village of *Taucha*, where lies buried Captain Bowyer, R.A., who was killed in the battle whilst aiding the Allies with a British rocket corps.

S. of the Pleissenburg, in the *Königsplatz*, is a *statue*, erected 1780, of the Saxon Elector (afterwards King) Frederick Augustus (died 1827), and to the W. is the *Catholic Ch.*, of red brick, from designs of Heideloff (1847), a fair specimen of modern Gothic. The altar-piece is by *Vogel*. Beyond this is the pretty *Johanna-park* and the *Botanic Gardens*.

Proceeding N. up the Promenade an

der Pleisse, about half-way up, is the monument of *Sebastian Bach* (died 1750), by Knaur, erected (1843) at the expense of Felix Mendelssohn, and a little distance further is a monument of *Hiller* (died 1804), close to the *Thomas-Schule*, where they both taught. This school, with the adjoining *Thomaskirche*, originally formed part of an Augustine convent (1221), rebuilt 1482. The choir of the ch. is of 1356, the nave 1482, the tower 1537, the handsome pulpit is of 1575, and the present altar (erected in 1720) marks the spot where Dietzmann was murdered in 1307 (see above).

On the opposite side of the Promenade is the commencement of the Centralstrasse, in which is the *Centralhalle*, a large music-hall, adorned with frescoes by Preller, 1850, and beyond is the handsome Jewish *Synagogue*, built by Simonsohn in 1855.

Further up the Promenade is a bronze sitting *statue* of *Samuel Hahnemann*, the founder of Homœopathy, born in Meissen 1755, died in Paris 1843; and beyond this is the *Old Theatre*, of poor exterior, built in 1817 on the site of an earlier theatre of 1766, which attained great renown throughout Germany from the celebrated actors who appeared on its boards.

To the W. runs the *Rannstedter Steinweg*, at the end of which, in what is now a very handsome *suburb*, is a *stone pillar* surmounted by a cannon-ball, erected in 1863 to commemorate the blowing up of the bridge here over the Elster, Oct. 19, 1813, by which 25,000 of the French rearguard were prevented reaching the other side, and, together with Generals Regnier, Bertrand, and Lauriston, fell into the hands of the Allies, whilst numbers were drowned in the attempt to swim across, amongst others Prince *Poniatowski*, created a Marshal of France by Napoleon only 3 days before. The Elster, a mere ditch in size, was at the time of the battle so choked up with bodies of men and horses, dead, dying, or struggling to cross, that the sorry steed on which Poniatowski was mounted, his own having been killed under him, was unable to swim among them. The brave Pole, already twice wounded, and borne down in the throng, sank in attempting the passage. Macdonald, better mounted, passed it in safety nearly at the same spot.

A stone *monument* to Poniatowski, in the form of a sarcophagus, erected by General Poczniski, stands close by the spot at the S. end of the handsome district school in the Lessingstrasse. The body itself was removed to Cracow 2 days after the battle.

The Leibnitzstrasse leads N. into the *Rosenthal*, an extensive and prettily laid out Park, in which are the *Bonorand* and *Schweizerhäuschen* Cafés, and the *monuments* to *Gellert* and *Zöliner*. Beyond this is the village of *Gohlis*, a favourite resort of Schiller, where he wrote 'Das Lied an die Freude' (Ode to Joy) in 1785.

Regaining the Promenades, and crossing the Theaterplatz, a short street leads into the long picturesque *Brühl*, where the Jews chiefly congregate during the fair. At No. 79 lived Käthchen Schönkopf, the pretty daughter of the Weinhändler and Hauswirth, at whose house Göthe used to dine when a student. His love-making and quarrels with her form the burden of the pastoral 'Die Laune des Verliebten.'

At the end of the street the *Rly.* may be regained, or crossing the Promenade a few hundred yards E. down the Wintergarten Strasse will lead to the *Schützenhaus*, a very large music-hall with gardens, beyond which outside the Milch Insel gardens is the *Kugel Denkmal*, erected 1845 in memory of the battle of Leipzig, and adorned with cannon-balls found in the neighbourhood.

Leipzig is famed for 2 delicacies of the table, larks and apples; the last are named from the neighbouring village of Borsdorf.

Three Fairs are held here annually:—at Easter (Oster Messe, beginning on the 2nd Sunday after Easter), which is the most important; at Michaelmas (beginning 1st Sunday after Michaelmas

day); and the Neujahr Messe (beginning on New Year's day), the least important. They last three weeks, and while they continue, Leipzig is the mart and exchange of Central Europe, and is visited by merchants and foreigners from the most distant parts of the globe, sometimes to the number of its actual population. The money transactions at one time amounted to 80 millions of dollars annually, though of late they have fallen short of this sum. The streets and squares are then occupied by temporary booths, in addition to the ordinary shops, in which goods of all kinds are exposed for sale. Every hotel and lodging-house is filled to overflowing; the streets are thronged with strange costumes and faces; Jews from Poland, Tyrolese, Americans, and even Persians from Tiflis, Armenians, Turks, and Greeks, are mingled together as in a masquerade, and most of the countries of Europe send representatives hither with their produce. 300 or 400 guests sit down daily to the tables-d'hôte of some of the principal hotels; gardens and coffee-houses are thronged.

The sale of *pianos* is enormous, one considerable quarter being occupied by the manufacturers of these instruments.

The shop of Mr. Friedrich Fleischer is well situated, and furnished with the best European literature in various languages, including Guides for Travellers.

Baron Speck, at his seat Lützschena, 5 m. to the N.W., half-way on the road between Möckern and Skeuditz, possesses some very fine pictures:—a repetition of *Raphael's* Joanna of Aragon; *Fr. Francia*, Madonna and Child; *Hemling's* (?) Salutation; *Rubens*, Portrait of a Prior; *Rembrandt*, a portrait; *V. der Helst*, portrait of a female; *Murillo*, Madonna and Child; *Dürer*, portrait of a young woman, 1497. Many good pictures of the Dutch and modern German schools.

Railways.—6 Stats., 3 on N.E. side of town close to one another, viz.:—(1) *Thüringischer Bahnhof*, for the S.W., Erfurt, Gotha, Eisenach, Cassel, &c. (2) *Magdeburger Bahnhof*, for the N.W., Halle, Magdeburg, &c. (3) *Dresdener Bahnhof*, for the S.E., Dresden, &c.; one Stat. N. of town 1 m. outside it (cab, 4 pers., 1 mk.). (4) *Berlin-Anhaltener Bahnhof*, for the N.E., Berlin, &c.; one Stat. S. of town, connected with the others by a *Verbindungsbahn* line running through the Johannisthal and Reudnitz. (5) *Bayerischer Bahnhof*, for the S., Altenburg, Hof, Bamberg, Nuremberg. (6) *Eilenburger Bahnhof*, on the S.E. side of the town, for Eilenburg and Torgau.

ROUTE 86A.

GOTHA TO HILDBURGHAUSEN, BY OHRDRUF AND SCHLEUSINGEN.

Distance, 46 m.; *Rail* to Ohrdruf, ¼ hr.; thence *Diligence* daily, in 9 hrs.

Gotha is described in Rte. 86.

The *Rly.* is completed for the first few miles, and proceeds S. over at first an uninteresting agricultural district through Emleben and Georgenthal to

9 m. *Ohrdruf* Stat. (*Inn*, Anker or Post), an old and industrious town, 4500 Inhab., seat of the family of Hohenlohe-Obergleichen. From Ohrdruf *Schnellpost* daily in 1½ hr. to S.W. 7 m. *Tambach* (*Inn:* zum Falkenstein), a little village beautifully situated, and from which (1¼ hr.) the *Falkenstein* rock may be visited on the way to (2 hrs.) Oberhof. The road now begins to ascend the highest ridge of the Thuringian Mountains, by easy traverses, admirably constructed, passing the iron-works of Louisenthal, into

the pretty *Ohre-Thal*, and through the villages of *Stutzhaus* and *Schwarzwald* on to one of the finest bits of the road, the entrance to the Stutzhauser Grund and past the Triefende-stein (Dripping-stone) to

8 m. *Oberhof*, a hamlet of 46 wooden houses occupied by woodcutters, with 2 good *Inns* (Domänen-Gasthaus and Thüringer Wald), close to the Duke's *Hunting Lodge*. The forest here may almost be called primæval; the pines often attain the height of 280 ft. It yields a yearly revenue of 100,000*l.* in building-timber alone. Game of every description abounds; the red deer are of an enormous size; and that elsewhere rare bird the bustard occurs here in great numbers. Between 700 and 800 stags are killed in a year; and 20 or 30 of these noble animals may be seen from the road on passing in the evening. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg is allowed to have the finest chasse in Germany.

This is a convenient point from which to ascend the *Schneekopf*, 3050 ft., surmounted by a tower, the top of which (50 pf.) is the highest point in the Thüringer Wald, though the view is hardly so pleasing as that from the *Inselsberg*. The excursion takes about 2½ hrs. there and back, or the descent may be made in ½ hr. to *Schmücke*, 2850 ft. (large *Inn*), and thence to *Suhl* (see below), or (4 hrs.) by the Kickelhahn to *Ilmenau* (Rte. 86B).

Shortly after leaving Oberhof the road crosses the *Rennsteig*, the ancient boundary line running from the Werra to the Saale, and separating the country of the Franks from the Saxons, along which the Thüringer rulers, it is said, were obliged to proceed in state when assuming the sovereignty. Close to this the road attains its highest elevation. An obelisk, at the summit-level, commemorates its construction. The view here is truly magnificent, over a great extent of this noble forest, the dark abyss of its valleys, and its mountains clad with pines, except their often craggy summits. From this point, passing the little town of *Zella*, at which a road strikes off on the rt. by Benhausen to Meiningen (see Rte. 92), we descend to

11 m. *Suhl* (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus, best; Krone), a town prettily situated in the valley of the Lauter, at the base of the Domberg (2100 ft.), a cliff of which, the *Ottilienstein* (¼ hr.'s walk), a grand rock of porphyry, appears to overhang the town, commanding a fine view. Pop. 8200, chiefly weavers of linen or woollen goods, or gun-smiths. Suhl has long been celebrated for its *fire-arms*, and for centuries was the only manufactory of them in Germany.

[*Schnellpost* daily in 3 hrs. to W. 13 m. *Meiningen* Stat. (Rte. 92), and in 4½ hrs. to N.E. 17 m. *Ilmenau* (see Rte 86B).]

The road continues S. through the village of Hirschbach, and past a pyramid erected in memory of the Battle of Leipzig, to

9 m. **Schleusingen** (*Inn*, Grüner Baum), a town formerly belonging to the Counts of Henneberg, afterwards to Saxony, since 1815 to Prussia. Pop. 3100. The old castle of *Bertholdsburg*, prettily situated on a hill, has been repaired by the present Emperor. In a chapel built 1723, adjoining the *Stadtkirche*, are the tombs of the Counts of Henneberg; and in the neighbourhood a suppressed Præmonstrant Abbey, an interesting monument of German architecture of the 12th cent. A fir-cone Bath establishment exists here. The road continues to

7 m. *Hildburghausen* Stat. on *Rly.* between Eisenach and Coburg (see Rte. 92).

ROUTE 86B.

GOTHA TO RUDOLSTADT, *viâ* ILMENAU [SCHWARZBURG].

Distance, 42 m.; *time*, about 8 hrs.

Gotha and the *Rly.* as far as
9 m. *Neu-Dietendorf* Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 86.

Thence branch Rly. S. to
6 m. *Arnstadt* Stat. (*Inns:* Henne; Sonne). Pop. 8500. A small town on the Gera, at the foot of the Thüringer Wald. The *Liebfrauenkirche*, a capital specimen of the German Transitional style of the 12th cent., displays peculiar sculpture on its exterior, and some interesting monuments within. The finest is that of Günther v. Schwarzburg and his wife, 1368. In the *Schloss* is a small collection of pictures. Of the old Schloss there only remain a tower, and some walls of 1554.

Rly. in progress; in the meantime *Diligence* daily in 2½ hrs. to S. 12 m. Ilmenau. The road runs through a narrow valley amidst beechwood, and then rises, passing through the vale of the Gera, by *Plaue*, with the stately ruins of *Ehrenburg Castle*, and by *Martinrode* (huge oak-tree) to

Ilmenau (*Inns:* Kurhaus; Löwe). This town of 3200 Inhab. belongs to Weimar. Here are mines of manganese and iron. Near it is the *Elgersburg*, an old castle romantically situated, and an establishment for the cold-water cure (fair acommodation). Ilmenau was a favourite resort of Göthe, and at the house near Kickelhahn may still be seen the poem written by him (1783) in pencil on the wall beginning—

"Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh',"

and of which he repeated the last line,

"Warte nur, balde ruhest du auch,"

as applied to himself, when he again visited the place 48 years afterwards, and shortly before his death. From *Ilmenau* there is also a *Rly.* in progress, and in meantime *Diligence* daily in 4¾ hrs. to S.E.

24 m. **Rudolstadt** Stat. (*Inns:* Ritter; Löwe; Adler). Outside the town, in a beautiful situation, is the *Bathhouse* (Fichtennadelbad); good, plain accommodation, very moderate — the chief town of the little principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Pop. 6950. A beautiful country, sandy soil; charming rides and walks; good roads and carriages. On the summit of an eminence nearly 200 ft. above the river stands the *residence* of the prince, the *Castle of Heidesburg*, containing some pictures and a library. The *Ludwigsburg*, built 1742, in the town contains a cabinet of natural history, rich in shells. Opposite Volksstädt a bust of *Schiller* has been set up to commemorate the poet's residence here in 1788.

[At *Schwarza* (*Inn:* Bremer Hof), 3 m. S. of Rudolstadt, the river Schwarza joins the Saale. 5 m. from Rudolstadt, above the small town of *Blankenburg* (*Inn*, Schwarzburger Hof or Chrysopras, ½ m. out of the town, is best), rise the picturesque ruins of the castle of *Greifenstein*, birthplace of the unfortunate King Günther of Schwarzburg. 5 m. further up this winding valley, one of the most beautiful in Thuringia, on the summit of a bold precipitous rock, stands the **Schwarzburg**, the cradle of the Schwarzburg Counts and Princes (*Inns:* Weisser Hirsch; Thuringer Hof, both comfortable). The greater part of the castle is modern, erected after a conflagration, 1726. It presents little worth seeing except the Kaiser Saal, a relic still preserved of the old castle. It contains portraits of Roman emperors, from Julius Cæsar to Charles IV., miserable daubs, and some ancient armour, including a suit attributed to the King Günther. Travellers should ascend the *Trippstein*, 1½ m. from the castle, for the sake of the unrivalled *view*. There is a cross road from Blankenburg to the interesting ruins of the Cistercian

Abbey of Paulinzelle, 9 m. distant. It was founded, 1105, by Pauline, daughter of the Thuringian Count Moricho, and suppressed 1534, after having given rise to much scandal in connexion with a convent of monks established in the neighbourhood. It is finely situated in the depths of a forest. The church is a very interesting monument of the plain Romanesque style; the E. end is gone. Near the abbey are the monks' fish-ponds, and a good *Inn*.]

From *Rudolstadt*, Rly. 6 m. to *Saalfeld* Stat. (see Rte. 86c) on the line between Grossheringen and Gera.

ROUTE 86c.

LEIPZIG TO EICHICHT, BY ZEITZ, GERA, AND SAALFELD.—RAIL.

Distance 92 m., *time* 6 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

Leipzig is described in Rte. 86.

From the *Thüringer Bahnhof* the line turns off the Weissenfels Rly. at *Barneck*, and proceeds S. to

27 m. *Zeitz* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Kronprinz), a very old town of 15,400 Inhab., prettily situated on the rt. bank of the Elster, with picturesque *Rathhaus*, and a *Schloss* (1644), now used as a hospital. In 968, Otto I. here founded a bishop's see, which in 1029 was removed to Naumburg. In 1648, upon the definitive secularization of the Naumburg bishopric, Zeitz fell to the Saxon Elector, and in 1815 it passed with Naumburg to Prussia. [Branch *Rly.* N.W. to Weissenfels (Rte. 86), and E. 15 m., to *Altenburg* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 91).]

The line turns S.W. and ascends the Elster Valley, to

17 m. **Gera** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Fromater's; Russischer Hof), a picturesque, clean, and thriving manufacturing town, of 16,300 Inhab., on the Elster, belonging to the sovereign prince of Reuss-Schleitz.

The *Castle* of the Prince of Reuss-Schleitz, backed by hanging woods, rises over against the town, and adds much to its picturesque appearance.

Branch *Rly.* E., 21 m., to *Gössnitz* (see Rte. 91). W. in progress to Jena. S.W. the line continues to

21 m., *Neustadt* Stat, on the Orla (*Inn:* Löwe), an industrious town of 4800 Inhab., belonging to Weimar, possessing a richly decorated *Rathhaus*, of the 15th cent.

18 m. **Saalfeld** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Hirsch, best; Goldener Anker, one of the oldest inns in Germany—the Empr. Charles V. put up here, along with his prisoner the Elector John Frederick, June 27, 1547).

A very ancient walled town, in the midst of the Thuringian forest (Pop. 5100). The *Rathhaus* in the Marketplace is a venerable Gothic edifice. The Gothic *Ch. of St. John* was built 1212, out of funds produced by the neighbouring gold-mines of Reichmannsdorf; the painted glass, and a colossal wooden statue of St. John in the interior, deserve notice. Near the town wall, at the side of the Saale, are the ruins of the *Sorbenburg*, a fort dating from the 8th cent., built, according to tradition, to defend the frontier from inroads of the Slavonic barbarians, the Sorbic-Vends.

The old *Ducal Castle*, also within the town, is now the Mint.

In the suburb outside the walls is the more modern Palace of the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, with fine gardens attached to it. The battle of Jena, so fatal to Prussia, began

near Saalfeld, 14 Oct. 1806. A cast-iron monument has been erected to Prince Lewis of Prussia on the spot where he fell. [Branch *Rly.* to *Rudolstadt* (in Rte. 86B.)]

From Saalfeld the line runs S.E. to

8 m. *Eichicht* Stat. Large quantities of slate for roofing are prepared here.

ROUTE 86D.

LEIPZIG TO COTTBUS, BY EILENBURG AND TORGAU.—RAIL.

Distance, 93 m.; *time*, 4 hrs.; 2 trains daily.

Leipzig is described in Rte. 86. From the *Eilenburger Bahnhof*, on the E. side of the town, the line proceeds through

6 m. *Taucha* Stat., where Capt. Bowyer is buried (see Rte. 86).

10 m. *Eilenburg* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. N.W. to *Delitzch* (see Rte. 63).]

17 m. **Torgau** Stat. (*Inn:* Anker), a 2nd-class fortress of 11,000 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Elbe. The *Schloss Hartenfels* is now used as a barrack. Frederick the Great gained a decisive victory here over the Austrians, 1760.

The *Rly.* crosses the Elbe to

12 m. *Falkenberg* Junct. Stat. in Rte. 65, and at

13 m. *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* Junct. Stat. crosses the direct Berlin and Dresden line (see Rte. 65B).

11 m. *Calau* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly N. to Lübben. S. to Dresden (see Rte. 81B).]

18 m. **Cottbus** Junct Stat. (see Rte. 81B.)

ROUTE 87.

LEIPZIG TO DRESDEN, *viâ* RIESA.—RAIL.

Distance, 70 m.; *time*, 2¼ to 3¼ h.; 5 tr. daily.

Leipzig is described in Rte. 86.

From the *Dresdener Bahnhof* on the N.E. side of the town the Rly. proceeds E. over a flat plain, passing on l. the village of *Paunsdorf*, near which at a critical period in the Battle of Leipzig (Oct. 18, 1813), when the Allies had been successful in driving Ney and Regnier back upon Volkmansdorf, the entire Saxon army suddenly abandoned Napoleon, and with cannon, ammunition and baggage, marched across and joined the Allies.

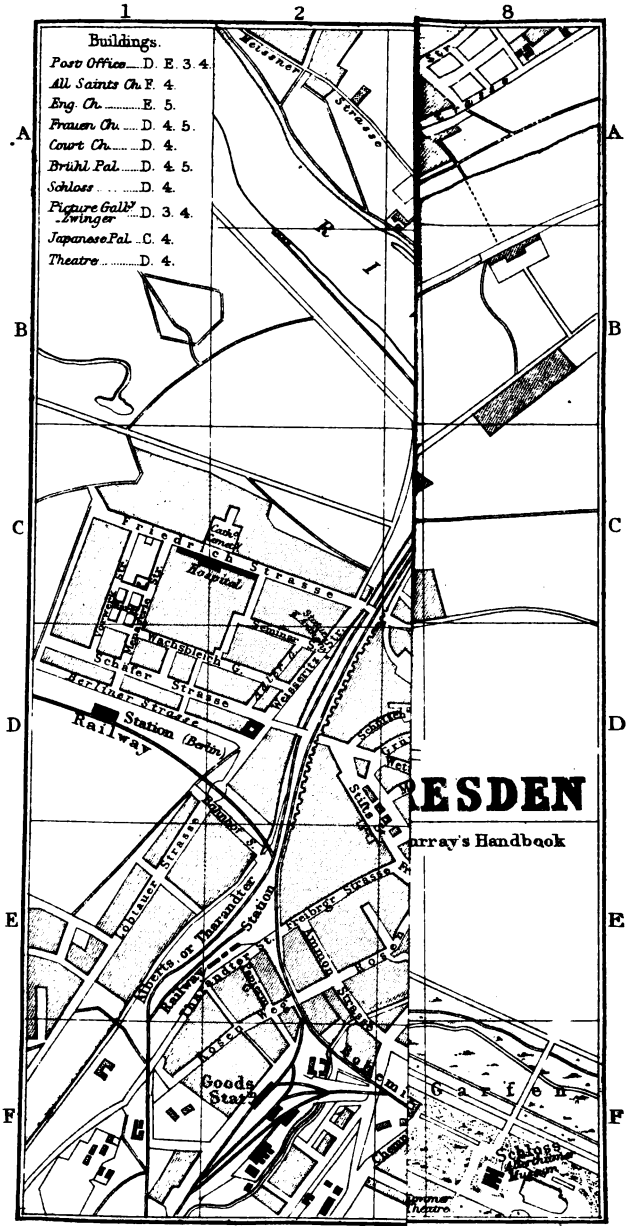
6 m. *Borsdorf* Junct. Stat. A village famed for its apples. The *Rly.* to Dresden viâ *Döbeln* branches off here (see Rte. 87A).

The river Mulda is crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, shortly before reaching

9 m. *Wurzen* Stat. (*Inn:* Herrmann). Pop. 8000. [Branch *Rly.* in progress N. to Eilenburg, S. to Tanndorf.]

The vale of Döllnitz is traversed on a lofty viaduct on approaching

16 m. *Oschatz* Stat. (*Inn*, Löwe), a town of 5000 Inhab., surrounded by ancient fortifications. Its *Church*—rebuilt after a fire in 1842, from Heideloff's designs—has two tall towers with open spires, 276 ft. high. In the neighbouring *Schloss Hubertusburg*, now a Penitentiary, and built 1721, the treaty of peace which terminated the Seven Years' War was concluded 15 Feb. 1763, between Frederick the Great and the Empress Maria Theresa. By this treaty Frederick was confirmed in his possession of Silesia.


Buildings.
Post Office ... D. E. 3. 4.
All Saints Ch. F. 4.
Eng. Ch. ... E. 5.
Frauen Ch. ... D. 4. 5.
Court Ch. ... D. 4.
Brühl. Pal. ... D. 4. 5.
Schloss ... D. 4.
Picture Gall. Zwinger ... D. 3. 4.
Japanese Pal. ... C. 4.
Theatre ... D. 4.
Feldgasse
Strasse
Friedrich Strasse
Hospital
Schiller Strasse
Station (Berlin)
Railway
Station
Goods Sta.
Gardens
Theatre
RESDEN
urray's Handbook
Edw.d Weller.

8 m. **Riesa** Junct. Stat. (Restaurant). The town (Pop. 5000) lies on the l. bank of the Elbe. [Branch *Rly.* to *Röderau* Junct. Stat., thence N. to *Berlin* (Rte. 65), and S. through Döbeln to *Chemnitz* (Rte. 90).] On quitting the Stat. we traverse the Elbe on a bridge (carried away by the floods of 1876, but being replaced), and then follow the rt. bank of the river for a short distance, crossing the long *Viaduct of Röderau*, which rests on 64 piers.

[About 10 m. N.W. of Riesa, on the Elbe, is *Mühlberg*, where the battle was fought, in 1547, when the Protestants under John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, were defeated by Charles V., and their leader made prisoner, and compelled to throw himself at his conqueror's feet.]

11 m. *Pristewitz* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* N.W. through *Grossenhain*, a busy cloth-manufacturing town of 9122 Inhab. to *Cottbus*, in Rte. 81.]

The hitherto flat country becomes more varied, and a *tunnel*, the only one on the line, about 500 yards long, is traversed at Oberau. Near this (rt.) a glimpse is obtained of the town of *Meissen*, on the opposite side of the Elbe, 4 m. off, pleasantly visited from Dresden by steamer (see Rte. 87A).

10 m. *Coswig* Junct. Stat. Here the *Rly.* from Leipzig, *viâ* Döbeln and Meissen, falls in (Rte. 87A).

The rly. now runs with vineyards, range of hills, covered at the foot of a sloping down to the Elbe, producing, under skilful management, a tolerable wine, and dotted over with elegant villas and country-houses.

rt. On a height is seen the tower of the castle of *Weistrupp*, retreat of the Duke of Lucca, who abdicated in favour of his son 1849. l. lies Lössnitz, where is a large manufactory of champagne!

8 m. **Dresden** Junct. Stat., in the *Neustadt*, on rt. bank of Elbe, 1 m. from the Altstadt. *Cabs* (Droschke), (*tickets* given in rotation at Stat.) to the Altstadt: 1 pers. 50 pf.; 2 pers. 60 pf.; portmanteau, 25 pf. (see below).

Inns—in the *Altstadt: Bellevue*, well situated, near the river and theatre, comfortable; *Stadt Rom;* H. *de Saxe*, good; and *Stadt Berlin*, good table-d'hôte,—all three on the Neumarkt; H. *de France* (and *Restaurant*), Wilsdruffer Strasse; *Stadt Gotha*, 8 Schloss Strasse; *Victoria*, H., corner of See and Waisenhaus Strasse, large; H. *du Nord*, Lüttichau Strasse; *Grand Union* H., on the Bismarck-Platz, near the Bohemian Rly. In the *Neustadt:* H. *Kronprinz*, 1 Haupt Strasse; H. *Royal*, 9 Anton Strasse; near Leipzig Rly. Stat.; H. *Stadt Wien*, 12 Klostergasse, overlooking the river, H. *Drei Goldene Palmzweige*, 7 Kaiser Wilhelm-Platz, 5 min. from Leipzig Stat. — good German house.

Boarding Houses.—The Misses *Lindner's* (for ladies and families only), 7 Carola Strasse, comfortable; *Mrs. *Hughes*, old established and comfortable, 34 Prager Strasse; Mrs. *Meissner's*, 2 Lüttichau Strasse; Mrs. *Freeman's*, 3 Bismarck-Platz; *Kammermaier*, 8 Rächnitz Strasse.

Private apartments, list of, may be seen at the British Agency, 22 Victoria Strasse.

Restaurants.—Müller, on the Neumarkt; — *Café de l'Europe*, 1 Frauen Strasse; *Helbig*, close to the river, large, dear; *Fiebiger*, in the Grosse Brüdergasse (good wine and beer); *Café Reale* and *Belvedere*, on the Brühlsche Terrasse (concerts), and the *Linkeschebad* (see below). In the *Neustadt: Kaufmann*, in the Haupt Strasse; *Henne*, 44 Bautzener Strasse; *Ancot* (good beer), and the *Rathskeller*, in the Market-place.

Confectioners. — *Berger*, Wilsdruffer Strasse, the most frequented; *Kreutzkamp*, best ices; *Trepp*, corner of the Altmarkt and Scheffelgasse; *Lässig*, in the Prager Strasse.

Theatres.—Hof Theater, burned down

1869; whilst rebuilding, *temporary* theatre, open daily, commences at 6.30 P.M.; *Albert Theater* in the Neustadt, handsome building; *Residenz Theater*, for comedy; Nesmüller's *Sommer Theater*, in the Grosse Garten.

Gardens.—Feldschlösschen; Bergkeller and *Felsenkeller*, all on the l. bank of the Elbe, fine views; *Schillerschlösschen; Grosse Wirthschaft.*

Post Office (open 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.; Sundays, 12 to 2).—Post Platz, near the Museum, and 20 Christian Strasse (English quarter). Letter-boxes throughout the town. *Telegraph Office:* 2 Waisenhaus Strasse (open day and night).

Omnibus Stations: *Altmarkt, Schloss Platz, Post Platz, Kaiser Wilhelm Platz, Neumarkt*, 8 lines to the outskirts, running nearly every ½ hr.

Tramways to *Blasewitz* and *Plauen.*

Cabs, stationed in the public places: *Fiaker*, or 2-horse carriages, for a *course* within the district 1 to 4 pers. 1½ mk.; *Droschken*, 1 pers. 50 pf. the *course*, and if bridge be crossed, 10 pf. more. For longer drives make a bargain. By *time:* 20 min. 50 pf. Double fares after 10 P.M., treble after midnight. An excellent *job-carriage* may be hired at 12 to 15 mks. for the day, and a trinkgeld to the driver.

Baths: Warm, *Diana-bad*, 15 Bürgerwiese. In the river—*Schwimmanstalt*, opposite the Belvedere.

Physicians.—Dr. Watson; Dr. Faust; Dr. Pierson, 2 Lüttichau Strasse; Dr. Seiler, 3 Park Strasse; Dr. Eales, Victoria Strasse; Dr. Strobell, accoucheur, 2 Amalien Strasse.

Eng. Club, 20 Bürgerwiese; *American Club*, 22 Victoria Strasse, address book, &c.

Steamboats — down the Elbe to (1¼ hrs.) *Meissen* (see Rte. 87A) and (2½ hrs.) *Riesa*, 4 times daily; *up* the Elbe to (½ hr.) *Loschwitz* (see below), and *Blasewitz* (see below). (1¼ hr.) *Pillnitz*, (Rte. 88), (2¼ hrs.) *Pirna* (Rte. 88), every hour. (2½ hrs.) *Wehlen*, (3 hrs.) *Rathen*, (3¾ hrs.) *Königstein* (Rte. 88), (4¼ hrs.) *Schandau* (in Saxon Switzerland, Rte. 88), 5 times daily. (5½ hrs.) *Herrnskretschen* (Rte. 88), (6½ hrs.) *Tetschen* (Rte. 88), twice daily, and thence to *Aussig*, and, when sufficient water, to *Lobositz*, and (6 hrs.) *Leitmeritz* in Bohemia, once daily.

Railways (see below).

Eng. Ch.: All Saints, a Gothic edifice with spire erected by the Goschen family (1869), Wiener Strasse. S. of town, near Bohemian Rly.; Sund, 11 A.M., 6 P.M. At 20 Kreuz Strasse: Sund. 11.30 A.M., 4.50 P.M. *American Episcopal ch.*, 5 Ostra-Allee. Sund. 11.30. *Presbyterian ch.* in the See Strasse. Sund. 11.30 A.M., 6.30 P.M.

An *English Chargé d'Affaires* and an *American Consul-General* reside here.

German masters.—Dr. Peschel; Herr Siemers; Fräulein A. Hammer.

Music master.—C. Rollfuss.

Shops: best are in the Schloss, Wilsdrufer and Moritz Strassen; and in the Neu- and Alt- Markt.

Eng. and foreign books, photographs, newspapers: Edgar Pierson, 13 Waisenhaus Strasse; a good resort for guide books, addresses, &c. *E. Arnold*, printseller, Schloss Strasse, for engravings of pictures in Dresden Gallery.

Saxon manufactured *table* and *bed-linen*, &c., Jos. Meyer, 13 Neumarkt.

For the *list of sights, &c., &c.*, consult the *Dresden Advertiser*, an Eng. newspaper published every Saturday (8 Victoria Place), as the hours of admission are subject to alteration.

All the collections may be seen during the months, the days, or hours, *when they are not open to the public*, by paying a fee of 6 to 9 mks. for a ticket (Einlasskarte), which admits 6 persons, and also secures the attendance of the directors; but an appointment must be made with them beforehand, and a reduction is sometimes made in the fee for a party less than 6 in number. The

directors of the collections are men of intelligence, possessing and willing to impart every information respecting the objects of which they have charge.

The services of a *Lohndiener (valet de place)*, who usually receives 5 mks. per diem, 2½ mks. for ½ day, will be found useful, but the increased facilities now afforded for visiting the collections render the traveller practically independent of them.

Days and hours of admission to the Collections in Dresden:

Antiquities, Saxon, daily, fee, 50 pf.

Antique Sculpture (Antiken) in Japanese Palace, from May 1st to Oct. 31st, Wed. and Sat., 10—2. On other days, fee, 50 pf.

China and Pottery, May 1st to Oct. 31st, Mond., Tues., Thurs., Frid., 2—5, 1 mk.; Wed. and Sat., 9—5. Other days, 1—6 pers., cards of admission, 6 mks.

Green Vault (Grünes Gewölbe), daily, 9—1, 1 mk.; attendance-fee, 9 mks. 1 to 6 persons.

Historical Museum (Armoury), May to Oct., Sund. and holidays, 11—2. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 9—1, 50 pf. Attendance for party of 1—8, 9 mks.

Library in Japanese Palace, gratis daily, 9—1. Strangers are shown round by an attendant Wed. and Sat., 9—11, 2—4, fee, 50 pf.

Picture Gallery, Sund. and holidays, 11—2. Monday, 10—2, 1½ mk. Daily, except Thurs., May to Oct., 10—4; Nov. to April, 10—3; Tues., Frid., and Sun., 11—2, *free;* Wed. and Sat., 50 pf.

Natural History Museum, Mond., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 8—2, *free;* Tues., Frid., 8—10, 50 pf. (*Anthropological*, Tues. and Frid., 9—11.)

Prints and Drawings, daily, except Sun. and holidays, 10—2; Wed. and Sat., *free;* the other days, 50 pf.

Monday, Plaster Casts, 10—2; Picture Gallery, 10—2; Green Vaults, 9—1.

Tuesday.—Picture Gallery, 10—4, *gratis*. Collection of Engravings and Drawings, 10—2. Gems, 8—12. Cabinet of Minerals, 10—12; of Zoology, 8—10.

Wednesday.—Antique Sculpture, 10—2 (tickets). Collection of Porcelain, 9—5.

Thursday.—Historical Museum, 9—1 (tickets). Meng's Plaster Casts, 8—12.

Friday.—Picture Gallery; Cabinet of Minerals, 10—12. Cabinet of Zoology, 8—10.

Saturday.—Antique Sculpture, 10—2. Cabinet of Minerals, Cabinet of Zoology, 9—12, Green Vaults and Picture Gallery.

This capital of Saxony, residence of the King (who is descended from the Margraves of Meissen of the Wettin line), and seat of the government (*Pop.* 195,100—10,000 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the Elbe, 340 ft. above the sea, and consists of the (1) *Altstadt*, or old town, on the l. bank of the Elbe, the centre of traffic, and containing the best public buildings and objects of interest; (2) *Friedrichstadt*, separated from the Altstadt by the little stream Weisseritz and the Marienbrücke viaduct; (3) *Neustadt*, or Newtown, approached by the old bridge over the Elbe; and (4) *Anton* and *Oppelvor-stadts*, new suburbs.

Dresden is called by Herder "the German Florence;" and in its pleasing situation, in the number and excellence of its collections, and more especially in its richly stored Picture Gallery, it may deserve to be compared, at a respectful distance, with *the Florence* of Italy. Few European capitals contain a greater number of objects calculated to gratify the curiosity of an intelligent traveller. It is the residence of many men of learning and talent, who contribute much to render society agreeable. The opera is good, and music is much cultivated; the climate is generally mild and agreeable, but the drinking water is not good. Dresden has been much resorted to since 1830 by the English for education and economy, but rents

have risen greatly during the last few years, especially in the "English" and "American" quarters. The town itself is more pleasing at a distance, than striking when examined in detail; but in the suburbs which have sprung into existence since 1830, are some fine streets: it has one or two imposing public buildings, its situation is pretty, and its environs are delightful. The most healthy localities are in the Neustadt, including the streets — Prager Strasse, Waisenhaus Strasse, Victoria Strasse, Lüttichau Strasse, Sidonien Strasse, Moltke and Bismarck Platz.

The *Old Bridge over the Elbe*, entirely of stone, commands an excellent view of the town and valley of the Elbe. It was rebuilt in 1319 with alms raised by a Papal indulgence, but it has been often repaired and altered since then. It is of a very solid construction, in order that it may resist the force of the stream (which often rises 16 ft. in 24 h., when the snow begins to melt), and the shocks of floating masses of ice in the spring; during the months of January and February the river is usually frozen over. The fourth pier from the side of the Altstadt was blown up by the French Marshal Davoust, in 1813, to facilitate his retreat to Leipzig, and the two adjoining arches fell.

The *Marien Brücke*, a still finer *Bridge* (built 1852), ¼ mile W., lower down the river, carries over the railway which connects the Leipzig with the Prague line, and has also a carriage and footway. The cost was 150,000*l*. Its 12 large arches are of 100 ft. span; the 2 smaller of 50 ft. It is 1420 ft. long, 54 ft. wide, and 40 ft. above the river. A third bridge is in process of construction.

The *Frauenkirche* (Ch. of our Lady) (*Prot.*) is an Italian edifice (built 1726–45), entirely of stone, even to the dome, which is of such solid construction that the shells and balls directed against it by Frederick the Great (in 1760) rebounded from its surface, without doing it any injury. The inside (restored 1865) is fitted up with tiers of galleries like a theatre. A good view may be had from the outside of the cupola, and an easy staircase leads up to it.

The *Hofkirche* (Catholic Court Ch.), between the bridge and the palace, is a profusely decorated but tasteless building, in the Italian style (built by Chiaveri 1739–56). It is connected with the palace by a bridge thrown over the street, and is attended by the royal family. They have professed the R. Catholic faith, though their subjects are Lutherans, since the time of Augustus II., who, as the price of obtaining the crown of Poland, forswore (1697) the religion of which his ancestors had been the earliest and most faithful supporters. The *music* in this church is celebrated. It is under the superintendence of the director of the opera, who merely transfers his band from the orchestra of the theatre to the organ loft. High Mass is performed on Sundays and festivals, from 11 to 12, and no stranger should miss hearing it. The evening service at 4; likewise fine music. During service, the male and female parts of the congregation are arranged on opposite sides of the church. The organ, by Silbermann, is considered very good. The altar-piece is by *Raphael Mengs*.

The *Terrace of Brühl* runs along the l. bank of the Elbe, approached by a broad flight of steps from the foot of the bridge, and is adorned with 4 allegorical groups of Morning and Day, Evening and Night, by *Schilling*. It commands a delightful view, and is a favourite promenade and lounge of the inhabitants, who resort to the *Café Reale* for ices in the afternoon, and to the *Belvedere Café and Restaurant* in the evening for supper, tea, beer, and music.

The *Palace of Brühl*, contiguous to the terrace, was built 1737 by the prodigal minister of Augustus III., and subsequently bought by the crown. The Queen Dowager Maria occupies part of this palace. Near it is the *Academy of Arts*.

The *Royal Palace* (*Schloss*), opposite

the bridge, is an ancient building (begun 1534) of very ungainly architecture and great extent (open daily 9—1, Sunday 11—1). Fine view from the tower, 357 ft. The frescoes, by *Bendemann* (1845), in the Thron-Saal, painted on a gold ground, represent the various conditions of life, its occupations and labours from the cradle to the grave, and form a frieze round the room. At the lower end are figures of law-givers, from Moses downwards, heroes and great men; at the upper, four large compositions from the history of King Henry the Fowler, bearing upon the 4 estates of the realm, Peasants, Citizens, Nobles (defeat of the Hungarians at Merseburg), Clergy. These paintings are superior to most of the modern German frescoes. The Ball-room is painted with subjects from the mythology and private life of the ancient Greeks. The state rooms are shown, when the court is absent, by an officer called the Bettmeister. Part of the building is undergoing restoration, and several of the collections now scattered in other places are to be collected here.

The *Gewehr Gallerie*, entered from No. 7 Augustus Strasse, contains a large and valuable collection of *fire-arms*, from flint-locks to breech-loaders, including a number of French rifles taken in the war of 1870–71, the want of finish and the roughness of which are remarkable (open Tuesday and Friday, 9 to 1, *free;* on other days, tickets, 1 to 6 pers. 6 mks).

The ***Green Vault* (*das grüne Gewölbe*), a range of vaulted apartments, on the ground-floor of the Palace, are so called, probably, from the colour of the painted walls or of the hangings with which the chambers were originally decorated. They form a separate and curious exhibition, and are shown on week-days from 9 to 1, 1 mk. Tickets, which cost 9 mks. for a party numbering from 1 to 6, can be obtained at the entrance. The inspector conducts parties not exceeding 6 in number, and explains every thing to them.

The Saxon Electors, besides being politically far more powerful and important in former times than at present (they were shorn of half their territory in 1815), were also among the richest princes of Europe; the Freiberg silver-mines alone were an immense source of wealth, previous to the discovery of America. The numerous and valuable collections of various kinds, still existing in the capital, are proofs both of their riches and their taste. One mode by which they showed their magnificence, and expended their money, was in the accumulation of all kinds of rare objects, such as jewels and exquisite carvings, in the precious metals and in other costly materials, which were deposited in a secret strong room under their palace, where it is believed that vast treasures of money were also accumulated. This is the origin of the collection now known as the Green Vault, some of the objects of which were collected by Duke George the Bearded (d. 1539), but the costliest date from the time of Augustus the Strong, 1724. It is probably the richest which any European monarch at this time possesses. The value of the whole must amount to several millions.

A large portion of the objects are in the highest degree worthy of attention as works of art,* while others are at least wonderful as the elaborate productions of patient toil and skill, and of arts which in the present day may be said to be almost extinct, or at least to have degenerated. The treasures are contained in 8 apartments, and have been rearranged within the last few years. The objects are so numerous, that it is quite impossible to allude to more than a few of the most striking in each chamber.

1st room (*Bronce-Zimmer*) contains objects in bronze, mostly Italian and French work of the 16th to the 18th cent., as a Crucifix, by *John of Bologna*, a masterpiece—a little dog scratching itself, by *Peter Vischer*—a copy of the Farnese bull—the Rape of Proserpine—a statue of Charles II. of England on horseback, in the character of St. George, cut out of a piece of solid cast iron.

* See Lewis Gruner's 'Illustrations of the Green Vaults,' a beautiful work.

2nd (*Elfenbein-Zimmer*) contains objects in ivory—a Crucifix attributed to, and also 2 unfinished horses' heads in relief by, *Michael Angelo*—a fight between two drunken musicians by *Albert Dürer* (?)—a number of beautiful vases, some of large size, cut out of a single piece of ivory—a cup, on which is carved the story of the Foolish Virgins—the Fall of Lucifer and the Wicked Angels, a group of 142 figures, carved in one piece of ivory, 16 inches high, and remarkable rather for the labour bestowed on it than as a work of art: it is said to be the work of a Neapolitan monk—a model of a Dutch frigate by Zeller of Deutz, 1620. There is an interesting work of the present day, a goblet of ivory and stag's horn, cut in the manner of a cameo with figures representing a hunt, by *Schulz*, an artist of Meiningen.

3rd (*Kamin Zimmer*) contains enamels and Florentine mosaics; engraved shells; ostrich eggs, carved and ornamented: No. 41 is an egg said to have been laid by an ostrich kept in the menagerie of Moritzburg; objects in amber, particularly a cabinet, entirely of this precious material; a chimney-piece (Kamin) of Dresden china, by Neuber (1788), ornamented with precious stones, all of them the produce of Saxony. The paintings in *Enamel* consist of 3 classes, antique, French 16th-cent., and modern. *Obs.* a Madonna and Ecce Homo, by *Raphael Mengs* when young; portraits of Alexis, son of Peter the Great, and also of Augustus the Strong, by *Dinglinger;* a fruit-dish, with a battle-piece, by *Noel Landin* of Limoges.

4th (*Silber* or *Buffet-Zimmer*) filled with gold and silver plate which adorned the banquets of the Saxon palace. At the coronation of the Emperors a part of this collection was carried to Frankfurt by the Electors of Saxony, who held the hereditary office of Arch-Marshal of the empire. A silver dish, made at Nuremberg by Kollerthaler, 1615, has served at all the Electoral and Royal christenings. A drinking-horn of Danish manufacture, 1550. A Russian drinking-cup, of 1696, given by Peter the Great to Augustus II, Reliquary by Jamnitzer of Nuremburg (d. 1586). Two Arabian drinking-vessels of the time of the Crusades. *A cup by (?) Benvenuto Cellini.

5th (*Grosser* or *Pretiosen-Saal*). The walls are adorned with portraits of 10 Saxon Electors of the reigning Albertine line. *Obs.* vessels formed of half-precious stones, such as agates, chalcedony, rock crystal, lapis lazuli, &c.;—2 goblets studded thickly with cut gems (some of them antiques) are valued at 6000 thalers each. An antique onyx cameo, bearing the portraits of Augustus. The cups of Moss agate are particularly beautiful.

Here may be seen the largest enamel known,—a Madonna, by *Dinglinger*. A set of vessels cut out of solid *rock crystal* are valuable for their size and brightness; the modern manufacture of crystal glass, however, has attained such excellence, as nearly to equal them in appearance. The bust of Diana is of Derbyshire fluor spar. A crystal cup which belonged to Luther.

6th (*Eck-Cabinet*) contains numerous caricature figures of men and animals formed of single pearls, of odd shapes and unusual size, chiefly found in the Elster, a Saxon river. For instance, the body of a court dwarf of the King of Spain is represented by a pearl as large as a hen's egg. Besides these, there are a number of other most costly jewels and trinkets, on which a vast deal of ingenuity and wealth must have been expended; and two old watches, called Nuremberg eggs (there is a finer one in the Rüstkammer) from their shape and the name of the place where they were first made, in 1500. *Obs.* the 4 beggars by Krüger.

7th (*Wappen* or *Holz-Zimmer*). This contains a large assemblage of cleverly cut figures in ivory and wood, also the Polish regalia. Among the carvings in wood are two combats of knights, by *Colin of Mechlin*, who executed the reliefs on Maximilian's tomb at Innsbrück; 6 small medallions representing the creation of man are attributed to *A. Dürer*.

8th (*Juwelen-Zimmer*). This last apartment surpasses all the others in the value and splendour of its contents.

Among them are the works of *Dinglinger* (1665-1731), an artist who may be fairly termed the Saxon Benvenuto Cellini. He was court jeweller at Dresden, and he and two relatives of inferior skill were almost entirely employed by the Electors of Saxony; and a close examination of the workmanship displayed in his performances will show that they are the productions of no mean artist. One of these pieces is called the *Court of the Great Mogul*, and represents the Emperor Aurungzebe upon his throne at Delhi, surrounded by his guards and courtiers, in the most appropriate costumes according to the description of Tavernier, to the number of 132 figures, all of pure gold enamelled. The variety of character, and the true expression of each of the figures, deserve the minutest inspection. This elaborate trinket, begun in 1701, employed Dinglinger 8 years, and cost 58,400 thalers. Another piece, by the same artist, portrays artisans of different trades, all remarkable for the delicacy and perfection with which they are executed.

Other things to be noticed in this room are—an immense specimen of uncut Peruvian emeralds, given by Rudolph II. to the Elector of Saxony; a portion of a mass of solid native silver from the Himmelsfürst mine at Freiberg. It is recorded, that no less than 2176 cwt. of silver were obtained in the course of 50 years from that mine alone. The *Saxon Regalia* include—the Electoral sword borne by the Saxon princes at the Imperial coronations; the decorations belonging to a miner's uniform, made for the Elector John George, 1676; a large collection of chains, collars, and orders; among which are the Garter, Golden Fleece, Polish Eagle, &c., worn by Saxon princes. The largest sardonyx known, 6½ inches long, and 4¼ broad; it is oval, and beautifully regular.

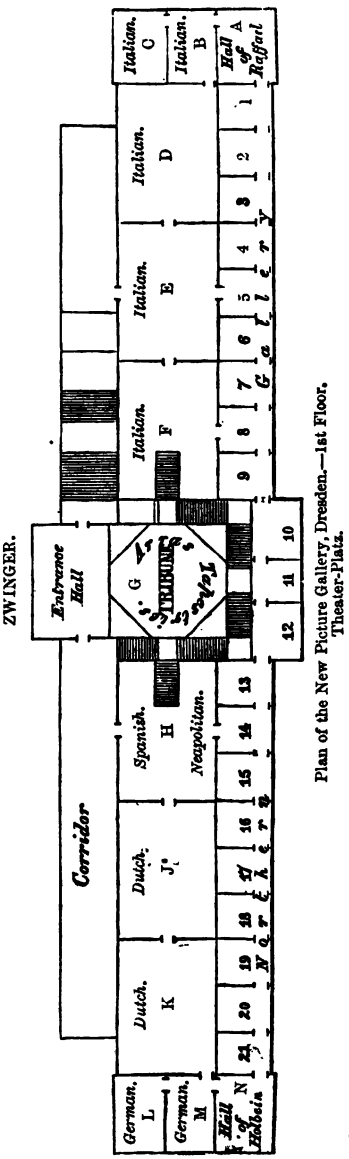
Last of all comes a glass case filled with most precious suits of the most costly jewels. The 1st division contains *Sapphires;* the largest of them, an uncut specimen, was a gift of Peter the Great;—the 2nd, *Emeralds;*—3rd, *Rubies;* the two largest spinels weigh 48 and 59 carats;—4th, *Pearls;* one set of native Saxon pearls, from the Elster in Voigtland, are of course inferior to the Oriental. Among 63 rings there are two which belonged to Martin Luther; one a carnelian bearing a rose, and in its centre a cross; the other his enamelled seal ring, bearing a death's head, and the motto, "Mori sæpe cogita."

The 5th division is devoted to *Diamonds.* The diamond decorations of the gala dress of the Elector consist of buttons, collar, sword-hilt and scabbard, all of diamonds; the 3 brilliants in the epaulette weigh nearly 50 carats each. But the most remarkable stone of all, which is considered unique, is a *green brilliant*, weighing 160 grains = 40 carats. 6th division, also fitted with diamonds, includes the Saxon order of the *Rue Garland*, and 7 orders of the Golden Fleece, &c., &c., &c.

The *Zwinger.*—This building, begun in 1711, was intended merely as the fore-court to a new and magnificent rocóco palace, designed by Augustus II., but never carried further. It is an enclosure consisting of an arcade, which, with the portal in front, is original and picturesque, but surmounted by heavy and inelegant pavilions at the sides. The whole is an extravaganza. During the insurrection of May 1849, the S.E. angle of the Zwinger was burned down, but has been rebuilt, 1855, in the same style, and covered with a copper roof, and with the Museum forming its 4th side composes a handsome quadrangle. The body of the building is now occupied by the Picture Gallery, the collections of drawings and engravings, the gallery of casts, and the Museum of Natural History.

**The PICTURE GALLERY, the finest collection of paintings in Germany, is open to the public daily, except Thursday, from May to Oct., 10 to 4, Nov.

** See *Kugler's Handbook of Painting*, Part I., Italian School, edited by Eastlake: Parts II. and III., Germany and Netherlands, edited by Dr. Waagen: Part IV., France and Spain, by Sir Edmund Head, Bart.



Plan of the New Picture Gallery, Dresden.—1st Floor.
Theater-Platz.

to April, 10 to 3; but Mond. and Sund. 11 to 2; Tues., Frid., and Sund., entrance free; Wed. and Sat., 50 pf.; Mond., 1½ mk. *Eng.* catalogue, 2½ mks. It is furnished with seats, and well warmed in winter.

The New Gallery, occupying the 4th side of the *Zwinger*, was begun 1846 and opened 1855. It is a handsome sandstone edifice with Corinthian columns in front, and sculptured decorations by Rietschel and Hähnel of Dresden. The architect was Semper. On entering the central archway from the side of the river, the door on the l. leads into the *Gallery of Casts*. Passing into the Great Hall, through the doorway on the rt., the entrance to the *Print Room* is facing you.

The rudiments of a collection of paintings were made in the reign of Duke George, the friend of Lucas Cranach; but Augustus II. may be regarded as the founder of the Gallery. It was greatly increased, and received some of its brightest ornaments, in the reign of Augustus III., who purchased the famous Sistine Madonna of Raphael, Holbein's Madonna, and the Modena collection (including the Correggios). "While lingering among the great productions of a captivating art, it is a pleasant feeling that they have had the rare fortune to be treated with reverence by every hostile hand. Frederick the Great bombarded Dresden, battered down its churches, laid its streets in ruins, but ordered his cannon and mortars to keep clear of the Picture Gallery. He entered as a conqueror, levied the taxes, administered the government, and, with an affectation of humility, asked permission of the captive Electress to visit the Gallery as a stranger. Napoleon's policy, too, led him to treat Saxony with much consideration, and was the guardian angel of her pictures. Not one of them made the journey to Paris."—*Russell's Germany.*

All the finest works of the old masters are arranged in the 2 upper storeys of the building. In the centre, under the dome, are hung 6 tapestries after Raphael's Cartoons, and 6 old Flemish tapestries.

A few of the choicest works out of an aggregate of 2450 paintings are here enumerated. The numbers do not run in succession, and the position of the pictures is frequently changed, leading to much confusion. The name of the painter is on each picture.

Italian and Spanish Schools. No collection out of Italy contains a finer Raphael, or can compete with this in the works of the Venetian masters and Correggio.

One room (A) is set apart for Raphael's masterpiece, the Madonna di San Sisto, and another at the further extremity (N) for Holbein's Madonna.

RAPHAEL'S MADONNA DI SAN SISTO, 67, is the gem of the Dresden Gallery. It is thought to be almost entirely by his own hand, and is in his latest and best manner, and was executed only a few years before his death. The sainted Pope Sixtus, from whom the picture is named, is represented on the one side gazing with holy ecstasy upon the figure of the Virgin, bearing in her arms the divine Child. "The head of the Virgin is perhaps nearer the perfection of female beauty and elegance than anything in painting; it is truly impressive and beautiful."—*Wilkie.* Opposite to the Pope kneels St. Barbara; her youthful beauty and fervour contrast admirably with his aged form. Below this group are two angelic children, their eyes upturned towards the central figures of the picture; they are among the happiest efforts of art. This picture was painted for the altar of the Benedictine Convent of St. Sixtus at Piacenza, and was purchased (1753) for 17,000 ducats (about 8000*l.*). It was restored by Palm in 1826.

Albano—A Dance of Cupids.

Baroccio—Hagar in the Wilderness.

Battoni—Recumbent Magdalen.

Giovanni Bellini—Virgin and Child with Saints. — Portrait of the Doge Loredano.

Bordone—Virgin and Child.

Sandro Botticelli—Miracle of St. Zenobius: in 4 scenes.—Virgin and Child.

Simone Cantarini—Joseph and Potiphar's Wife.

Caravaggio—The Card-players: full of truth and nature.—St. Sebastian.

Annibale Caracci—Fame soaring upwards: very spirited. — St. Matthew writing his Gospel under the superintendence of the Virgin, with St. John and St. Francis.—Head of Christ.

Carlo Cignani—Joseph and Potiphar's Wife: a masterpiece.

Cima da Conegliano—Christ: a whole-length figure, of great majesty.

Carlo Dolce—St. Cecilia: one of the best pictures of the painter. — Our Saviour blessing the bread, the same as the Burleigh picture.

CORREGGIO.—Excepting at Parma, so many and such excellent works of this artist are to be met with nowhere in Europe. The following 6 paintings are arranged here according to the periods of the artist's life at which they were executed, as it is peculiarly interesting to watch the change in style and the progress to perfection made by so great a master in his art:—The Virgin and Child with *St. Francis*, painted, it is said, at the age of 18, restored by Palm in 1827. The far-famed picture of the Virgin and infant Jesus in the Manger, known by the name of "*La Notte*," the Night, was begun about the year 1522 for the chapel of S. Prospero at Reggio, and restored in 1827 and 1858. "Correggio has here converted the literal representation of a circumstance of sacred history into a divine piece of poetry, when he gave us that emanation of supernatural light streaming from the form of the celestial child, and illuminating the ecstatic face of the Virgin mother, who bends over her infant undazzled; while another female draws back, veiling her eyes with her hand, as if unable to endure the radiance. Far off through the gloom of night we see the morning just breaking along the eastern horizon—emblem of the 'day-spring from on high.'" *Mrs. Jameson.*—"The Notte of Correggio is what I expected the most from, and the condition of which has given me the greatest disappointment. Yet, how beautiful the arrangement! All the powers of the art are here united to make a perfect work. Here the simplicity of the drawing of the Virgin

and Child is shown in contrast with the foreshortening of the group of Angels; the strongest unity of effect with the most perfect system of intricacy. The emitting the light from the Child, though a supernatural illusion, is eminently successful; it looks neither forced nor improbable. Whatever the Notte may have been, the hand of the picture-cleaner is here manifest; and those who like bright daylight effect will have it here to their hearts' content. Correggio did not, like Rembrandt, in these effects attempt to give the colour of lamplight; the phosphorescent quality of light was more his aim, as in his 'Christ in the Garden.' But here the light on the Virgin and Child is white, chalky, and thin; and the rest of the picture has somewhat the poverty of a copy. The group of shepherds indeed appear, in character and in the beauty of painting, inferior to the general run of Correggio's figures; the man at the side is even coarse. Still, however, the matchless beauty of the Virgin and Child, the group of Angels overhead, the daybreak in the sky, and the whole arrangement of light and shadow, give it the right to be considered, in conception at least, the greatest of his works. * * For the conception, purpose, and originality,—as an arrangement of colour, effect, and of sentiment,—I consider it one of the first works the art of painting has to boast of; and, in the adaptation of light and shadow to the illusion of the subject, one of the triumphs of modern art." *Wilkie.*—Virgin and Child, with *St. George*. The figures of the children and Madonna are particularly admired for their grace and sweetness of expression.—This picture was injured by the length of the time it remained packed up at the Königstein in 1759. It has been twice restored.—The *Recumbent Magdalen*, one of the sweetest and most pleasing, as well as the most faultless pictures ever painted. It is distinguished for its peculiar softness of outline, and is executed in the artist's best manner. "It is in its pristine condition; almost as left by the master, without even varnish. The head, neck, and arms are beautiful; the face and right arm one of the finest pieces of painting I have witnessed. The shadows are extremely loaded; the lights, though painted flat and floating, are, compared with them, thin and smooth. The background and darks of the picture, even the blue drapery, want richness and transparency."—*Wilkie.* The Virgin and Child with *St. Sebastian*, painted about 1528, is one of the most striking examples of the master's magic chiaroscuro, remarkable, to use the words of an eminent artist, for the "exquisite truth of tint in the passage from light to dark; so that in this picture, as in nature, the spectator is soon unconscious of the presence of shade. The picture has been three times restored.—*Portrait* of a Man, supposed to be the physician of the artist.

Lor. da Credi—Virgin and Child, with SS. John and Sebastian.—Holy Family.—Virgin and Child.

G. M. Crespi—Ecce Homo.—The Seven Sacraments (7 pictures).

Dosso Dossi—The Doctors of the Church, SS. Gregory, Augustine, Ambrose, and Jerome, meditating on the Immaculate Conception; a grand work.

M. A. Franceschini—The Magdalen Converted.

Francia—Adoration of the Shepherds.—The Baptism in Jordan.—Holy Family.

Garofalo (*Benvenuto*)—The Virgin kneeling before the infant Saviour, an Angel kneeling opposite.

Gimignano (*Vicenzio da San*)—Virgin and Child: an exquisite little picture.

Giorgione—Meeting of Jacob and Rachel.

Guido Reni—Several Ecce Homos.—Bacchus as a child.—Venus and Cupid.—Ninus and Semiramis.

C. Maratti—Virgin and Child with Cherubim.

Moretto—Madonna of Monte Gaitone.

Murillo—Virgin and Child.—The martyr S. Rodriguez.

Palma Vecchio—The Virgin and infant Saviour with St. John Baptist: a work of fascinating beauty.—Palma's 3 Daughters.—Two Holy Families with St. Catherine.

Parmigiano — Virgin and Child, known as the Madonna della Rosa.

Seb. del Piombo—Christ bearing his Cross.

Ribera—St. Mary of Egypt, Martyrdom of St. Lawrence.

Giulio Romano—Holy Family, called the Madonna della Cattina. A good copy of the Madonna della Seggiola, by Raphael.

Rotari—Weeping Magdalen.—Several portraits.

And. del Sarto—Sacrifice of Isaac.

Sassoferrato — Madonna and Child with Cherubim.—Madonna in Prayer.

F. Solimena—Mater Dolorosa.

Titian—The Tribute Money, known as "Il Christo della Moneta:" remarkable for the richness of colour, fine expression, and high finish, painted about 1514 for the Duke of Ferrara. — The Virgin and Child, the Baptist, St. Jerome, and St. Paul. Some of the colour is very beautiful. — Portrait of Pietro Aretino. — A reclining Venus, like that in the Fitzwilliam Museum. It has suffered dreadfully from cleaning. —Portrait of a young woman dressed in white, with a fan.—Several portraits.

Paul Veronese—The Finding of Moses.—The Adoration of the Magi: a glorious combination of colour.—The Virgin and Child enthroned between St. John the Baptist and St. Jerome. Three female figures, Faith, Hope, and Charity, are presenting to the Virgin a Member of the Venetian family of Cocina, who had been reconciled to the Church after having listened to the doctrines of the Reformation. The other members of the family accompany him: a masterpiece of the artist.—The Marriage in Cana.—Christ bearing the Cross.—Christ and the Centurion.—The Circumcision.

L. da Vinci—Holy Family, exquisitely finished.

German, *Flemish*, *Dutch*, and *French* Schools.

The works of the *early* German and Flemish masters *here*, are far inferior to those at Munich, Berlin, and Vienna; but in the productions of the *later* period of these schools the Dresden Gallery is very rich indeed.

[H. G.]

The room at the N.E. extremity of the gallery is set apart to contain the masterpiece of German art by *Hans Holbein*, the younger—**Jacob Meyer, burgomaster of Basle, with his Family, kneeling before the Virgin and Child. This is Holbein's chef-d'œuvre, and is an improvement on the earlier picture of the same subject in the collection of Prince Charles at Darmstadt. Here is also a portrait of Morrett, an English goldsmith, formerly attributed to L. da Vinci; Crucifixions by *A. Dürer* and *Roger v. der Weyden*; and a Virgin and Child by *Van Eyck*.

Berghem — Landscapes — Cattle returning from the Mountains, crossing a swollen brook — A rocky Scene, mountains in the distance.

Backhuysen—Sea-fight between the English and Dutch Fleets.

Ferdinand Bol — Joseph presenting his Father Jacob to Pharaoh: worthy of Rembrandt. — The Repose in Egypt.

Both—Landscape: in the foreground, two men on horseback.

Hans Burghmayer—Martyrdom of St. Ursula and the 10,000 Virgins, a curious work by a rare master.

Claude—The Flight into Egypt.—Acis and Galatea.—Landscape.

L. Cranach—Christ on the Mount of Olives.—Christ with the instruments of Martyrdom.—Portrait of a Saxon prince.

Balthaser Denner — Head of an old Woman, with white drapery around it.

Gerard Dow—A Dentist drawing a Boy's Tooth. — Portrait of G. Dow painting. — A Hermit in a Cave at prayer. — The Artist, as a young man, playing on the Violin.—There are 16 pictures of this master; all capital pieces.

A. Dürer—A small Crucifixion, from the Boehm Collection, Vienna.—Christ bearing his Cross, painted almost in monochrome, the painter's last work, dated 1527.—Portrait of Bernhard v. Ressen, in a black dress.

Karl Dujardin—Cattle-pieces.

John van Eyck—The Virgin and Child, a triptych, with St. Catherine and St. Michael on the wings.

J. Jordaens—Satyr with Fruit.

Angelica Kaufmann—The Vestal.

S. Koninck—Hermit reading.

J. van der Meer—Interior of a wood.

G. M. Crespi—Ecce Homo.—The Seven Sacraments (7 pictures).

Memling—Portrait of Antony of Burgundy, natural son of Philip the Good, a fine head, attributed to the master.

M. A. Franceschini—The Magdalene converted.

G. Metzu—The Poultrywoman.—The Poultryman, dealing with a young Woman.

F. Mieris—A Soldier smoking.—An old Man mending a Pen.—A travelling Tinker scrutinising a worn-out Kettle: one of the artist's finest works.—The Artist in his Studio.

Netscher—The Artist's own Portrait.—A Lady playing, while a Man by her side is singing.—Portraits of Madame de Montespan: in one of the latter is her son, the Duke of Maine.

Ad. v. Ostade—The Tap-room.—The Painter in his Studio.

Paul Potter and *A. van de Velde*—Cattle in wooded landscape.

Nic. Poussin—A Sleeping Venus.

Rembrandt—Rape of Ganymede.—Portrait of his (?) Mother; she is weighing gold.—The Entombment of Christ.—Landscape.—His own Portrait, with his Wife sitting on his knee, and a glass of wine in his hand.—His Wife holding a carnation: a charming picture.

Rubens—St. Jerome: compare this picture with Van Dyck's St. Jerome placed next to it.—Portrait of Rubens' two sons.—A Picture known by the name of the Garden of Love, repetitions of which exist at Vienna and Madrid.—The Judgment of Paris, a small, highly finished study, nearly a repetition of the picture in our National Gallery.—The Boar Hunt: a very animated sketch.—Neptune stilling the tempest (called the "Quos ego"), upon the passage of the Cardinal Ferdinand of Austria from Spain to Italy.—A Sketch for the large picture of the Last Judgment, at Munich.—A Hero crowned by Victory.—Portrait of a young woman in black, with flowers in her left hand: a charming picture, lights well arranged, flesh colour exquisite.—The Vintage.

Ruisdael—The Hunt: a wooded scene, with a piece of water in the foreground. The figures are by Van de Velde. One of the finest pictures Ruisdael ever painted.—The Château of Bentheim.—Landscape, known as "the Jews' Burial-ground."—Open landscape.

Van de Velde—Seapiece.

Schalken—A Girl examining an Egg by a Candle.

Teniers—Two Village Festivals.—Temptation of St. Anthony; in which, as in the same subject at Berlin, the painter's wife and mother-in-law appear.—The Alchemist's Laboratory.—A Guard Room. A boy and armour in the foreground; soldiers playing at cards. One of the most perfect of his pictures: clear, delicate, and free in execution.—Boors smoking, drinking, and gambling.—Peter brought out of Prison by the Angel: oddly treated.

Terburg—A Soldier writing a letter, for which a trumpeter is waiting.—A young Lady in white, before a table.

Van der Werden—Christ on the Cross.

Von der Werf—Judgment of Paris.—Abraham and Hagar.—The Artist and his Family.—The Annunciation.

Van Dyck—Charles the First.—His Queen, Henrietta Maria.—Their Children, Charles II., James II., Mary, afterwards Princess of Orange.—Portrait of Old Parr, at the age of 151 (?).—Portrait of the painter David Rykaert, in a fur pelisse, sitting in an arm-chair: a fine portrait; low and brown in tone, but broad and powerful.

C. L. Vogel—Two Children sitting.

Wouverman—There are no less than 55 pictures by him, among which are many of his best works, as the Horse Market.—The Camp.—Horsemen at an Inn.—A Fair.—The Halt.—The Mill.—Skirmish of Cavalry, and several battle-pieces.

On the ground-floor of the Picture Gallery are a series of 50 landscapes by *Bernardo Canaletto*, many of them Views of Dresden and its vicinity; the greater part possess no high merit, except the view of the Kreuzkirche and of the Brühl Terrace. Also a large series of drawings in crayon (pastel). The best are the following, by *Raphael Mengs*:—Cupid sharpening his Arrow, is excellent;—and His own Portrait,

—La Belle Chocoladière, a waitress at a coffee-house in Vienna, and a celebrated beauty of the last century, who married into a high Austrian family (the Dietrichsteins), by *Liotard*, in crayons. The remainder are, for the most part, by *Rosalba Carriera*, a female artist of Venice, and of inferior merit.

Below the Picture Gallery also is a

Collection of Plaster Casts of the most famous ancient and modern *statues*. They are called the *Mengsches Abgüsse*, the original stock having been made by and under the superintendence of the artist Raphael Mengs. *Obs.* the group representing Ajax carrying away the body of Achilles, put together and restored from antique fragments in the Pitti Palace at Florence. The exertion and muscular display of the one figure, contrasted with the impotent lifeless limbs of the other, are not to be surpassed. Jonah on the whale, by Raphael: the original is preserved in Ireland; casts of Venus, and the colossal bust of Juno (Ludovisi), also deserve attention.

The *Cabinet of Engravings* (Kupferstich-Sammlung), also in a range of vaulted apartments, on the ground-floor, is shown to the public on week-days, 10 to 2; Wed. and Sat., *free;* Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 50 pf. A series of 1000 choice engravings and drawings, framed and glazed, are displayed on the walls, chronologically arranged. The rest of the collection, amounting to 350,000 engravings and drawings is stowed away in portfolios. Mr. Lewis Gruner, so well known in England as an accomplished artist, engraver, and author, is the director. He has prepared a complete and instructive catalogue of the whole. That amiable and erudite gentleman will give every information respecting it.

This is "one of the most complete collections in Europe, containing everything that is interesting in the history of the art, or valuable from practical excellence, and forms a supplement to the *Picture* Gallery. The oldest is of the date 1466, and is said to be the earliest yet known. Whoever wishes to study the history of this beautiful art, and to be initiated in the mysteries of *connoisseurship*, can find no better school than the cabinet of Dresden. It overflows with materials, and is under the direction of a gentleman who not only seems to be thoroughly master of his occupation, but has the much rarer merit of being in the highest degree particularly attentive and communicative."—*Russell.*

The collection is rich in the early German masters, Mechenen, Schœngauer, Albert Dürer, Wohlgemuth, &c., and has some valuable Marc Antonios.

The 90 portfolios of *Drawings by the old masters*, especially of the early German, Flemish, and Dutch schools, form a very interesting and prominent portion of this cabinet. Besides 300 choice examples of chefs-d'œuvre of all schools exhibited under glass, there is a valuable series of 450 portraits, unique probably of its kind, of all the most distinguished characters of the 19th cent. in Europe—sovereigns and royal families, statesmen and generals, artists and men of eminence in science and literature—taken from the life, chiefly by *Prof. Vogel.*

The **Historical Museum* (*Armoury*) was removed in 1876 from the Zwinger to the *Johanneum*. Open May to Oct., Sun. and holidays, 11 to 2; Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 9 to 1, 50 pf.; attendance for 1 to 8 persons, 9 mks.

This is one of the finest collections of the kind in Europe. Though less interesting, as an historical collection, it surpasses the Ambras collection at Vienna in armour of rich and studied workmanship, and leaves the Armoury in the Tower of London very far behind. It contains all the weapons, offensive and defensive, of chivalrous warfare; all the trappings and accoutrements of the tournament and other wild sports of feudal ages. Wealth and skill appear to have been exhausted in the materials and decoration of the armour. The elaborate workmanship in gold, silver, and ivory expended on the smaller arms, as the hilts of swords, stocks of guns, bits and

stirrups, the rich damasking of the plate-armour and gun-barrels, and the carving and inlaid work so profusely bestowed, are sufficient to excite wonder and admiration. There are no suits in it older than the time of our Henry VIII.; but several of Queen Elizabeth's period, for man and horse, are covered with reliefs executed in the richest style. The new arrangement is not yet complete, but in the Zwinger the objects were exhibited in the following order:—

The 1st room (*Entrées aal*) contained specimens of painted glass of the 15th and 16th centuries; portraits of Saxon princes of the Ernestine and Albertine dynasties. Those of Albert and his wife are by *L. Cranach:* the rest are for the most part copies.

Around the room were arranged many articles of old furniture, cabinets, &c., almost all of which are ascertained to have belonged to the persons whose portraits then decorated the walls. Among them that of Churfurt August I. (1520–86), the founder of the Museum. The work-table of the Electress Anne (1585). A cabinet given to Martin Luther by his friend the Elector John Frederick; together with a small silver-gilt drinking-cup, which was presented to him by the Elector; and his sword. A great number of ancient drinking-vessels, horns, goblets, cups, for all varieties of potations:—the reader of Walter Scott will be pleased to discover among them the type of the blessed bear of Bradwardine.

The 2nd room (*Jagdzimmer*) filled with implements of sports, pastimes, the chase, gardening, turning, &c.; spears, knives, bows, hunting-horns, and game-bags. A carved hunting-horn of ivory (12th cent. ?); the hunting-knife and horn of Henry IV. of France; the cross-bow of the Elector Maurice (d. 1553); of John Frederick, 1554, ornamented with a representation of Orpheus on one side, and a chase on the other. Game-bags embroidered by princesses; a collection of dogs' collars, arranged in chronological order from the time of Henry the Pious, 1541, to John George I., 1656.

3rd. *Tournament Gallery* (*Turnier-Saal*), occupied almost entirely with parade arms and armour, employed in the tilts and tournaments of the times of chivalry. Of a collection of swords here shown, the oldest is a French blade, dated 1293. There is also a huge two-handed sword, with blade 7 ft. long. The labour and skill bestowed on the ornaments of some of the sword-hilts should not be overlooked. In this gallery of *iron statues*, horse and foot, the most remarkable suits are those worn by Saxon princes of the 16th and 17th centuries, and arranged in chronological order. *Obs.* the armour of Henry the Pious (d. 1541), 2 parade suits of iron and copper-gilt, the one made at Augsbourg, the other in Italy, for Elector Christian II. (d. 1611); a parade suit of John George I. (d. 1656); and a gorgeous Milanese parade suit of Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy (d. 1630); of Christian I. (d. 1591) there are 5 suits here. A mounted knight, in black armour, usually formed part of the funeral procession of Saxon princes; several black suits in the collection have been used for this purpose. In the same way, on gala-days and at great festivities, such as the accession, marriage, or the like event in the life of a Saxon prince, a knight in gold and silver armour, as gaily and as splendidly decorated as possible, made part of the show. On these joyous occasions, the horse was called Gala Horse (Freude Pferd), and on the more mournful, Mourning Horse (Trauer Pferd).

Several shields and helmets of iron, beautifully chased and ornamented with reliefs, such as are usually employed only in decorating articles formed of the precious metals. It is well known that the invention and taste in design of the most talented artists was called in to aid the skill of the armourers of those days.

Near the end of the room are several tilting suits. Two of these in particular deserve notice. They are the complete equipment of two knights on horseback for the battle ordeal (Gottesgerichtskampf), a judicial combat, in which he who was thrown generally

broke his neck, owing to the great weight (over 200 lbs.) of the suit. They are so ponderous and unwieldy, that the slightest motion was hardly possible; the wearer could not even turn his head, but must content himself with looking straight forward through the scanty opening of his heavy helmet. The suits consist of a breastplate, to which is attached a shield, and over it a black target of wood, still bearing the dents of the lance, and a back-piece. To this was screwed a sort of hook, serving as a rest for the lance, attached to the saddle behind. Without this provision it would have hardly been possible to support, in a horizontal position, the heavy lances used in the tournament. The thighs were not encased, but protected by two shields, or pieces of iron, projecting from the saddle on each side. The two different kinds of lance in use are exhibited in this gallery, one pointed, and intended to pierce through both armour and wearer, and used only in the combat for life and death; the other ending in several small spikes, and intended to attach itself to the outside of the armour, when driven against it.

The 4th room (*Schlachtsaal*). Another long gallery filled with warlike arms for use in the field, not for show, less ponderous and unwieldy than the preceding. Those on horseback are of the 16th and 17th centuries, but the arms displayed on the walls go back to the Crusades. A large part have been worn in battle. Most of the suits were made for Saxon princes and other historical characters, and are chronologically arranged. The first is that of Duke George the Bearded (d. 1539). Then comes the armour of Henry the Pious; of John Frederick the Magnanimous, worn by him when taken prisoner at Mühlberg, 1547. There are 3 suits of the Elector Maurice; near them is preserved the blood-stained scarf which he wore at the battle of Sievershausen, and the bullet, fired (according to tradition) by a traitor on his own side, which killed him, 1553. The fluted suits of Electors Augustus (d. 1586) and Christian I. are very handsome. Near them is the sword with which the Chancellor Crell was beheaded (1601), in spite of Queen Elizabeth's intercession on his behalf. It bears the motto, "Cave Calviniane." Near it is an iron scaling-ladder of the Thirty Years' War.

The suit which stands 10th in the row is that of the Elector John George I. (1585–1656), who was a leader in the Thirty Years' War. The 15th, a brown suit, is the armour of Gustavus Adolphus, which he left at Weissenfels before the battle of Lützen (in the fight he wore a suit of buff leather, now in the Arsenal at Vienna). The commander's staves and swords of his opponents, Counts Tilly and Pappenheim, are also preserved here. Here also is the cutlass of Thomas Münzer, the leader of the rebellious peasants in Thuringia, in 1525; a character who united the knavery of Jack Cade with the religious madness of the chiefs of the Covenanters in Scotland. To Englishmen the small suit of Edward VI. (d. 1553) and the sword of William III. will be of interest.

Among the most interesting historical relics is the scale-armour worn by the heroic John Sobieski at the siege of Vienna in 1683; near it are displayed the trophies, arms, horse-tail standards, &c., gained by the detachment of Saxon troops who fought under the Duke of Lorraine on that occasion. Their commander, the Elector John George III. (whose cuirass is also here), was the first who planted a Christian flag in the Turkish camp. Farther on is the cuirass, weighing 100 lbs., of the Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, Augustus II., or the "Strong," born 1670, died 1733. It would be difficult to find a man at present who could walk in his armour, "which you can hardly raise from the ground; or wear his iron hat, weighing 14½ lbs. But Augustus, if you believe the Saxons, was a second Samson." He is said to have "lifted a trumpeter in full armour and held him aloft in the palm of his hand—to have twisted the iron banister of a stair into a rope—and to have made love to a coy beauty by pre-

senting in one hand a bag of gold, and breaking with the other a horseshoe." This horseshoe, thus broken in 1711, lies under glass on a table.

Against the walls and pillars of this room are arranged a variety of swords and other weapons, many of which are remarkable for their workmanship, others for their history. Battle-axes and maces of various dates and patterns. A dagger which, after being thrust into the body, separates into three parts on touching a spring, so that it would be impossible to extract it from a wound. A short sword, notched on one side, intended to catch the blade of an adversary, and break it short off before it could be disengaged. The dagger of Rudolph of Swabia, who lost his hand while raising it to wound his brother-in-law, the Emperor Henry IV., in the battle of Merseburg, 1080. The workmanship is very fine.

The weapons with which the Bohemian peasants armed themselves during the Hussite War consist of flails shod with iron; a Polish battle-scythe, of the period of Kosciuszko's revolt; the sword of Don John of Austria, who commanded at Lepanto.

The 5th room (*Pistolenzimmer*) contains *fire-arms*, from their earliest invention in Europe. One of the oldest weapons of this kind is a rude sort of pistol, supposed to date from the end of the 15th cent., a mere iron barrel, 11¼ inches long, with a touchhole in the side. It was fired not by a flint falling upon steel, but by the friction of a file upon a piece of firestone (pyrites). The file was inserted in a groove by the side of the touchhole, it was then covered with powder, and the firestone screwed down tightly in contact with it. When the file was smartly drawn out, the friction served to ignite the powder. The first step of improvement after this was a pistol fired by means of a piece of lighted tow; then came the wheel-lock, and afterwards the falling-lock with flint and steel. Specimens of all these varieties are preserved here; also of *revolvers* and breechloaders dating from the 17th cent. The pistols of Elector George John I., splendidly inlaid with silver and ivory. Another pair, made at Stockholm, remarkable for their plainness, belonged to Charles XII. of Sweden, and were borne by him on the day of his death at Frederickshal, 1718.

6th (*Sattel- und Kleiderzimmer*). This room is filled with costly stuffs used at the coronations and other festivities of Augustus II. and III., Kings of Poland; trappings and harness for horses, of most rich materials; splendidly embroidered bits and stirrups, and housings for sledge-horses, One set of harness is of gold, splendidly enamelled, set with rubies; another of silver set with pearls. In the 6 large cabinets are state costumes of Saxon Electors from the 16th to the 18th cent., and in 2 smaller ones are shoes of different nations; also those of Kant and Wieland, and the boots of Murat; likewise 15th-cent. mitres worn by the bishops of Meissen.

The 7th room (*Türkisches Zelt*) is fitted up with a Turkish tent, taken at the siege of Vienna, 1683; and its contents are chiefly Turkish and Eastern arms.

8th (*Indianisches Zimmer*). Two rooms contain an ethnographical collection; the garments and weapons of various barbarous nations, partly formed by Professors Pöppig and Schomburgh and others in S. America, Borneo, Java, and Sumatra,—as hammocks, clubs, poisoned arrows, shooting-tubes, dresses of coloured feathers, teeth, and claws, arms of the S. Sea Islanders, &c.

9th (*Paradesaal*). Contains riding equipments and parade trappings of the 16th to 18th cent. Among the historical relics in this last and splendidly ornamented apartments are, the robes worn by Augustus the Strong at his coronation as King of Poland. Here also is an Italian suit of armour for man and horse, hardly to be surpassed for elaborate workmanship. Its surface is covered with reliefs representing the labours of Hercules, the

Golden Fleece, Theseus and Ariadne, and other mythological subjects. On each side of it stands a silver suit of the 16th cent., one belonging to Elector Christian I., the other to Prince Christian of Anhalt. The steel ornaments for man and horse belonged to Christian II., and were bought (1606) of Heinrich Knopf of Nuremberg for upwards of 10,000 thalers. The swords deposited here are among the chief ornaments of the collection; the iron hilts being of carved work, executed at Nuremberg with surprising correctness; there are several hundreds of them. The little cocked hat of Peter the Great (obtained by an exchange of hats with Augustus the Strong), a wooden bowl, turned with his own hand, and two of his swords, are among the curiosities here; also a saddle of red velvet of Napoleon, and the boots which he wore at the battle of Dresden (1813), as well as the satin shoes worn by him at his coronation in Paris; a sword of Charles XII. of Sweden, and one of Frederick the Great.

Electrotypes of the objects of this collection are made of various sizes by the inspector, Mr. Büttner. There is also a collection of 2000 guns of various fashions and ages, which may interest sportsmen and soldiers, and a series of twenty pictures representing tournaments, with dates and descriptions.

The *Museum of Natural History*, occupying the lower storey of the Zwinger, is shown to the public Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 8–2; Thurs. and Frid., 8–10. (*Anthropological* collection, Tues., Frid., 9–11.) May to Oct., Tues., Frid., *free*; other days, and in winter, 50 pf.

This collection is not on a par with many others on the Continent, but the departments of Mineralogy and Geology contain good illustrations of the natural history of Saxony. Great part of the contents of this Museum was destroyed by the mob during the insurrection of 3rd to 9th May, 1849, and the valuable Herbarium of Prof. Reichenbach was burned. The loss has been replaced by the very valuable *Botanical Collections* of the late King Frederick Augustus II., the gift of his widow.

Minerals (daily 10–12, May to Oct., Tues. and Frid., *free*; other days, 50 pf.; Nov. to April, 50 pf.)—The specimens from the Saxon mines, of the ores of silver, cobalt, lead, and iron, are very complete, especially those from Freiberg and the Erzgebirge. One specimen of native silver formed part of a mass of pure metal large enough to serve as a dinner-table for the Elector, when he visited the Schneeberg mine, in which it was found.

The *Fossils* are arranged in the l. wing of the Zwinger. *Obs.* Bones of the cave bear, from Sundwig; cave hyæna, deer, horse, elephant; reindeer, from Oelsnitz; hippurites, from Lebanon; insects, from the lithographic slate; Ichthyosaurus trigonodon, from Banz in Bavaria; Trematosaurus brauris, a colossal lizard, from Bernburg; fishes of the Kupfer Schiefer; fossil trees, from the Rochtodtliegende of Chemnitz, one a trunk of 5½ ft. diam.; Cycadeæ, from Cracow; Flora of the coal-field of Saxony and Bohemia, described by the Director, Geinitz.

The JAPANESE PALACE, situated in the Neustadt, on the rt. bank of the Elbe, close to the Leipzig gate, was built by Field-Marshal Count Flemming in 1715, and subsequently sold to Augustus II., who enlarged and embellished it, and used it as a summer residence. It receives its name from some grotesque Oriental figures and ornaments with which it is decorated. It contains:—

1. The Museum of Antiquities (*Antikensammlung* (open Wed. and Sat., from 10 to 2, from the 1st of May to the 31st of Oct., *free*; on other days and during the rest of the year, 50 pf.) placed on the l.-hand side of the entrance hall, on the ground-floor. This collection has suffered both from the ignorant mutilations of a barbarous age, and from the reparations and restorations of a more enlightened period, but it contains many objects of high interest,

both in point of art and as illustrations of antiquity.

In the 1*st Hall* are modern works, chiefly busts of Saxon Electors, in bronze, and marble, and copies. In the 2*nd Hall* is a collection of Greek vases, and other examples of ancient pottery.

Third Hall. No. 15. A head of Niobe, like the one at Florence, and, though inferior to it, showing that beautiful expression of intense mental agony, of which, it is said, the masters of the Bolognese school sometimes availed themselves in their representations of the Virgin, especially in those paintings of the Descent from the Cross, or Burial of the Saviour, in which the body lies in the Virgin's arms. 16. A female bronze head, called the Daughter of Niobe. 41. A quadrangular altar with niches for Lares. 42. A Torso of Athene Promachos, known as the Dresden Minerva. She is clad in the peplus, woven for her by Athenian virgins. A strip in front, representing rich embroidery, is divided into 11 compartments, the subjects being the battles of the Gods with the Titans. 43 is a restoration of 42, in clay, by Prof. Rauch of Berlin.

Fourth Hall. 89. Torso of a wounded Gladiator, nearly in the attitude of the Dying Gladiator. This is a fragment of great value. It is executed in the most finished style of art; and the anatomy, especially of the back, is acknowledged to be unequalled for accuracy.

Fifth Hall. 101. Cupid playing with a Lion is not very remarkable for execution, but the design is captivating and the expression pleasing. 98. Minerva represented as the goddess who presided over the intellectual part of warfare, Greek strategy, and tactics. The figure is somewhat masculine in its shape and proportions—there is more of manhood than womanhood in the appearance of her broad shoulders and narrow hips. The ægis is thrown on carelessly and awry. 106. The Pentelic marble basis of a tripod. The relief carved on one side represents Hercules withheld by Phœbus from carrying off the sacred tripod from Delphi; on another side is the reconsecration of the restored tripod; on the 3rd is the consecration of a sacred torch. They are executed in the style called Æginetan. This specimen is curious, as showing the early progress of the art. The faces are all alike, and without expression; the draperies are stiff, and the hair resembles a coil of rope. 116. A Young Wrestler. 114. A young Satyr in the attitude of pouring wine.

Sixth Hall. 162, 163, 164. A Matron of Herculaneum and her 2 Daughters, found in an almost perfect state in the theatre of Herculaneum—very fine and noble figures. They are interesting as showing the costume of a Roman lady, still more so as specimens of the perfect treatment of draperies by ancient artists.

Seventh Hall. 210. Satyr and Nymph. 211. One of the sons of Niobe lying dead, a fine repetition of a well-known statue.

Eighth Hall. 256-259. Statues of 4 Romans engaged in the game of Ball (pila). They were at one time erroneously called Gladiators, and are so restored with sword-hilts in their hands; but these are nobles of the time of Hadrian, not slaves. 231 represents the Empr. Caracalla.

Ninth Hall. 266. Bust of Caligula in red porphyry. The effigy of this emperor is rare, as most of his statues were destroyed after his death from hatred of his cruelty while living. 290. Aphrodite. The head, trunk and arms are antique. The back of this statue is considered by good judges little inferior in exquisite finish to that of the far-famed Venus at Florence. 291. An Athlete anointing himself. 293. Ariadne abandoned by Theseus, is regarding him with reproachful looks as he departs. The head is modern, but the expression of it is good. The shoulders are exquisite.

Tenth Hall. The end represents

one side of a Columbarium, and here and in the adjoining room are some Assyrian, Egyptian, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities.

Eleventh Hall. Here are one or two modern works which deserve notice, as 22. A bronze bust of Gustavus Adolphus, made from a cast taken after his death—23. A bust of Cardinal Richelieu, of bronze, a characteristic likeness, of good workmanship—24. A bust of Charles I. of England—52. Deïanira carried off by the Centaur, in bronze, the work of *John of Bologna.*

2. The *Library*, in the first floor of the Japanese Palace, contains about 500,000 volumes, 2800 MSS., and a very large collection of maps. Open every week-day from 9 to 1, 50 pf. All persons are allowed to consult and peruse books in the reading-room. The inhabitants are permitted to take books home with them, a privilege also extended to strangers who can get some respectable inhabitant of Dresden to come forward as security for them.

There are about 2000 early printed books, from the invention of printing to the end of the 15th cent. Among the MSS. are—a Greek MS. of the 10th cent., interlined with Latin, supposed to have been written in Ireland, one of the greatest curiosities. *Alb. Dürer's* Treatise on the Proportions of the Human Body, in his own handwriting, and ornamented with his sketches (1528). Three volumes, representing the tournaments held in Dresden from 1487 to 1564, are curious. A volume filled with miniatures of the most celebrated and learned men of the 15th and 16th cents., drawn, it is conjectured, by the *younger Cranach.* Several volumes of autograph letters, among which are some of Luther, Melanchthon, Grotius, Sixtus V., and Bianca Capello. Among the Oriental MSS. is an 8-sided Koran, and another which belonged to Sultan Bajazet. A Mexican MS., with hieroglyphics, curiously painted on aloe-leaves. The Gospels, written in the 12th cent., with vignettes in the style of Greek art. Fragment of the Zendavesta, MS. of the 15th cent. A collection of Fables in Arabic, with miniatures. A collection, in 19 vols. folio, made by Fred. Augustus II., of portraits of the princes and princesses living in the 17th cent., most carefully coloured, with maps of various countries, and plans of the principal towns, said to have cost 20,000 dollars. King René of Anjou's work on Tournaments, with drawings. The Bible translated into Bohemian, in the 14th cent., and written upon parchment in the middle of the 15th. Item, Dr. Faustus's conjuring book. A very large apartment is occupied by European History: that of Saxony is particularly complete. French History fills 3 large rooms.

3. *The Collection of Coins*, especially the Saxon portion, is rich. It is not open to the general public, but may be seen, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 1, on application to the Director.

The *Gardens* attached to the Japanese Palace are open to the public, and extend down to the margin of the Elbe, whence the view is pleasing, including the bridges and many of the finest buildings in the town.

The *Collection of Porcelain* (Porzellan- und Gefass-Sammlung was removed 1876 to a new Museum, the JOHANNEUM, constructed on the site of the old picture gallery at the N.W. corner of the Neumarkt., *open* Wed. and Sat., 9–5; other days, 9–2, by tickets, 1 to 6 pers. 6 mks.; and from May 1 to Oct. 31, Mond., Tues., Thurs., Frid., 2–5, 1 mk.

Besides a large collection of 90,000 pieces of china, embracing the earliest as well as the finest productions of native Saxon manufacture, there is an immense quantity of Chinese and Japanese specimens of an old date, but a deficiency in the later and finer qualities. Some of the earlier brown ware were turned in a lathe and polished. There is some Italian and Sèvres ware, but the European porcelain is chiefly that of Meissen. This collection contains the earliest attempts of Böttcher, the alchemist, who is said to have

made the discovery whilst seeking for the philosopher's stone (see under *Meissen*, Rte. 87A). The ware which he produced, and which led to the discovery of true porcelain, is an imperfect opaque porcelain, coloured, by means of oxide of iron in the clay, of a brown or reddish hue.*

At the entrance near the staircase are 2 leopards as large as life, a colossal bust of Augustus the Strong, and a nosegay. The Chinese and Japanese porcelain occupies 11 rooms—a part consists of figures of animals of all sorts, grotesques, &c. &c. The Japanese vases are of great size and price, the antiquities of Chinese porcelain manufacture highly curious. Two plain yellow plates, and one of the same colour broken, are of the greatest rarity, since this class of ware is made for the use of "His Celestial Majesty" alone, and the exportation of them is prohibited under pain of death. A number of beautiful objects in *biscuit*, such as busts, figures from the antique, groups, the model of a monument to Augustus III. A nosegay of flowers of very delicate workmanship, of a more recent date, and of European origin. Several specimens of French china from Sèvres were the gift of Napoleon; among them are splendid vases, with paintings illustrating the events of his life, &c. &c.

The Italian earthenware (Majolica) is ornamented with paintings founded on the designs of Raphael, though not actually executed by him. One set of china contained in this collection was given to Augustus II., by Frederick William I. of Prussia, in exchange for a company of grenadiers fully equipped.

There is a depôt for *the sale of Dresden China* in the town (in the Augustus Strasse). The Jews get up fictitious ware, forging the royal mark. Beware of such articles: the painting is bad, and does not stand. The best security is to purchase from the royal depôt. The manufactory is at Meissen (Rte. 87A).

Theodor Körner, the German Tyrtæus, was born, 1791, at No. 4 Körnerstrasse, in the Neustadt. Relief portraits in bronze of Körner and Schiller (who resided in the house for a time) adorn the exterior. In the interior is a *Museum* of relics (MS. letters and poetry, uniforms, portraits, &c.) of the young soldier-poet. *Open* daily, 10 to 2; admission ½ mk.

In the *Schloss*, at the end of the *Grosser Garten*, S.E. of the town, is a collection of Mediæval Antiquities (*Alterthümer Museum*), chiefly brought from Saxon churches, such as altar-pieces of wood carved and gilt, mass-robes, bishops' mitres, medals, abbatial seals, church plate, relics, &c. Here are several interesting relics of Luther, and a collection of *Rietschel's* casts and models.

The new *Polytechnische Schule*, built (1876) by Heyn, on the Bismarck Platz, is a well managed institution, with 34 professors and teachers, a good library, and laboratory in an adjoining building. The old building on the Anton Platz is now used as an industrial school.

Monumental Statues.—Augustus II. the Strong, on horseback, in the Neustadt, near the end of the old bridge, made of hammered copper, by Wiedemann, 1736. The *Moritz monument*, at the corner of the Botanical Garden, restored 1870. The Elector Maurice is handing over the government to his brother August by presenting him with the Electoral sword before marching against Charles V. King *Frederick Augustus the Just*, who reigned 58 years (died 1827), of bronze, in the centre of the Zwinger, by *Rietschel*, 1843. Bronze *statue* of *Carl Maria von Weber*, by *Rietschel*, 1860, in the Theater Platz, in front of the theatre (rebuilding). In the promenade in the Friedrich Stadt is a colossal bust of King *Anthony*, erected 1835, the year before his death. On the Neumarkt is a bronze *statue* by Hähnel of *Friedrich August II.* (died 1854), erected 1866. On the Georg's Platz, a bronze statue by Hähnel, 1871, of

* A very full account of the curiosities of the Dresden China Gallery will be found in Marryat's 'History of Pottery and Porcelain.'

Theodor Körner. A colossal bronze bust of *Rietschel*, by *Schilling*, was unveiled Feb. 21, 1876, the anniversary of his death (1861), on the Brülsche Terrace, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts, and where his studio formerly was.

Promenades.—There is no lack of pleasant walks in and about the town. Besides the *Terrace of Brühl* and the gardens of the Japanese Palace, there are a sort of boulevards, which surround the town in the direction of the levelled fortifications, and another pleasant small garden adjoining the Zwinger.

Outskirts and Environs.—At the distance of ½ m. from the barrier of the town, on the l. bank of the Elbe, on the way to Pirna, lies the *Grosser Garten*, a large park filled with fine trees, traversed by shady walks and drives, containing the *Schloss* (see above) and several cafés and restaurants, to which people resort in summer, especially when attracted by a very good band, which often plays here.

Adjacent to it is the *Zoological Garden*, established in 1860, an interesting collection of animals, well arranged.

About a mile S.E. of the town, and ½ m. from the Great Garden, are the fields and slopes which were the the scenes of Napoleon's victory of Dresden, Aug. 26 and 27, 1813. The allied force extended all round the old town, from the barrier of Pirna on the Elbe to the marsh of Priesnitz on that river below the town. Immediately behind the small village of *Räcknitz* is the *Monument* to the French General *Moreau*, who had entered the Russian service against France shortly before the battle. He was struck by a shot from a battery at the angle of the wall now occupied by Dr. Struve's garden. Napoleon caused the distance to be measured, and it was found to be not less than 2000 yards. A large square block of granite, surmounted by a helmet, has been erected on the spot where he received his mortal wound. His two legs, which were separated from his body by a cannon-ball, are buried here, but his body was conveyed to St. Petersburg. The inscription says, "Moreau, the hero, fell here, by the side of Alexander, 27th August, 1813." The view of Dresden from this point is very good.

About ½ m. from the Silesian Rly. Stat., on the outskirts of the Neustadt, in the old *Cemetery* (*Neustädter Kirchhof*), is a representation of the *Dance of Death* (Todtentanz), a procession of 27 figures, in several groups, each headed by the skeleton king, who drags on rather roughly, and with a triumphant air, the unwilling throng, composed of persons of all ranks, ages, and professions. This rude carving, in relief, is of no greater antiquity than 1534. An obelisk of granite serves as a memorial to 40 soldiers and officers shot down by the Republican rioters in the streets of Dresden, May 1849.

Tiedge, the poet (d. 1841), and *Adelung*, the philologist (d. 1808), are buried in this churchyard.

In the *new* cemetery, about 20 min. further, are buried the soldiers who died in the military hospitals here in the wars of 1866 and 1870.

Weber, the composer, who died 1826, in London, and whose body was removed from Moorfields in 1844, and *Fried. Schlegel* (d. 1829), lie in the *Catholic churchyard* in the Friedrichstadt.

The rt. bank of the Elbe, above Dresden, rises in picturesque hills from the edge of the river. These are topped with rich woods, while their lower slopes, turned to the southern sun, are covered with vineyards, and form a continuation of the Saxon vine district, which begins at Meissen, and extends up to Pillnitz. These sunny slopes are dotted over with neat white villas, in the midst of pleasure-grounds — the retreats of opulent industry. Here the venerable and respected *Moritz Retsch*, the well-known illustrator of Göthe, Schiller, and Shakespeare, had a pretty villa. Here also are several places of public resort, somewhat between a tea-garden, café, and tavern-where good beer can always be had.

Such are the *Schillerschlösschen*, and

5 min. further the large *Waldschlösschen* brewery, carried on by a company: the beer brewed here is celebrated. The building, a striking object from the end of the Brühl terrace, contains rooms for visitors, and there is a terrace much frequented owing to the fine view from it. Beyond this are the Dresden waterworks.

About a mile further, on the top of the hill beneath which the Elbe flows, on the site of *Findlater's* House (so called from a Scotch nobleman who resided here) is the *Albrechtsburg*, a splendid residence built by Prince Albert of Prussia (d. 1873). Paths lead from the rear to the *Wolfshügel*, an eminence rising above the road, commanding one of the best views of Dresden. Another modern villa, built by the late Mr. Souchay, is distinguished by its 3 towers.

About 3 m. further, and 1½ m. from the point where the post-road to Bautzen turns off on the l. above *Loschwitz*, a small red-tiled, dilapidated country-house is seen, in the midst of a vineyard close to the road. This was for some time the retreat of Schiller, who wrote (1785-7) the greater part of his 'Don Carlos' in it. The building was lent to him by his friend the elder Körner (father of the poet, who resided in the house below). The view from it is very pleasing.

The village immediately opposite Loschwitz, called *Blasewitz*, has been rendered famous by Schiller, who has named the female *suttler* in the camp of Wallenstein, *Gustel of Blasewitz*—the said Gustel being a real person who, in the poet's time, used to sell cakes at the inn close to the ferry.

Following the carriage-road, you pass at Wachwitz the *König's Weinberg*, the elegant residence of the widow of the late King of Saxony, remarkable for the plantations of foreign trees and plants laid out by its founder. Before reaching Pillnitz, near the village of *Hosterwitz*, is the house in which *C. M. von Weber* composed his operas of 'Der Freischütz' and 'Oberon.' It is the first house on the rt., close to the road, after you pass an avenue of poplars running at rt. angles to the road. It is surrounded by walled vineyards.

6 m. N. of Dresden is *Moritzburg*; a deserted château of the Saxon Electors, with fish-ponds, containing many relics of old times.

Wesenstein Schloss in the Müglitzthal, belonging to the King of Saxony (3 hrs. from Dresden), makes a pleasant excursion, visiting the castle of Dohna on the way back. The Bohemian Rly. may be used, alighting at *Niedersedlitz*, the first stat. on the line, and passing through the (¼ hr.) *Lochwitzer Grund*; (¾ hr.) *Kreyscha*; (1 hr.) *Maxen*, near the spot called *Finkenfang*, where the Austrians, under Daun, in 1759 took the Prussian General Fink and 15,000 men prisoners. The Rly. may be rejoined at *Mügeln* Stat.

The excursion by road or rail to the romantic *Plauensche Grund* and the village of Tharand is described in Rte. 90.

Meissen (Rte. 87A) is a pleasant excursion by steamboat, visiting the castles of *Scharfenberg* and *Siebeneichen* on the way.

The most interesting of all the excursions round Dresden is that to the *Saxon Switzerland*. (Rte. 88.) A traveller pressed for time, and unable to make the whole tour, should at least devote a day to visit the *Bastei*, *Uttowalder Grund*, and *Königstein*, which might easily be accomplished by starting by the railroad in the morning for Pötzscha Stat., so as to breakfast in the inn at the Bastei, proceeding thence along the rt. bank of the Elbe to Schandau, crossing the Elbe by ferry at Schandau, dining at Königstein, and returning by the evening train to Dresden.

By aid of steamer and railway a good deal of the Saxon Switzerland may be visited in afternoon excursions from Dresden, leaving the quiet morning hours to be devoted to the collections.

Railways: 4 Stations (the 2 first in the *Neustadt*, the other 2 in the *Altstadt*). (1) *Leipziger Bahnhof* for N.W. *Leipzig* (Rte. 86) (to London 38 hrs.) and N. *Berlin* (Rte. 65)—(2) *Schlesischer Bahnhof* for E. *Görlitz* and *Breslau* (Rte. 82)—(3) *Böhmischer Bahnhof* for S.E. *Saxon-Switzerland*, through *Bodenbach* to Prague (Rte. 88), and S.W. to *Freiberg* and *Chemnitz* (Rte. 90). (4) *Berliner Bahnhof* for *Berlin* direct (Rte. 65B).

ROUTE 87A.

DRESDEN TO LEIPZIG, *viâ* DÖBELN—RAIL.

Distance, 80 m.; *time*, 4¼ hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Dresden and the Rly. as far as

8 m. *Coswig* Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 87.

Here the line turns off W. and crosses the Elbe to

5 m. **Meissen** Stat. (*Inns:* Hirsch, in the Market-place; Stern). A very old town of 15,000 Inhab., prettily situated on the S. bank of the Elbe. It was anciently the seat of a succession of Margraves of different dynasties until the Margraviate came in 1090 to the House of Wettin, which in 1423, in the person of Frederick the Warlike, succeeded to the Duchy of Saxony, with Electoral rank. It was also, from 967 to 1587, the seat of a line of Bishops.

The old restored *Castle* (Albrechtsburg) on the precipitous rock above the town, entered by a bridge thrown across the road in a cleft below, was formerly the residence of the Saxon princes, built 1481. The view from it on all sides is charming, and its Gothic architecture presents much that is worthy of admiration, especially in the two elegant corkscrew staircases, the vaulting of the ceilings, the cross room, and a polygonal turret room; the windows are Renaissance, inclining in shape to those of Batalha and St. Mary's, Redcliffe.

Contiguous to the castle is the **Dom*, recently restored, the finest Gothic cathedral ch. in Saxony, begun in the 13th and continued to the 15th cent., with an exquisite spire of open work. Fine view from top. From an ante-nave, the *Fürstengruft*, b. 1423, with curious groined vaulting, you enter, by a door enriched with many figures and reliefs, into the nave, having graceful piers and aisles of equal height (14th cent.), late Dec. The choir is earlier, being of 13th-cent. Gothic. The stone roodloft of 7 rich arches (1342–70) commands a good view of choir and nave. The tabernacle (Sakramentshäuschen) near the altar is very elaborately carved in stone. The painted glass in its windows, and the Descent from the Cross by *L. Cranach*, in which are introduced the portraits of Luther and his friend the Saxon Elector, are worth notice. In the Prince's vault (at the W. end) many princes of the Saxon house, of the Wettin line, are interred, including Ernest and Albert, founders of the two main lines of the Saxon dynasty. Here are 10 or 12 fine brasses engraved with their effigies and arms; those of about 1500 are finer than any in England or Flanders. The best is that of Sidonia, daughter of George Podiebrad (d. 1510), a work not unworthy of the burin of Alb. Dürer. On a sarcophagus of bronze in the centre of the chapel is an effigy in bas-relief of its builder, Frederick the Warlike (der Streitbare). *Obs.:* an early altar piece with wings, of our Saviour between the Virgin and St. John, by *L. Cranach*.

The *Ch. of St. Mary* (13th cent.) and the *Ch.* of the former Augustinian monastery *of St. Afra* (14th cent), are also worth a visit.

The *Porcelain Manufactory*, up to 1863 in the castle, now occupies a handsome building expressly designed for it in the *Triebischthal*, 1½ mile from the town.

China ware, or porcelain, was originally brought from the country after which it is named, and was first made in Europe at this place, in 1710, by one Böttcher, an alchemist, who, after wasting a great deal of the gold of his patron (Augustus II., King of Poland and Elector of Saxony) in his search for the philosopher's stone, stumbled, by accident, upon a more sure method of producing the precious metals by the discovery of an art which has served to enrich his countrymen. He died in prison in Dresden in 1719, after being detected in correspondence with Berlin as to the secret process. This manufactory, so celebrated in the time of Augustus II., was annihilated in the Seven Years' War, being then plundered, and its workmen and models, along with the archives, carried away by Frederick the Great. It continued to enjoy royal patronage at a heavy expense to the private purse of the Saxon Sovereign, but the King has lately ceded it to the Government. It is now carried on for profit, and cheapness being the object, it now makes a revenue, but the articles made are very inferior to those of former times. The managers of the establishment are very civil in showing it to strangers, who will find here a very large assortment of articles for sale or inspection.

A *Tunnel*—24 m. long—has been in progress many years from the level of the Elbe at Meissen to Freiberg, in order to drain the silver-mines around that town, which have been for ages choked with water.

Steamboats on the Elbe down to *Riesa* —up to *Dresden*.

The Rly. turns S. through the pretty valley of the Mulde to

13 m. *Nossen* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S. 14 m. to *Freiberg*, in Rte. 90.]

11 m. *Döbeln* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Sonne). [Branch *Rly.* N. to *Riesa* and S. to Chemnitz, see Rte. 87.]

21 m. *Grimma* Stat. (*Inn:* Kronprinz); Pop. 6500; on the Mulde. Pretty walks to the *Gattersburg*, the castle of *Döben*, and the former Cistercian convent *Nimbschen*, from which the nun Catherine de Bora (who married Luther, 1525) escaped.

12 m. *Borsdorf* Junct. Stat. Here Rte. 87 is joined to

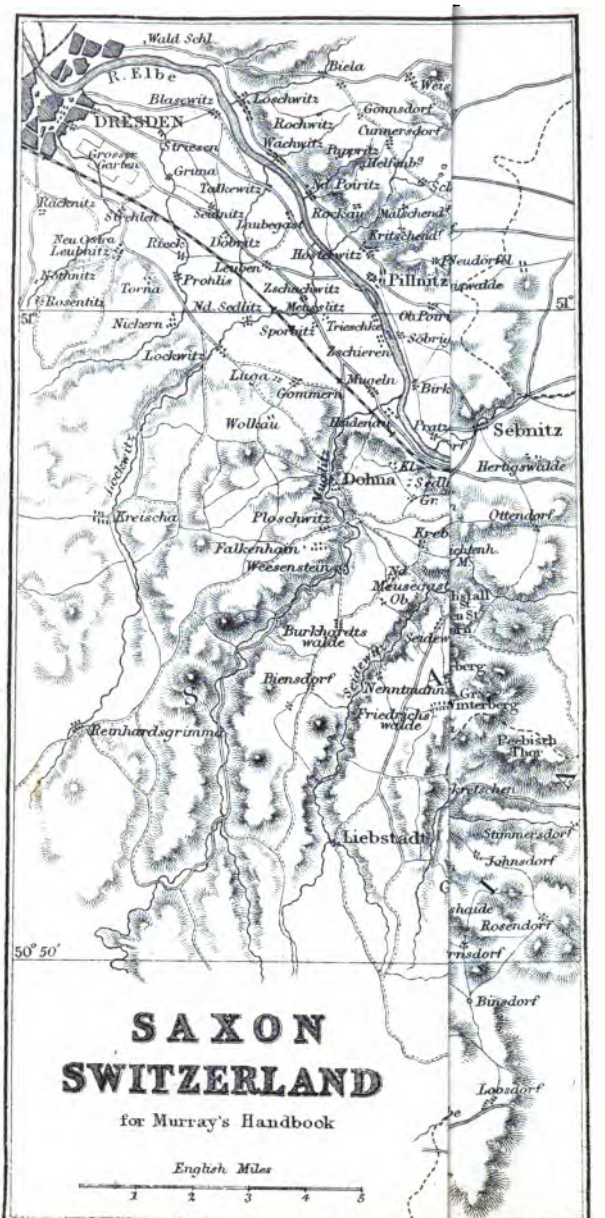
7 m. **Leipzig**, described in Rte. 86.

ROUTE 88.

SAXON SWITZERLAND AND THE ELBE.

(A) DRESDEN TO BODENBACH [PILLNITZ, THE BASTEI, SCHANDAU, KUHSTALL, PREBISCHTHOR, AND HERRNSKRETSCHEN]—RAIL.

The easiest and most profitable way of visiting Saxon Switzerland, particularly for those who cannot devote much time to it, is to set out *from Dresden* at 7 or 8 o'cl. morn. by *rail*, with a ticket for the stat. *Pötzscha;* there to leave the train, cross the river Elbe to *Wehlen*, ascend to the *Bastei* rock, and go on as far as the little town of *Schandau*, and dine there. In the afternoon, or next day (omnibus every day at 9 A.M. for the


Wald Schl.
R. Elbe
Biela
Blasewitz
Loschwitz
Gonnsdorf
DRESDEN
Rochwitz
Cunnersdorf
Wachwitz
Pappritz
Helfenb.
Grosse Garten
Strehlen
Grima
Talkewitz
Nd. Poritz
Räcknitz
Seidnitz
Laubegast
Rockau
Mobschenda
Neu Oeder Leubnitz
Ried
Dobritz
Kritschend.
Hosterwitz
Neudörfel
Pillnitz
Wohnitz
Leuben
Prohlis
Zschachwitz
Rosenhitz
Torna
Nd. Sedlitz
Mockritz
Ob. Poritz
Nickern
Sporbitz
Trieschke
Söbrig
Zschieren
Lockwitz
Luga
Mugeln
Birk
Gommern
Wolfsau
Hadenau
Pratz
Sebnitz
Herbigswalde
Dohna
Kl. Sedl.
Gr.
Kreischa
Ploschwitz
Ottendorf
Falkenhain
Kreb
Wesenstein
Nd. Mausegast
Ob.
Burkhardts walde
Seidewitz
Biensdorf
Nennhausn.
Grund
Sinterberg
Friedrichs walde
Reinhardsgrimma
Liebstadt
Stummersdorf
Johnsdorf
Rosendorf
Bingsdorf
Lohsdorf
50° 50'
51°
SAXON
SWITZERLAND
for Murray's Handbook
English Miles
1 2 3 4 5
Edwd Weller

valley and waterfalls), take a carriage and drive to the Wasserfall, where hire ponies for *Kuhstall* and *Winterberg;* thence descend to the Elbe by the Prebischthor to *Herrnskretschen*, where you meet the steamer for Dresden, and reach that city at 8 in the evening. (Ascertain at Schandau the hour at which the steamer leaves Herrnskretschen.)

General Information.—The district called "**Saxon Switzerland**" begins about 8 m. above Dresden, and extends beyond the Bohemian frontier. The name of "Switzerland" is inappropriate, as the scenery of the two countries is very different, and it may perhaps lead to exaggerated expectations, and comparisons disadvantageous to the Switzerland of Saxony. It has none of the glaciers, or snows, serrated ridges, and granite peaks of the *real* Switzerland, and its mountains are of very inferior height; but it has scenery so peculiar, and so unlike what is found elsewhere, that though it falls short, in sublimity, to that country, the Saxon Switzerland may be visited with surprise and gratification even by those who are acquainted with the other. The river Elbe flows through the centre of it, and its banks are more interesting in this part of its course than in any other between its source and the sea.

"About 4 m. beyond Pillnitz the valley of the Elbe closes; the mountains become more lofty and bare; the majestic river, quitting at length the rugged and mountainous course which has hemmed him in from his birth in the Mountains of the Giant, and destined to visit, throughout the rest of his career, only scenes of industry and fertility, comes forth rejoicing from the gorges which you are about to enter. From this point up to the frontiers of Bohemia, the rocks in the neighbourhood of the river, principally on the rt. bank, consisting of a coarse-grained sandstone, are cut in all directions into gorges, as if the chisel had been used to hew passages through them. They should rather be called lanes, so narrow are they, so deeply sunk, and so smoothly perpendicular do the gigantic walls of rock rise on both sides. The walls themselves are cut vertically into separate masses, by narrow openings reaching from the summit to the very bottom, as if a cement, which once united them, had been washed away. These perpendicular masses, again, are divided and grooved into layers, or apparent layers, like blocks regularly laid upon each other to form the wall. They generally terminate in some singular form. Some have a huge rounded mass reclining on their summit, which appears scarcely broad enough to poise it; others have a more regular mass laid upon them, like the astragal of a Doric pillar; others assume the form of inverted pyramids, increasing in breadth as they shoot higher into the air. Occasionally they present a still more singular appearance; for, after tapering in a conical form to a certain elevation, they begin to dilate again as they rise higher, as if an inverted truncated cone were placed on a right truncated cone, resembling exactly, but on an infinitely greater scale, what often occurs in caverns, where the descending stalactite rests on an ascending stalagmite." —*Russell's Germany.*

The rock of this district, which exhibits these phenomena, is the *Quadersandstein* of German geologists, agreeing with the Greensand formation of England. "It crumbles down into a soil soft to the feet, and of sufficient consistency not to be deep or heavy, affording the easiest and least fatiguing walking to the pedestrian." It is difficult to tire in such a country, where there is also abundance of shades and delicious water in every valley.

Many of the gorges, or narrow valleys, above described, are inaccessible in carriages, so that the *entire tour* of the Saxon Switzerland can only be made on foot. Nevertheless, most of the finest scenes lie within the distance of a short walk from a railway stat., from the Elbe steamers, or from some carriage-road; and notice is taken in the following route of those spots where travellers may leave their carriage, and of others to which it may be sent round to meet them.

Rly., *Dresden* to *Bodenbach* (see below). This line, as far as Aussig in Bohemia, traverses the whole length of Saxon Switzerland, being carried along the l. bank of the Elbe. From its stations, by means of ferries across the Elbe, all the most interesting spots are easily accessible. Thus Pötzscha is the Stat. for the *Bastei*; Königstein for that *fortress*; Krippen for *Schandau* and *Kuhstall*; Niedergrund for *Hermskretschen* and *Prebischthor*; Bodenbach for *Tetschen*.

Steamers also from Dresden ascend the Elbe to Leitmeritz in Bohemia, traversing the same beautiful district, and touching at all the chief points of interest on the way (see the list of *stopping places* under the head *Steamboats*, Dresden, Rte. 87).

The scenery of the banks of the Elbe is far better seen from the deck of the steamer than from the railway train; and the excursion may be pleasantly varied by taking the railway up the Elbe valley, and descending in the steamboat.

Good Inns, with comfortable sleeping accommodation, may be found at the Bastei, Schandau, Gross Winterberg.

Guides abound at the principal inns of the district, who will conduct strangers to the most interesting spots, by the shortest ways. The paths are not difficult to find, however, by any one who can speak German, so as to ask his way. 4½ mks. a day is the usual Trinkgeld.

Donkeys, *ponies*, and *chaises-à-porteurs* may be hired at all the principal stations at moderate charges fixed by tariff.

Boats, called *Gondeln*, may be hired in the towns and villages along the banks.

PLAN OF A TOUR OF THE SAXON SWITZERLAND.

2 days, or at the outside 3, sleeping at Schandau and Gr. Winterberg, are amply sufficient to see all that is best worth notice by a person who does not object to rise early, and is moderately strong a-foot.

The *Rly.* runs along the l. bank, but most of the *steamboat* stats. are on the rt. bank, and the opposite villages have different names. Towards the autumn when the water in the Elbe gets low, the steamers do not go beyond Tetschen (Bodenbach). Inquiry should be made on this point before leaving Dresden.

Start from Dresden by an early train of the Prague Railway with ticket for (¾ hr.)

16 m. *Pötzscha* Stat. Cross the Elbe in ferry to (¼ hr.)

Wehlen (*Inn*: Sächsische Schweiz). Walk up Uttowalder Grund to Teufel's Küche, Das Thor, &c. Return to T. Küche. Take the left-hand path to (1½ hr.)

The Bastei to breakfast. Descend the path to Rathen. Take a char or a carriage to (2 hrs.)

Schandau.

¾ hr. in char to Haidemühle. On foot to

½ hr. Kuhstall.

1½ hr. Grosser Winterberg.

1 hr. *Prebischthor*.

1½ hr. Herrnskretschen. (To Tetschen.)

1¼ hr. by boat descend the Elbe or by rail (½ hr.), or steamer (1 hr.), to *Königstein*. Walk from stat. up to Fortress, see it, return, and dine.

Dresden by rail or steamer.

N.B. — Travellers passing through Saxon Switzerland, on their way to Prague or Teplitz, should visit Königstein (a chief object in the tour) from Schandau.

The *Prague Railway* to 41 m. *Bodenbach* (8 trains daily from the Neustadt in 1½ hr.; 1 train from the Alstadt), sweeps past the S. side of Dresden, skirts (l.) the great Garden; (rt.) passes Moreau's monument; and thence follows the windings of the Elbe, along the l. bank of that river.

9 m. **Pirna** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns*: Schwarzer Adler, outside the walls; Forsthaus—fine view). This small town of 9500 Inhab. lies on the high road from Dresden to Teplitz, and on the l. bank of the Elbe. A good

point from which to make excursions in the neighbourhood. Carriages and boats are kept for hire here. Fine stone *Rly.* bridge below the town for the line, completed 1876, by Lohmen and Arnsdorf, to *Radeberg*, see Rte. 82.

A little above Pirna stands the *Castle of Sonnenstein*, on an elevated rock, at the back of which the high road passes, before it descends into the town. It was originally a fortress and a state prison, and was rebuilt in the 16th cent. Patkul, afterwards so cruelly murdered by Charles XII., was confined in it. It was obstinately defended by the French in 1813. It is now a *Lunatic Asylum*.

[The *steamboat up the Elbe* before reaching Pirna stops at *Pillnitz* (*Inn:* Goldener Löwe); in summer the residence of the Court of Saxony, from May to September. The *Schloss* was built 1818, in the place of a previous one destroyed by fire, and which was the place of meeting, in 1791, of the Empr. Leopold II., Frederick William II. of Prussia, the Count d'Artois (afterwards Charles X.), Calonne, and many French exiles, who projected a crusade against revolutionary France as the means of restoring the Bourbons to absolute power. The present building is not very imposing externally, but it contains some very good modern frescoes by the Saxon artist *Vogel:* those in the Great Saloon represent the Arts — Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Music. The chapel is adorned with several subjects by the same artist, exhibiting more of the refined conception and bold execution of the old masters than is usually found in modern works of this class. There are gardens and hot-houses attached to the palace, and agreeable walks along the heights above pleasure-grounds. The *Porsberg*, an hour's walk to the N.E., commands fine prospects.

The road to Lohmen lies by the side of the *Liebethaler Grund*, one of those glens or gorges for which this country is remarkable; but as it is inferior in beauty to many others, it is better to go direct in 1½ hr. to Lohmen, than take this round of 2 hrs. A clear stream runs, or rather rolls, down the glen, leaving scarcely room to walk by the side. The path passes large quarries, from which millstones are obtained, and leads up the glen as far as the Lochmühle, a mill sunk deep in the gorge, and wedged in between perpendicular cliffs. The path lies through the miller's house, where refreshments may be obtained; and then, ascending out of the gorge by a flight of some 180 steps, proceeds along the top of the cliffs, by Dauba, to

Lohmen Stat. (on rly. from Pirna N. to Arnsdorf). A small village with a poor country *Inn*, and an old *castle* on the brink of a precipice, from which a peasant is said to have fallen while asleep into the depth below, and to have recovered from his injuries.

After traversing the greater part of the long village of Lohmen, a footpath turns off suddenly to the rt. to Ottowalde, or Uttewalde, distant 2 m. The **Ottowalder Grund**, another ravine, is traversed by a good horse-track, and is remarkable for the height of its sides and the narrow space separating its walls asunder, so that the sun scarce penetrates into its depths. It possesses some remarkable objects: 1st. Das Thor, "the gate;" where 3 large cubic-shaped masses of rock, having fallen from above, are jammed in between them so as to form a natural roof, under which, as under an arch, the traveller must pass. Then comes the "Stone House," being various large masses of rock exactly resembling the roof of a house. 3rdly. Teufel's Küche, or "Devil's Kitchen," a large natural excavation, which puts one in mind of the Abbot's Kitchen at Glastonbury. Shortly after this the ravine divides into 2 ways: the rt. leads to Wehlen; the l.-hand path, emerging from the depths of the Ottowalder Grund, crosses the carriage-road from Dresden and Lohmen, and brings you at the end of ½ hr.'s walk to the verge of the gigantic precipice called THE BASTEI, or Bastion; close to which there is a tolerable *Inn*, much thronged, however, in summer.

The **Bastei**, from which is obtained one of the finest views in the district, "is the name given to one of the largest masses of rock which rise close by the river on the rt. bank. One narrow block, on the very summit, projects into the air. Perched on this, not *on*, but *beyond*, the brink of this precipice, you command a prospect which, in its kind, is unique in Europe. You hover on the pinnacle, at an elevation of more than 600 ft. above the Elbe, which sweeps round the bottom of the precipice. Behind, and up along the winding river on the same bank, rise similar precipitous cliffs, cut and intersected like those already described. From the farther bank, the plain gradually elevates itself into an irregular amphitheatre, terminated by a lofty but rounded range of mountains. The striking feature is, that in the bosom of this amphitheatre, a plain of the most varied beauty, huge columnar hills start up at once from the ground, at a great distance from each other, overlooking, in lonely and solemn grandeur, each its own portion of the domain. They are monuments which the Elbe has left standing to commemorate its triumph over their less hardy kindred. The most remarkable among them are the *Lilienstein* and *Königstein*, which tower, nearly in the centre of the picture, to a height of about 900 ft. above the level of the Elbe. They rise perpendicularly from a sloping base, formed of *débris*, and now covered with natural wood. The approach to their summits is difficult, and the access is artificial. Besides these, the giants of the territory, the plain is studded with many other columnar eminences of the same general character, though on a smaller scale; and they all bear, from time immemorial, their particular legends—for the mountains of Saxony and Bohemia are the native country of tale-telling tradition, the cradle of Gnomes and Kobolds. In the deep rents and gloomy recesses of the *Lilienstein*, hosts of spirits still watch over concealed treasures. A holy nun, miraculously transported from the irregularities of her convent to the summit of the *Nonnenstein*, that she might spend her days in prayer and purity in its caverns, is commemorated in the name of the rock; and the *Jungfernsprung*, or Leap of the Virgin, perpetuates the memory of the Saxon maid, who, when pursued by a brutal lustling, threw herself from the brink of its hideous precipice, to die unpolluted."—*Russell's Germany*.

These stiff bare rocks, rising from the earth, manifest, though now disjoined, that they once formed one body, all the softer parts of which have mouldered away, and left only the naked, indestructible framework.

The scene beheld from the Bastei will most assuredly detain the traveller for hours. The view over the plain, however, is not the only wonder of this remarkable spot. Behind, and at one side of the Bastei, numerous gigantic pinnacles of rock, separated from the main body by rents and chasms of tremendous depth, shoot upwards to a great height, in every variety of fantastic forms. So slight and slender are these natural pillars and obelisks, that it is difficult to understand how they maintain themselves upright at a height of several hundred feet. Numerous tufts of large trees have struck root in the crannies of these rocks, where there appears not an inch of earth to nourish them. These slender pinnacles have been rendered accessible from the mainland by stone bridges spanning the chasms. A band of robber-knights in former times set up a nest-like castle upon some of the loftiest and apparently most inaccessible of them; it was called *Burg Neurathen*, and scanty remains of its masonry are still visible. The entrance on one side was through a natural arch and over a drawbridge; the approach on the other lay through a cleft 3 ft. wide, and was closed by a portcullis formed of a slab of stone, which ran in grooves still visible in the rocky walls. The narrow planks with which the robbers bridged the chasms around them were easily removed when danger threatened, and their stronghold was then impregnable. From this lofty eyrie they watched the approach of vessels on the Elbe, and dashed down

to pillage or make captive, being long enabled by their position to bid defiance to legal authority. This fortress was at length destroyed in 1468; but in 1639, during the horrors of the Thirty Years' War, many poor refugees, driven out of their houses in the plain, sought shelter from the enemy among these crags.

There is a *carriage-road from the Bastei* (2 hrs., 4 Thal.) *to Schandau*, leaving Hohnstein, on the opposite side of the ravine, on the l., and winding down a long and gradual descent towards the Elbe, among rocks and thickets, and commanding magnificent views, by turns into the ravine on the l., and into the valley of the Elbe, including the noble rock of Lilienstein, on the rt. It is one of the finest landscapes in the Saxon Switzerland.

From the Bastei a steep path (½ hr.) also descends by a stone bridge of 7 arches, resting on the rocky obelisks or pinnacles by way of piers, through the narrow cleft above mentioned, to the margin of the Elbe and the village of

Rathen Stat. (*Inn*), 7 m. above Pirna (the Rly. is on the opposite l. bank, ferry across, the steamboat pier on the village side), and the traveller bound for Teplitz or Prague, and not intending to descend the Elbe again, may cross here and follow the l. bank as far as Königstein, after which, recrossing the river higher up, opposite to Schandau, he may either retrace his steps down the rt. bank as far as the Tiefer Grund, and proceed through it to Hohnstein and the Brand, or go at once to Schandau.

[From the foot of the Bastei at Rathen a path threads the bottom of other ravines as far as Hochstein. The waterfall of the Amsel Grund, though much praised by the natives, is but a sorry affair, especially after the cataracts of Switzerland; indeed, there is not one waterfall in the whole of this district worth the trouble of stepping aside to see it.

***Hochstein** is a projecting promontory of rock, 400 ft. high, commanding a very striking view, approachable by a frail bridge thrown over a deep dark gulf, or yawning abyss, called *Wolfsschlucht*. It is made accessible by ladders and by steps cut in the sides; and, from traces of walls and iron hooks fastened in the rock, it is probable that there was once a fort here, serving as a watch-tower or outwork to the castle of Hohnstein on the opposite side of the valley. *Hohnstein* (*Inn*, Hirsch) is a village of 1400 Inhab., with a *Castle*, which is surrounded on all sides by precipices. The fearful dungeons were once used as state prisons.

A carriage-road leads from Hohnstein to the *Brand* (small *Inn*), another very good point of view, but inferior to the Bastei. The road then passes down the *Tiefer Grund*, a valley so narrow that the sun appears rarely to penetrate it, to the banks of the Elbe, which it follows for about 1½ m., till it reaches Schandau.]

The course of the Elbe above the Bastei is very tortuous, nearly encircling the singular tabular hills.

rt. **Lilienstein** is the highest of the 12 isolated table mountains of the Saxon Switzerland, surpassing by 168 ft. its opposite neighbour Königstein. Its summit, 1254 ft. above the sea, is accessible from the village of Ebenheit, by narrow paths cut in the rock, and by scaling-ladders placed against the precipice. These means of access were first prepared in 1708, by order of Augustus II. of Saxony, after having himself made the ascent; an exploit of which he was so proud, that he set up an obelisk, which still remains, to commemorate it. The view from the top extends down the Elbe as far as Dresden and Meissen, and upwards to the Bohemian mountains. The French laid out around the base of Lilienstein, in 1813, a fortified camp, the ramparts of which still remain in part; it communicated by 2 bridges of boats with Königstein. During the Seven Years' War (1760) an army of 17,000 Saxons laid down their arms here to Frederick the Great, in sight of Augustus, their sovereign, who was shut up at the time in the fortress.

3 m. l. **Königstein** *Stat.* (Buffet) (*Inns:* Blauer Stern; Kronprinz). A small town and a first-class fortress of 1300 Inhab. on the Elbe. Above it, at a height of 852 ft. from the river, 1187 ft. above the sea, rises the (until 1866) virgin fortress of *Königstein*. It commands the river and railway, so that it prevented the passage of the Prussian army into Bohemia. That same year, however, it was handed by treaty over to Prussia, and is now garrisoned by Prussian infantry, jointly with Saxon artillery. Viewed from a distance it bears a strong resemblance to one of the "hill forts" of India, and will give a European an exact idea of those singular strongholds. It was deemed impregnable from its situation, surrounded by perpendicular natural escarpments improved by artificial cuttings; but more than all from its isolated position, so far removed from any other height—the Lilienstein and Pfaffenstein, on opposite sides, being each 3000 yards distant—that before Armstrong's invention it could not be commanded by artillery. Napoleon endeavoured to batter it from Lilienstein; but, after raising 3 pieces of cannon with great difficulty to the summit, the balls fell short. The approach to it is through a steeply sloping way cut in the living rock, which rises on either side like a wall, and partly by a sloping wooden bridge, which, when removed in time of war, leaves the gateway unapproachable, high up in the face of the cliff. The platform on which the fortress is built is several acres in extent, and a mile in circuit. This space is partly cultivated in fields and gardens; it produces a little corn, and pasturage for one or two cows, so as to suffice in part to support a garrison of 1200 men, the war complement, for whom 2 years' provisions are always kept in store. A *well*, cut to the depth of 613 ft. in the solid rock, supplies them with water from an inexhaustible spring; and casemates, also excavated, serve as storehouses for provisions. To this fortress Saxony owes the preservation of her priceless collection of works of art, virtù, and antiquity, her picture gallery and Green Vault. The treasures of the Saxon rulers have frequently been deposited here, to be out of harm's way; and indeed Frederick Augustus II. himself took refuge here during the Seven Years' War, and the late King lived here 3 months in 1849. This fortress served once as a state prison. Strangers are admitted on paying a fee of 1 Thaler 10 Sgr., which admits 8 persons: nothing should prevent the traveller visiting it. The view from its walls is most beautiful, being panoramic, and is one of the most striking in the Saxon Switzerland.

3 m. l. *Krippen Stat.* Here is a ferry over the Elbe, leading to

rt. **Schandau** (steamboat passengers' luggage examined here). (*Inns:* *The Forsthaus—excellent, and beautifully situated on the Elbe; not surpassed for comfort, cleanliness and good cookery; Bahr's Hotel; Badhaus, an inn out of the town about ½ m. up the valley of the Kirnitsch, at a spot where a mineral spring supplies some baths, much frequented by Dresdeners in summer.) Schandau is a town of 3200 Inhab. on the rt. bank of the Elbe, at the junction of the streamlet called Kirnitsch. From its central situation, Schandau is convenient head-quarters for those who propose to explore at their ease the Saxon Switzerland. Horses may be hired here. A good walker, from Schandau, might visit in one day the *Kuhstall*, Winterberg, Prebischthor, and Herrnskretschen, and return by steamer or rail to sleep at the Baths. Hire of a horse for this ride of 5 hrs., 9 to 12 mks.

Excursions.—*a.* To the Pfaffenstein and Königstein, crossing the Elbe in ferry—a delightful drive of 6 or 7 hours. Carriage can approach near to the top of the Pfaffenstein, then a short sharp climb brings you to the top—grand view.

b. To *Kuhstall* and *Winterberg*; carriage-road, traversed by omnibus.

[A carriage-road runs up the beautiful valley of the Kirnitsch, to the Haidemühle, about 6 m. from Schan-

dau. Beyond this the paths must be traversed on foot, or on ponies or chaises-à-porteurs for ladies, which must be ordered beforehand. A path turns abruptly to the rt., across a brook and up a steep wooded hill, and, after a mile of ascent, brings you to the Kuhstall.

The *Kuhstall* (cow-stall) (small *Inn*) is a natural arch or cave in the rock, 30 ft. high and 40 wide, 800 ft. above the sea, under which one passes to a sort of terrace commanding a most striking view of the valley far below. During the Thirty Years' War the peasants drove their cattle hither for safety, whence its name. Many of the persecuted Protestants, expelled from Bohemia by the Emp. Ferdinand II. and the Jesuits, took refuge here with their families. This cave forms the frame to a singular picture. The traveller sees around him rocks heaped upon rocks, many crowned with fir-trees, reminding an Englishman of the scenery near Tunbridge Wells, only on a much grander scale. A narrow fissure in the sandstone, which can just be ascended by a person of moderate size, leads to a platform on the top of the Kuhstall. The Wochenbett is a cavern so named, because the "women in the straw" were placed there for greater security when this spot was an asylum for the persecuted.

An abrupt descent through a chasm, literally a crack in the rock, on the l. of the Kuhstall, leads into the valley, where a sand-strown and easily discernible path traverses fields and forests as far as the foot of the hills called *Lesser* and *Great* Winterberg. The Lesser Winterberg is the steeper of the two, and more tiresome to surmount. The *Great Winterberg* (small *Inn*), 1768 ft. above the level of the sea, and 1628 above the Elbe (3 m. from Kuhstall), is a knob of trap piercing through the sandstone, and one of the highest mountains in the district; in ascending it, the guide points out a projecting rock, to the very verge of which one of the Electors of Saxony was driven by an infuriated stag which he had wounded in the chase. Just as the animal was bending down its antlers to toss him over the precipice, the prince succeeded in shooting it through the heart. On the summit there is a good *Inn*, where travellers may obtain decent fare and beds, if they make up their mind to pass a night here for the sake of seeing the sun rise over the Bohemian mountains. The view is very striking, extending to the mountains of Silesia; the various isolated hills nearer at hand rise up like pillars out of the valley of the Elbe, whose winding course is commanded for a long distance. From the Winterberg the path plunges down amidst the seared remains of the forest, and soon crosses the Bohemian frontier. An hour's walk brings you to the **Prebischthor* (small *Inn*), another natural arch, hollowed out of the rock, but more remarkable, and of much more colossal dimensions, than the Kuhstall. It is 66 ft. high, 98 broad, 1402 ft. above the sea. The Thor itself is very grand; but the view from the platform on the top is magnificent, finer even than that from the Bastei. The scenery near at hand is exceedingly wild, and the distant outline of the Erzgebirge borders the horizon. A steep path descends from this, and follows the course of the Biel, a small brook, and afterwards of the Kamnitz, a larger stream, turning several saw-mills, until it enters the Elbe.] 1½ hr.'s walk from Schandau leads to

rt. The *Schrammstein*, a bold perpendicular promontory of sandstone, overtopping the neighbouring hills. Near the river it has a columnar fracture, but inland it assumes the form of a gigantic Cyclopean wall.

6 m. *Niedergrund* Stat.

See 2 of the singular columnar hills peculiar to the district, the Zirkelstein and Kahlstein.

rt. *Herrnskretschen*, a small village on the estate of the Bohemian prince Clary, having an *Inn* on the Elbe, 2 hrs.' easy walk from the Winterberg. Large timber rafts are constructed here, and are floated down the Elbe when the water is high. Here is a ferry, by which the *Schöna* Rly. Stat. on the

opposite bank may be reached by the traveller should he fail to catch the steamer to take him to Dresden or Prague. *Row-boats* (Gondeln).

1. Several *tunnels* are driven through the rock near

5 m. **Bodenbach** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* Post, best; Badhaus). Here the Austrian frontier is crossed, and here the Custom-house and search of baggage. Directly opposite, on the rt. bank of the Elbe, connected by a suspension-bridge, is the small town of **Tetschen** (Stern *Inn*) and the handsome Schloss of Count Thun. The scenery of the Elbe hereabouts is very interesting. From *Bodenbach* the Rly. now runs by *Tetschen*, and *Kreibitz* to *Rumburg* or *Warnsdorf*. (See Rte. 263 in *Handbook for South Germany*.)

ROUTE 90.

DRESDEN TO HOF IN BAVARIA, BY THE VALLEY OF PLAUEN, FREIBERG, AND CHEMNITZ.—RAIL.

Distance, 137 m.; *time*, 6¼ to 8½ hrs.; 6 trains daily.

Dresden is described in Rte. 87. From the *Böhmischer Bahnhof* in the *Altstadt* (some trains start also from the *Neustadt*), the line crosses the small river Weisseritz, and follows its course to

2 m. *Plauen* Stat., a village of a few houses and water-mills, at the entrance of the very picturesque glen called the *Plauensche Grund*, with precipitous rocky sides or slopes, overgrown with underwood. (In a coal-mine here 276 miners were destroyed by an explosion of fire-damp, 1869.) The *Railway* passes through it by the side of the Weisseritz, a stream very useful in turning the wheels of many mills, which give a lively air to its banks. The valley opens out into a broad green meadow, near the industrious village of

1 m. *Potschappel* Stat., close to which there are coal-mines, iron-forges, glass-works, &c. Agates are found in the rocks around, and in the beds of the streams; coke is made here to supply the smelting furnaces at Freiberg.

4 m. *Tharandt* Stat. (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; Zum Bad), a watering-place and village with 1700 Inhab.: its mineral baths are much frequented in summer by the inhabitants of Dresden. It is romantically situated on a spot where 3 valleys meet, 2 of them sending forth streams which unite and flow through the Plauensche Grund into the Elbe. It takes but 10 min. to ascend from the inn to the ruins of the *Old Castle*, perched on a promontory of rock, from which you look down into the deep and picturesque valley on either side. The ruin is the remains of a hunting-seat of the ancestors of the present King of Saxony. The sides of the hill immediately behind the castle are covered with wood, through which pleasant walks are cut; one part of the hill is laid out as a *Forstgarten*, from which there is a fine view. Visit also the beech avenue called the Heilige Hallen.

The *Forst-Academie* is a nursery forest, containing 1000 species of trees and shrubs attached to the Forst-Academie subsisting here, in which a certain number of students are instructed in the forester's art, and in everything relating to planting trees and rearing timber.

The *Rly.* follows the stream, rising by a steep incline of 1 in 40 for some miles until it reaches

7 m. *Klingenberg* Stat. 1440 ft. above the level of the sea. The line then runs across a somewhat dreary cultivated plateau, intersected by ravines.

On the banks of the river Mulde, which the railroad crosses on approaching Freiberg, on a viaduct 78 ft. high, are several silver-mines; the chief is that called Himmelfahrt (Ascension), producing 8000 lbs. of pure silver, worth 200,000 dollars, per annum. The traveller's attention is arrested by the ceaseless tinkling of a bell. This is attached to the works of the mines, and its use is to give notice to the miners that all is right in the works below. If a rope break, or any other accident befall the machinery, the bell ceases to ring, and attention is thus instantly called to it. The coal used at the mines covers the works with dense smoke.

9 m. **Freiberg** Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* N. 14 m. to *Nossen* Junct. Stat. in Rte. 87A; S. in progress through Seyde to Georgenthal.] (*Inns:* H. de Saxe; Hirsch.) An ancient and decayed city, which contained 40,000 Inhab. in the days of its prosperity; it has now only 20,566, about 8000 being employed in the mines. It is the capital of the mining district of Saxony, and its rise and fall have kept pace with the productiveness of its silver-mines, which were discovered and worked as far back as the 12th cent. By the aid of the appliances of science and by the energy of those employed, the veins of silver-bearing lead have been followed deeper and deeper, and still yield as much as ¼ million sterling in a year. More than 800 veins of silver have been traced in the district, some of them running from 20 to 28 miles, and measuring 3½ to 4½ in breadth, chiefly in the gneiss rock. (*See Dr. Percy's 'Metallurgy.'*) A project for clearing the lower veins of water, by piercing a tunnel through the mountains to the Elbe at Meissen, is in progress, and is certainly one of the most stupendous undertakings of the kind in Europe, its length being about 24 m. It has been calculated by Breithaupt, that the Freiberg mines have produced, in the 640 years during which they have been worked, down to 1825, 82,000 cwt. of silver, or the worth of 240 millions of dollars.

Freiberg was long the residence of the Wettin princes, Misnian and Saxon, who bestowed on it many immunities and privileges, and several of whom are interred in the **Dom-Kirche*, a handsome Gothic building, rebuilt 1490-1520. In the choir behind the altar is the tomb of Maurice of Saxony, a lofty sarcophagus, richly adorned with sculpture and marble in the Cinquecento style, surmounted by his kneeling effigy, by one Floris, an artist of Antwerp. Above it, in a niche, is placed the armour worn by him at the battle of Sievershausen, where he was killed, after gaining the victory, by a shot from behind; the hole made by the bullet (1553) is still visible. The standards taken in the battle were hung over his grave; they have dropped to pieces with age, and the worm-eaten staves will not long outlast them. In the Electoral burial-chapel, erected by Duke Henry the Pious, he and 39 of his posterity, down to George IV., are buried. It is enriched with Saxon marble and serpentine, and contains some fine bronze gilt statues by P. Boselli; the pavement is inlaid with 29 very fine *brasses*, not unlike those of England. The cloisters are converted into a sort of Museum of Antiquities.

Other curiosities of this church are *two pulpits* of Gothic workmanship, curiously carved in stone; one, in the form of the cup of a flower, is supported by figures of the master mason and his apprentice who executed it; and a fine *organ* by Silbermann. Most deserving of notice, however, is the *Golden Gate*, partially restored, a richly ornamented, deeply recessed, round-arched portal, in the Romanesque style, date 1175-89, which belonged to the preceding church, destroyed by fire in 1485. Beside it is the tomb of the celebrated geologist Werner, who died here in 1817. Once a quarter a sermon is preached in this church to the miners, who all attend in a body.

The *Rathhaus*, near the church, is a good specimen of N. German Gothic (built 1410). The old houses are entered by an ornamental arch with a

niche and seat on either side, a fashion prevalent in Saxony and Silesia.

In the *market-place*, opposite the Rathhaus, a flat round stone in the pavement marks the spot where Kunz of Kaufungen, the robber-knight, who stole the two young Saxon princes, Ernest and Albert, from their father's palace in Altenburg (Rte. 91), was beheaded, 1455.

The *School of Mines* (*Berg-Academie*), founded 1765, is the most renowned in Europe, and students repair hither from all quarters of the globe. Humboldt, Werner, Jameson of Edinburgh, Mohs, and many other eminent mineralogists and geologists, were pupils in this institution. Instruction is given by professors both in the practice and theory of the art; in surveying, mining, and the preparation of ores, as well as in geology, mineralogy, &c.

The *Museum* of the School of Mines is very rich in remarkable specimens of all the mineral productions of Saxony, and includes the splendid and useful collection of Werner himself. It is not deficient in the geological department and in fossils. The *Collection of Models of the Mines, and the Machinery* used in them, will give an uninitiated person a clear idea of the nature of a miner's operations, or at least will prepare one who purposes visiting them for understanding the processes when on the spot. There is an office for the sale of minerals attached to this establishment.

There are said to be about 130 *Mines* of silver, copper, lead, and cobalt, round Freiberg: the prevailing rock in which they are situated is a primary gneiss. To see a mine thoroughly will occupy about 3 hrs. A permission must first be obtained from the Bergmeister, in Freiberg. Strangers are provided with a miner's dress at the entrance of the mine. Most of the mines are distant a mile or two from the town, and proper guides are appointed to conduct persons thither. The mine most conveniently visited, perhaps, is that called the *Kurfürst* (Elector), because it is large and dry; it lies near Gross-Schirma. The *Alte Mord-Grube* (Old Murder Mine) has very remarkable hydraulic pumps for extracting the water. The principal ores of silver are, argentiferous sulphuret of lead, native silver, and red silver.

The *Amalgamir-Werk* at Halsbrück, about 3 m. out of the town, where the pure silver is obtained from the less productive ores by amalgamation with quicksilver, is well worth seeing. The process is carried on here upon the most scientific principles. At Halsbrück are also situated many smelting-furnaces.

The *Miners* of the Saxon Erzgebirge are a somewhat primitive class. Their form of salutation is by the words "Glück auf." They are enrolled in a sort of semi-military corps, of which the common workmen are the privates, and the superintendents and managers the officers. They are called out several times a year for inspection or parade, and in addition assemble in a body at certain stated times to attend miners' prayers in the church, at the funeral of a superior officer, during the visit of a royal personage, and on days of rejoicing for the discovery of a rich vein. On these occasions they appear in uniform, their leather aprons fastened on behind, leather pockets in the place of cartouche-boxes, and a large knife stuck in the girdle. The common miners march with their pickaxes shouldered, the carpenters with their axes, and the smiths with their hammers borne in the same fashion. These processions have a martial appearance, are headed by a band playing a miners' march, and accompanied by flying colours. The officers have similar uniforms, distinguished according to their rank. All, up to the chief, or Berg-Hauptmann, whether in working costume or in full dress, wear the singular *hinder*-apron, which, from its position, bears a very significant name. Even the sovereign, were he to appear on the spot, as head miner of Saxony, could not dispense with this appendage. To be deprived of it is the greatest disgrace

to which the miner can be subjected; he thereby loses his privilege, and the dishonour is equal to that of knocking off the spurs from a knight's heels.

The Rly. to Chemnitz, 4 m. W. of Freiberg, traverses a *Viaduct* of 14 arches, 170 ft. high in the centre.

10 m. *Oederan* Stat. (*Inns:* Post; Hirsch), a manufacturing town of 3130 Inhab., picturesquely situated.

5 m. *Flöha* Junct. Stat. This little village is remarkable as the birthplace of the eminent statesman and lawyer Sam. Puffendorf (1631), whose father was the minister here. On the rt. of the village of Flöha rises the castle of *Augustusburg*, built 1572 by the Elector Augustus. It has a well 286 yards deep, cut in the rock; and a lime-tree 400 years old is still growing in its garden. The chapel contains 2 pictures by *L. Cranach.*

[Branch Rly. S., 25 m., to *Annaberg* (for Carlsbad), see *Handbk. S. Germany*, Rte. 259.]

3 m. *Nieder Wiesa* Junct. Stat.

[Branch Rly. N. through Frankenberg, for Rosswein, completed as far as 10 m. *Hainichen*, an industrious town of 7050 Inhab., and birthplace of the poet *Gellert*, 1715.]

5 m. **Chemnitz** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Römischer Kaiser, Blauer Engel, Stadt Gotha, Victoria), the principal manufacturing town in Saxony (58,573 Inhab.), situated in a beautiful and well-watered valley. The cotton goods, especially stockings, for which it is chiefly celebrated, and to which it owes its present prosperity, rival even the English in quality and cheapness. In the quantity of hosiery produced Saxony already equals Great Britain. The spacious factory of Becker and Schraps, the largest in Saxony, has 18,600 spindles. Stockings for the American market, which are almost exclusively supplied hence, are made here at the low rate of 3*s.* 4*d.* a dozen. "The chief inferiority to the British lies in their want of elasticity. The stocking-weavers for the most part are not congregated into manufactories, but live in cottages of their own, the fee-simple of which they have purchased by their own earnings. They cultivate in their own gardens the potatoes and other vegetables which form their usual food, and support from the same source the animals which provide them with the small quantity of meat they consume: they live commonly with great frugality on potatoes and coffee. When the demand for manufacture is slack, they employ themselves in the field and garden; when it is active, they devote themselves to their frames and looms. The state provides them with gratuitous instruction, which has the happiest effect both on their industry and frugality." *Bowring.*—Chemnitz is also famous for the manufacture of spinning and other machinery, locomotive engines, &c. One factory alone employs 2500 men. For 400 years it was a free imperial city, and still displays in its buildings marks of its antiquity. The ancient walls have been pulled down, and their site converted into a pleasant Boulevard connecting the old town with its fine thriving suburbs.

The *Great Church*, *Stadtkirche*, has a richly carved portal, imitating a framework of boughs, carved in stone, 1525; within, a stone pulpit with bas-reliefs, 1536, and an altar-piece of which the original centre is destroyed, but the wings, painted with 4 saints, are probably by *Wohlgemuth.* Next to it the chief buildings are the *Rathhaus* and *Gewandhaus* (cloth hall), and the modern *Exchange* (Börse).

[Branch *Rly. N.* through, 25 m., Döbeln Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 87A) to 40 m. *Riesa* Junct Stat. (see Rte. 87); *N.W.* direct line to Leipzig, *viâ Wittgensdorf* (Branch to Limbach), *Borna*, and Kieritsch; *S.* to Aue.]

The *line* continues W. through small towns, mostly engaged in the stocking trade to

19 m. *Glauchau* Junct. Stat. (*Inn*, Deutsches Haus; Adler), an industrious town of 20,000 Inhab., on the Mulde, largely engaged in the manufacture of woollen stuffs.

[Branch *Rly.* N. through *Penig* to Leipzig; N.W., 9 m., to *Gössnitz* Junct. Stat. (see Rtes. 86, 91), passing through *Meerane*, a cloth manufacturing town of 17,000 Inhab.]

The line turns S. to

9 m. **Zwickau** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Deutches Kaiser; Tanne; Post; Anker), a picturesque town, partly surrounded by an old wall, on the banks of the Zwickauer-Mulde, with 25,500 Inhab. *St. Mary's Church*, the finest Gothic edifice in the Erzgebirge, date 1453-1536, is distinguished by its tall tower, which Luther often ascended on account of the pleasing view it commands. Within the ch. is a very fine altar-piece by the old German master *Wohlgemuth*, representing the Virgin and 9 life-size figures of female saints, surrounded by a richly carved Gothic frame-work, executed 1479, sculptured in wood. The *Holy Sepulchre*, in the sacristy, is an elaborate piece of carving. In the Baptismal Chapel is a good picture by *Cranach*, "Suffer the little Children." In the *Ch.* of *St. Catherine* (date 1465), the high altar-piece, the Feet Washing and other subjects, is by Hans v. Culmbach, an artist of the Nuremberg school. The *Rathhaus* and *Kaufhaus* deserve notice.

Coal-beds are extensively worked in the neighbourhood of Zwickau.

[Branch *Rly.* S.W., 30 m., by Nieder-Schlema (Branch to *Schneeberg*) to *Schwarzenberg*, thence road to Carlsbad (see Rte. 91A).]

The line for Hof continues W. to

5 m. *Werdau* Junct. Stat., and for the rest of the line to

48 m. *Hof;* see Rte. 91.

ROUTE 91.

LEIPZIG TO HOF, BY ALTENBURG AND WERDAU.—RAIL.

***Distance*, 102 m.; *time*, 4 to 6 hrs.; 8 trains daily.**

Leipzig is described in Rte. 86.

From the *Bayerische Bahnhof*, on the S. side of the town, the line proceeds S. ascending the valley of the Pleisse, and crossing that stream to

12 m. *Kieritsch* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S.E. through Borna to *Chemnitz* in Rte. 90.]

10 m. **Altenburg** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. de Russie, rather dirty; H. de Saxe), the capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, near the Pleisse, has 19,490 Inhab. The *Palace* (*Schloss*) stands on an escarped rock, and consists of an older part dating from the 13th cent., and a modern portion; it is worth visiting, and contains an armoury. Out of one of its apartments the Robber-knights, Kunz of Kaufungen and William von Mosen, stole the young Saxon princes, Ernest and Albert, in 1455. The ducal family reside in the modern part, built in the 18th cent.

The *Rathhaus* in the market-place is a picturesque specimen of Renaissance style, 1564.

The new *Museum*—built 1876, near the Rly.—for *von Lindenau's* collection, bequeathed to the town in 1853, contains some really good pictures of the Italian school.

The Gothic *Ch.* (Stift St. Georg), 1412, containing exquisitely carved stalls, &c., of that date, deserves notice. The *Mantel Thurm* and *Schloss Gate* are very ancient.

The *Damm* is the name of an agreeable promenade around a sheet of water on the S. side of the town.

The inhabitants of the Duchy of

Altenburg, by descent Wends, a branch of the Slavonic family, are distinguished by their very peculiar and old-fashioned costumes handed down to them by their ancestors. The petticoats of the women, like a Highlander's kilt, reach no further than the knee; *their bodies* are enclosed in a *cuirass* of basket-work, and their heads are surmounted by a conical cap of portentous dimensions. The people have lost their language and speak German, but retain many old customs as well as their dress.

Near Altenburg and Gera the Saxon tin-mines are situated. [Branch *Rly.* W., 15 m., to *Zeitz* Junct. Stat. in Rte. 86.]

11 m. *Gössnitz* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* W. 21 m. to *Gera* Junct. Stat. (in Rte. 86), and S.E. 9 m. to *Glauchau* Stat. for Chemnitz and Zwickau (in Rte. 90).]

12 m. *Werdau* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* E. 5 m. to *Zwickau* Junct. Stat. in Rte. 90.] l. rises the castle of Schönfels on a wooded height.

5 m. *Neumark* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* in progress S.W. to Mehltheuer, completed as far as 7 m. *Greiz* (*Inn:* Löwe), a manufacturing town of 10,600 Inhab., picturesquely situated on the Elster, with 2 *castles* and *Rathhaus.* It is the capital of the little principality of Reuss-Greiz. *Rly.* N. to Gera, S. to Plauen.]

5 m. **Reichenbach** Stat. (*Inns:* Lamm; Engel) is a thriving manufacturing town; it has 11,700 Inhab., who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of muslin, and in spinning and weaving cotton and wool into kerseymeres, merinos, flannel, and "English thread."

Beyond this the Railway is carried over the deep *Göltschthal* on a *high-level bridge* 2046 ft. long (⅓ m.) and 278 ft. high, where the valley is deepest. It is composed of 4 tiers of arches, one over the other, but in the centre the stream is crossed by 2 arches, one above the other, 90 ft. span. There are 80 arches in this structure—the *grandest of its sort* in Germany. Nearer to Plauen the river and vale of the Elster are bridged by another *viaduct* of a different and more elegant design, 891 ft. long and 225 ft. high, consisting of a lower tier of 2 arches, 93 ft. span, surmounted by an upper tier of 6 arches. It is chiefly of brick-work.

6 m. *Herlasgrün* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S.E., 66 m., through *Oelsnitz* and *Elster* to Franzensbad and *Eger* (see *Hndbk. S. Germany*).]

8 m. **Plauen** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Deil's H.; Deutsches Haus), a town of 24,000 Inhab., also deriving prosperity from manufactures of linen, cotton, and muslin. It is irregularly built on uneven ground, and is traversed by the stream of the White Elster, which waters a romantic valley, and produces pearls; a royal fishery is established at Oelsnitz for collecting them. A great part of the town has been rebuilt since a fire in 1844. The *old Castle* (called Radschin), rising high above the town, was in ancient times the residence of the Bailiff, or *Voigt* (Advocatus), from whom the surrounding district got the name of *Voigtland;* it is now converted into public offices. [*Rly.* S. to *Oelsnitz* and *Eger.*]

The railway passes over the high land which forms the watershed of the Elster and the Saale. The country is rather pleasing, partly cultivated, and partly covered with fir-woods.

8 m. *Reuth* Stat. About 4 m. beyond this the railway crosses the Bavarian frontier.

12 m. **Hof** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* Hirsch, at the rly., good; Lamm; Brandenburger Hof). This is the first Bavarian town; it contains 15,500 Inhab., and possesses important manufactures of cotton and woollen goods. Its situation is so elevated that only the hardier kinds of fruits come to perfection. The country around is bleak and barren; the rock is primary limestone abounding in fossils; and there are many iron-mines in the district. The town was burnt down for the

tenth time recorded in its annals in 1832, and consequently a large part is newly built. A handsome *Rathhaus* and a church were erected in 1833, but the place has nothing to detain the traveller. The frontiers of Saxony, Reuss, Prussia (the town of Gefäll is Prussian), and Bohemia, are not more than 10 m. distant from Hof. An extensive smuggling trade is carried on with Bohemia.

Rly. S.E. to *Eger* Junct. Stat. for Carlsbad, Prague, Vienna, &c., S. to *Neuenmarkt* Junct. Stat. for Baireuth, Bamberg, Nuremberg, &c. (See *Handbook for South Germany.*)

ROUTE 91A.

LEIPZIG TO CARLSBAD.

Distance, 110 m.; *time*, 13 hrs.

Leipzig to *Schwarzenberg*, 78 m. 5 *trains* daily in 5 hrs.
Schwarzenberg to *Carlsbad*, 32 m. *Diligence* daily in 8 hrs.
*** A *quicker* way will be to take the railway to Eger (see *Handbook for S. Germany*).

Leipzig is described in Rte. 86.

The Rly. as far as

47 m. *Werdau* Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 91.

Here the line turns E. to

5 m. *Zwickau* Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 90, and thence the Rly. proceeds S.E. up the valley of the Mulde to

21 m. *Niederschlema* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S.W. 3 m. to **Schneeberg** *Stat.* (*Inns:* Sächsischer Hof, good; Fürstenhaus), an important mining town of 9500 Inhab., chiefly engaged in the mines, and in preparing the ores of silver, cobalt, &c., obtained from them. There is also a considerable manufactory of smalt here. That used in the Dresden china is prepared here from the cobalt. The town was founded 1471, in consequence of the discovery of the mines. The *Hauptkirche* is a very fine building, in the latest Gothic, 1516–40. Its altar-piece, the largest work of the elder *Cranach*, represents the Crucifixion, and at the back the Last Judgment, with 8 wings or shutters; they are interesting as specimens of Protestant art, and of the treatment of sacred subjects after the Reformation. Schneeberg snuff, a preparation of herbs found on the mountains of the Erzgebirge, taken as common snuff, is said to be good for sore eyes, and to cure headaches. In the neighbourhood are the picturesque castles of *Stein*, *Eisenberg*, and *Wiesenberg*.

The mining district of the Erzgebirge (ore mountains) displays the bounty of Nature less on its surface than below ground, where she has stored away, for the use of man, vast supplies of silver, lead, tin, iron, cobalt, and coal. The soil is poor, and vegetation is partly checked in the vicinity of the mines by the vapours from smelting-furnaces; still the country is varied with hills, well wooded, and generally pretty.]

2 m. *Aue* Stat., a little town at the confluence of the Schwarzwasser with the Mulde. Here also are extensive cobalt-mines and smalt-works. Near this is dug the porcelain earth from which the china manufactory of Meissen is supplied. The serpentine stone, which is turned in the lathe and manufactured into various articles, comes from the quarries at Zoblitz. [Rly. to Chemnitz.]

6 m. **Schwarzenberg** terminus of Rly. (*Inns:* Stadt Leipzig, near Stat.; H. de Saxe), a small town of 3500

Inhab. above the Schwarzwasser, with the *Ottenstein* rock opposite to it, at the foot of which is a *Bath-house* and Bauer's Hotel. Important iron-works here.

The *Schnellpost* for *Carlsbad* starts at 11 A.M. daily, passing through wild scenery to

11 m. *Johann-Georgenstadt* (vulgarly called Hansgörgenstadt) (*Inns:* Rathskeller; Schiesshaus). A mining town, named after the Elector John George, in whose reign it was built as an asylum for the Protestants driven out of Bohemia by Ferdinand II., 1654. It has about 3400 Inhab. It suffered the loss of 300 houses by a fire, 1867. It stands in a rough and very elevated district, a sort of Saxon Siberia, whose produce lies beneath the barren surface, and consists of silver, tin, lead, iron, cobalt, bismuth, uranium, &c. The men are chiefly miners; the women employ themselves in making bobbinet. Hence to the Bohemian frontier is not more than ½ a mile.

21 m. **Carlsbad** Stat., on the Rly. between Eger and Dresden (see *Hndbk. for S. Germany*, Rtes. 259, 260).

ROUTE 92.

CASSEL TO BAMBERG, *viâ* EISENACH, MEININGEN, AND COBURG.—RAIL.

Distance, 174 m.; *time*, 9 hrs.; 1 train connects through daily.

Cassel is described in Rte. 70.

The *Rly.* proceeds S. through *Wilhelmshöhe* (Rte. 70) to

3 m. *Güntershausen* Junct. Stat., where the line to *Coblenz* (Rte. 96) and *Frankfurt-on-the-Main* (Rte. 70) branches S.W., and the line for Eisenach continues S.E., through a picturesque country, crossing the Fulda to

27 m. *Bebra* Junct. Stat.

The *Rly.* S.W. to *Frankfurt-on-the-Main*, and the line E. as far as

25 m. *Eisenach* Junct. Stat., are described in Rte. 86.

Here the line for Bamberg turns S., and passing through a tunnel 1670 ft. long under the Wartburg Hill, traverses a hilly district, almost covered with the woods of the great *Thuringian Forest*, to

8 m. *Marksuhl* Stat. The picturesque and fertile vale of the Werra is here entered.

7 m. *Salzungen* Stat. (*Inns:* Kurhaus, comfortable; Sächsischer Hof), a prettily situated watering-place on the shore of a lake, with salt-works. In the village *Möhra*, the cradle of the family of *Luther*, a bronze *statue* of him by Müller was erected 1861.

2 m. *Immelborn* Stat. [*Omnibus* 4 times daily in ¾ hr. to N.E. 3 m. to

Liebenstein (*Inns:* Bellevue, a fine hotel, with all comforts; Kurhaus; Müller's, Hirsch; private apartments in nearly every house). These baths are charmingly situated on the skirts of the Thuringian Forest, and the court of Saxe-Meiningen passes a portion of the season here, in the building called Fürstenhaus. The village contains about 1000 Inhab., and the spring used as mineral baths since 1799 furnishes one of the strongest chalybeate waters in Germany, more used for bathing than drinking. Liebenstein affords the usual amusements of a watering-place — daily music on the walks, balls, concerts, and theatrical performances during the season. A little way behind the baths is the *Erdfall*, a deep recess in the mountain side, piled round with masses of rock, somewhat resembling a colossal Cyclopean wall, overgrown at the top with trees, so as to form an agreeable retreat in hot weather. Plea-

sant walks lead thence along the heights to the old *Castle of Liebenstein*, which belonged from the 13th century to the family of Stein, but fell in 1673 with the Seignory into the hands of the Duke of Gotha, and subsequently to the family of Fischern, from whom it was purchased in 1800 by Duke George I. of Saxe-Meiningen. It is founded on the rock, and parts of its foundation walls fill up the chasms in the limestone. Its towers command a delightful view over the forests of Thuringia, along the vale of the Werra, and as far as the Rhöngebirge.

The chief *excursion* from Liebenstein is (¾ hr.) to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen's *Schloss Altenstein*, passing about ½ way through the village of *Glücksbrunn*, where is to be seen one of the most remarkable of the *Caverns* in which the limestone (dolomite) of this district abounds. The château is very finely situated on the brow of a hill, with a grassplot and fountain in front, and surrounded by a beautiful park. A crucifix is planted on a projecting rock, marking, according to tradition, the spot from which *St. Boniface*, the apostle of Germany, preached Christianity to the pagan inhabitants of the country. ½ an hour's walk from the castle, in the midst of the forest, but not far from the road, stood until 1841, when it was blown down, "*Luther's Buche*" (Luther's Beech), so called from the tradition that it was beneath it that the bold Reformer, on his return from Worms, was surprised by a party of armed men in masks, who mounted him on their horses and carried him away a prisoner to the castle of Wartburg. This surprise was concerted by his friend and patron the Elector Frederick the Wise of Saxony. A memorial *Pillar* attached to a *well* called *Luthersbrunnen* records the event of the capture, and the place where it occurred.

From Liebenstein the road is very pretty through *Ruhla* and the *Hohe Sonne* to *Eisenach* and the *Wartburg*, or to *Reinhardsbrunn*, the *Inselsberg*, and *Gotha* (see Rte. 86).]

5 m. *Wernshausen* Stat. [Branch *Rly.*, 3 trains daily in 20 min., to N.E. 4 m.

Schmalkalden (*Inns:* Adler; Krone, comfortable). This ancient and unaltered town, of 5400 Inhab., still preserves its double row of antique ramparts, and its fosse. Its houses are mostly built of wood, with timber framework. Most of its inhabitants are smiths, and follow their trade in shops on the ground-floor. In the market-place stand the *Church* (1413) and the two chief *Inns*, Adler and Krone; in the latter the famous *Protestant League of Schmalkalden* was signed, 1531. In the Sannersches Haus, the articles of the League were drawn up by Luther, Melanchthon, Agricola, and other divines. On a height above the town rises the old Electoral castle, *Wilhelmsburg*. The valley in which Schmalkalden stands may be regarded as one great smithy; its inhabitants are chiefly workmen in metal, cutlers, makers of gimlets, &c. The iron ore is supplied from numerous mines in the vicinity. Below the town are extensive salt-works. Here died 26 Aug., 1873, *Carl Wilhelm*, the author of the "*Wacht am Rhein*," the chant which had such a powerful spirit-stirring effect upon the German troops in the war of 1870–71, on their march "nach Paris." Schmalkalden was an outlying possession of Hersen Cassel until 1866, when it was annexed to Prussia.]

The line continues S. to

4 m. *Wasungen* Stat., still in the pretty valley of the Werra, which divides 2 of the boldest mountain ridges in Central Germany — the Thüringer Wald and the Hohe Rhön. The land is fertile, and much tobacco is cultivated.

rt. On a height above the Werra stands the modern ducal castle, *Schloss Landsberg*, designed by Heideloff, and ornamented with frescoes and glass paintings by Munich artists, in good taste. It commands beautiful views.

6 m. **Meiningen** Stat. (*Inns:* Sächsischer Hof; Hirsch), a town of 8200

Inhab., built in the form of a harp, on the rt. bank of the Werra, encircled by wooded hills. It is the capital of the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen, and residence of the Duke. It consists of an old and new town, between which stretches the English Garden. A fire in 1874 destroyed a great deal of the town. In the old town is the *Schloss*, used as government offices, and containing various collections of art, paintings of the Italian schools and by modern artists, and natural history. The reigning Duke lives in the new *Palace*. There are an agreeable *Park* and gardens attached to it, and within these a modern Gothic *Chapel* with painted glass from Munich. The Jews form an important quota of the community.

The *Church* is ancient, but defaced by pews and galleries. Behind the altar are some monuments of knights, and in the sacristy some specimens of church-plate, vestments, &c.

Excursions to Amalienruh, a prettily situated shooting-box, about 1¼ hr. distant, and fine view from the *Dolmar* hill.

[*Rly.* S.W. to Ebenhausen for, 40 m., *Kissingen*, passing near the village of *Bauerbach*, where *Schiller* resided in 1783, and through

Mellrichstadt, and part of the forest, to *Neustadt* (*Inn*, neat and clean), an old walled town on the Franconian Saal, overhung by the interesting and extensive remains of the castle of *Salzburg*. See *Handbk. for S. Germany*.]

19 m. **Hildburghausen** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns*: H. d'Angleterre, comfortable; Rautenkranz). The *Palace* (built 1695) was, down to 1826, the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen, until the extinction of the line of Gotha, when they removed to Altenburg, and Hildburghausen was united to Meiningen. The town contains 4500 Inhab., many Jews. It is a lifeless place. The older quarter is of considerable antiquity.

[*Diligence* daily N. 46 m. to Gotha *viâ* Ohrdruf and Schleusingen (Rte. 86A), and *Diligence* daily in 1¾ hr. to 9 m. W. *Römhild*, in whose *Church* (15th cent.) are remarkable monuments of the Counts of Henneberg, cast in bronze, in 1520, by *Peter Vischer* and his sons.]

9 m. *Eisfeld* Stat. (Buffet. Good beer from the large brewery opposite). The line here crosses the Werra and turns S. to

13 m. **Coburg** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns*: H. Leuthäuser, very good; H. Bellevue; Grüner Baum). This is one of the residence towns of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the other being Gotha. Pop. about 16,000. It is remarkable for its beautiful situation in the fertile valley of the Itz, and for clean and opulent-looking houses. The inner part of the city is very old, and the streets narrow and crooked. The Stat. is distant about a mile from the *market-place*, in which are some picturesque old houses, and a bronze *statue* of the late Prince Consort (d. 1861) in the robes of the Order of the Garter, modelled by *Theed*, cast at Nuremberg, and unveiled, 1865, in the presence of the widowed Queen Victoria, who presented the statue, the townspeople procuring the syenite pedestal.

The *Palace* called *Ehrenburg* is the modern Gothic town residence of the Duke, built 1549, formerly a monastery, but converted to its present purpose in 1549, and completed in its present form in 1816 from Heideloff's design. It forms 3 sides of a quadrangle, with a turreted entrance, and contains portraits of the Coburg family, including Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, some modern paintings, and a collection of *Engravings*, which are not shown, and has some handsome apartments, especially the *Riesensaal*, the roof of which is supported by colossal caryatides. There are some fine specimens of marqueterie in the doors, and Coburg is to this day celebrated for that manufacture. The *Casimirianum*, or high school, is one of the oldest structures in the town, with fine gables and a

life-size statue of the founder, Duke Johann Casimir (d. 1663). The *Moritz-Kirche* (15th cent.) contains 4 fine ducal monuments—bronze reliefs of the 16th and 17th centuries. Near the entrance is the "Schandstein," on which blasphemers were required to do penance. The *Park* and *Pleasure-grounds* are reached by flights of steps ascending from the Hauptwache.

The *Theatre* belongs to the Duke, and is extremely well conducted. In the *Arsenal* (*Zeughaus*) there is some fine armour and arms of all ages, and some Turkish trophies, won by the Prince of Coburg, Austrian field-marshal. Three of the city gates still exist, and vestiges of the walls, surmounted by small watch towers, are in many places visible.

In the middle of the square (schlossplatz) on which the Ehrenburg stands, is a bronze *statue* of *Ernst I.*, father of the late Prince Consort. Opposite to it is the small *palace* belonging to the Duke of Edinburgh, and occupied by Queen Victoria in 1876.

The most interesting object here by far is the ancient **Castle* of Coburg, until 1547 the residence of the Counts of Henneberg and Dukes of Saxony, situated on a commanding eminence, 523 ft. above the town, half an hour's ascent; it is well worth seeing. The views from it extend over the Thüringer Wald as far as the Franconian Switzerland. It has been repaired, decorated with modern frescoes, and in part converted into a *Museum* for art and antiquities; but some of the chambers remain in their original condition, especially those occupied by Luther (1530), who passed 3 months here in retirement, during the Diet of Augsburg, and finished here his translation of the Prophets and Psalms, and composed the famous hymn 'Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott.' The bedstead he slept upon during his concealment here, and the pulpit from which he preached in the old *Chapel*, are preserved here. The *collections* are shown to the public, fee to the Castellan 2 mks. for a party. The wood and copper-plate *engravings* include a fine set of the works of Albert Dürer. The *collection of mediæval armour* is extensive and valuable. The specimens of *glass* and *porcelain* are good. The *ornithological* collection, formed by the reigning Duke and the late Prince Consort, has been enriched by specimens contributed by the Duke of Edinburgh. The "horn room" is panelled with oak, inlaid with woods of different kinds, and enclosing mosaic pictures. Another room contains portraits of persons engaged in the Seven Years' War. The Castle was besieged in vain by Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War (1632). Outside the walls may still be seen the remains of the chains to which a traitor, who attempted to betray the place, was hung in full view of the besieging army.

Among the many country-houses belonging to the Duke, the hunting-seats of *Rosenau*, 4 m. N. of Coburg, and *Kallenberg*, 2 m., most deserve notice for the elegant style in which they are fitted up, and the beauty of their situation. The parks and forests around them abound in fine timber and game of every description. At *Rosenau*, a Gothic manor-house gabled and battlemented, on a wooded hill commanding wide forest views, the lamented Prince Consort was born 1819, and here Queen Victoria has resided at various times. There is a little *Inn* at the entrance to the grounds.

[Branch *Rly.* in progress N.E. to *Saalfeld* (in Rte. 86), completed as far as 12 m.

Sonneberg (*Inns:* Post; Bär). This town, of 7000 Inhab., nestles close under the hills. It is chiefly remarkable for the peculiar manufacture of toys, dolls, boxes of various kinds, including pill-boxes, boot-jacks, chessboards, and the endless variety of articles for the amusement of children which fill the toy-shops of every quarter of the globe, and are commonly called *Dutch toys*. There are several manufactories of papier-mâché, to make dolls' heads, and pipe-heads; and one or two mills for grinding boys'

marbles. Hones for sharpening knives are prepared here out of a species of slate; and there is also a quarry producing slate-pencils in the neighbourhood. Altogether the trade in toys is supposed to produce 400,000 fl. yearly. The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen has established a School of Design for the improvement of the workpeople. Adolph Fleischman is the chief manufacturer. The pretty modern Gothic *Church* was built from *Heideloff's* designs, 1845; the vaulted roof is of wood.]

From Coburg the line proceeds S. to

13 m. *Lichtenfels* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Krone, not good; Anker; good beer at the brewery in the town). A town of 2000 Inhab. on the Main, carrying on some trade in timber floated down the river.

[*Rly.* E. through Culmbach and Neuenmarkt to *Hof* and *Baireuth*, &c.]

The line continues S. to

4 m. *Staffelstein* Stat., a village possessing a celebrated pilgrimage *Church* of the *Vierzehn Heiligen*, under the Staffelberg, a remarkable table hill, which hems in the river on the l., while on the rt. rises a height, crowned by the suppressed convent of *Banz*, now the residence of Duke Max of Bavaria. The Main, on issuing from this opening in the hills, flows past the small town of

5 m. *Zapfendorf* Stat.

9 m. **Bamberg** Junct. Stat. (See *Hndbk. S. Germany.*)

ROUTE 93.

GOTHA TO LEINEFELDE, BY MUHLHAUSEN.—RAIL.

Distance, 41 m.; *time*, 2 hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Gotha is described in Rte. 86.

This branch-line proceeds N. to

12 m. *Langensalza* Stat. (*Inns:* Mohr; Sonne), an industrious manufacturing town, with a Pop. of 9000, giving name to a *battle* on 27 June, 1866, in which the Hanoverian army, about 20,000 strong, commanded by King George, repulsed the Prussians and gained an advantage, but abandoned their post at Eisenach on the faith of an armistice negotiated by Ernest Duke of Saxe-Coburg, that the armies were to remain *in statu quo*. During the night, however, the Prussians brought up 50,000 men, and the Hanoverians (June 29) were forced to surrender. The village and bathhouse of *Merxleben* were held by the Prussians as the key of their position until driven out by the Hanoverians. Near Langensalza, in 1075, King Henry IV. won a victory over the rebellious Saxons. Merxleben is about 2 m. out of the town; it has a saline sulphureous spring of some reputation, supplying *Baths*, much resorted to in summer.

11 m. **Mülhausen** Stat. (*Inns:* Schwan; König von Preussen), an ancient walled town of 17,500 Inhab., pleasantly situated in the midst of a very fertile country on the Unstrut. It was a free Imperial town until 1803, when it was joined to Prussia. The *Marienkirche* in the Oberstadt is the finest church, in pure and bold German Gothic of the 14th cent. Its nave has 5 equal aisles. Münzer, the fanatic preacher, who excited the Thuringian peasants to revolt in 1524-25, made Mühlhausen his head-quarters, and collected around him a misguided host of 30,000 men, expelling the legitimate magistrates. His undisciplined bands, however, were soon dispersed in the battle of Frankenhausen; he himself was brought hither a prisoner, and, after being tortured, was publicly beheaded.

16 m. *Leinefelde* Junct. Stat.

Rly. E. to *Nordhausen* and *Halle* (see Rte. 67), W. to *Arendshausen* for *Göttingen* (see Rte. 72) or Cassel (Rte. 67).

SECTION V.

NASSAU—FRANKFURT—HESSE-DARMSTADT—RHENISH BAVARIA—BADEN—THE RHINE FROM MAYENCE TO BASLE.

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ROUTE 95.

COBLENZ TO FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, *viâ* THE RT. BANK OF THE RHINE AND MAIN [SCHLANGENBAD, SCHWALBACH, AND WIESBADEN].—RAIL.

Distance, 84 m.; *time*, 4 to 5 hrs.; 2 trains daily connect through.

Coblenz is described in Rte. 37.

The *Rly.* crosses the Rhine by a permanent bridge a little above the town, and follows the rt. bank of the Rhine, passing orchards and vineyards, to

3 m. *Nieder Lahnstein* Stat. (see Rte. 38); and thence up its rt. bank through the village of Nievern, Ahl, and the iron-works of Hohenrain, where it crosses the Lahn to

1 m. *Ober-Lahnstein* Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (see Rte. 38). [*Rly.* E. to *Giessen*, passing through *Ems*, *Nassau*, and Dietz, described in Rte. 96.]

The rt. bank line proceeds S. through the *Stats.* described in the ascent of the Rhine in Rte. 38, viz.:—2 m. *Braubach*, 8 m. *St. Goarhausen*, 6 m. *Caub*, 4 m. *Lorch*, 4 m. *Assmannshausen*. 3 m. *Rüdesheim*, 2 m. *Geisenheim*, 3 m. *Oestrich-Winkel*, 2 m. *Hattenheim*, 2 m. *Erbach* to

2 m. *Eltville* Stat. *Omnibus* in connection with the trains 6 times daily in 1¼ hr. to N. 4 m. *Schlangenbad*, and 4 times daily to *Schwalbach*, which is 4 m. further N.

Schlangenbad (*Inns:* Nassauer Hof; H. Victoria; H. Planz, comfortable; Pariser Hof) is neither a town nor village, but consists of a group of lodging-houses, in a delightful though retired situation, almost buried amongst wooded hills. The *Old* and *New Badhaus* furnish accommodation for visitors, and are enormous buildings, resembling cotton-mills in their size and number of windows. The price of each room, marked on the door, varies from 1 to 5 or 7 mks. daily. Table-d'hôte, at 1, and the same dinner is served in private. The Rauenthaler wine is good here.

It is generally necessary to bespeak rooms by letter beforehand, from the Badmeister, an officer appointed by the Duke of Nassau, who has the charge of both houses.

This place receives its name of Schlangenbad (Serpents' Bath) from the great number of snakes and vipers, as well as the harmless kind, which not only abound in the neighbourhood, but even haunt the springs themselves, for the sake of the warmth yielded by the water, or for the frogs, the food of the viper. Though in a wooded valley, it lies high, and is constantly refreshed by cooling breezes, even in the midst of summer.

The *Baths* are situated in the ground-floor of the *Old* and *New Badhaus*, and have a somewhat dark and gloomy air. The temperature of the water is only 80° Fahrenheit, so that it needs to be heated for bathing.

The sequestered little valley of Schlangenbad affords more complete retirement than any of the baths of Nassau. It is annually visited by about 800 guests, including many princes and persons of distinction from all parts of Germany and Russia, but it is a dull place except to those intent on bathing for health.

The best *Baths* are to be had at the *New Bathhouse*, erected 1868; 2 mks. Elsewhere a bath costs 1½ mk.

"The baths of Schlangenbad are the most harmless and delicious luxuries of the sort I have ever enjoyed; and I really quite looked forward to the morning for the pleasure with which I paid my addresses to this delightful element. The effect it produces on the skin is very singular: it is about as warm as milk, but infinitely softer: and after dipping the hand into it, if the thumb be rubbed against the fingers, it is said by many to resemble satin. I must say that I never remember to have existed in a place which

possessed such fascinating beauties; besides which (to say nothing of breathing pure dry air), it is no small pleasure to live in a skin which puts all people in good humour—at least with themselves. But besides the cosmetic charms of this water it is declared to possess virtues of more substantial value: it is said to tranquillize the nerves, to soothe all inflammation; and from this latter property the cures of consumption which are reported to have been effected, among human beings and cattle, may have proceeded.

"The effect produced upon the skin by lying about 20 minutes in the bath I one day happened to overhear a short fat Frenchman describe to his friend in the following words:—'*Monsieur, dans ces bains on devient absolument amoureux de soi-même!*' I cannot exactly corroborate this Gallic statement, yet I must admit that limbs, even old ones, gradually do appear as if they were converted into white marble.

"The Schlangenbad water contains the muriates and carbonates of lime, soda, and magnesia, with a slight excess of carbonic acid, which holds the carbonates in solution. The celebrated embellishment which it produces on the skin is, in my opinion, a sort of corrosion, which removes tan, or any other artificial covering that the surface may have attained from exposure and ill-treatment by the sun and wind. In short, the body is cleaned by it, just as a kitchen-maid scours her copper saucepan."—*Bubbles.*

Schlangenbad is a "ladies' bath." It has a wonderful effect in calming the mind, invigorating the limbs, and smoothing wrinkles from the skin. The invalid who has imbibed in his skin the ferruginous particles of the Schwalbach water, usually repairs hither afterwards, in order to wash away the rust by a course of bathing at the Serpents' Spring. There is nothing extraordinary in the mineral contents of these waters which would enable chemists to account for their virtue; it probably proceeds from some peculiar admixture derived from the chemistry of nature, which at present art is unable to explain, and equally incapable of imitating.

Tradition relates that the spring was discovered some hundred years ago by a sick heifer, who every day separated herself from the herd to drink of it. The herdsman, surprised both at the periodical absence of the animal, and at the improvement in her condition, traced her foosteps one day, until he discovered her drinking at the warm spring, which now affords the same relief to human invalids which it did in the first instance to the quadruped.

The chief *Promenade* is the Terrace.

A band of music plays on the walks, to enliven the daily promenade of the water-drinkers; but the chief attractions of the place are the more natural and secluded walks among the woods and hills of the neighbourhood. *Donkeys* are the favourite means of conveyance, for gentlemen as well as ladies, here as elsewhere, among the baths of the Taunus.

English Church Service, during the season, at 5 P.M. in a chapel.

Schlangenbad is situated within a few miles of some of the most beautiful scenery of the Rhine, overlooked for the most part by the *great herd* of travellers, who content themselves with steaming up and down the river. Within the distance of a day's excursion are situated the following interesting spots:—

1. *Georgenborn*, a village on the carriage-road to Wiesbaden, 1152 ft. above the sea-level, which commands a beautiful prospect over the Rhine and the Main; and *Frauenstein*, a small hamlet, with an old castle, and a very ancient and large lime-tree.

2. The Cistercian *Monastery of Eberbach*, in a highly picturesque situation, at the bottom of a wooded dell, described Rte. 38. In the way to it the stranger will pass *Rauenthel*, a small village, with famous vineyards in its neighbourhood; and the chapel of *Buben-*

hausen, a magnificent point of view; the ruined castle of *Scharfenstein* (once a stronghold of the Archbishops of Mayence), and the beautiful Gothic chapel (1449) of *Kiedrich* (Rte. 38).

3. To the castle and vineyard of *Johannisberg*, and the *Niederwald*, described in Rte. 38.

There is a bridle-road direct from Schlangenbad to Eberbach and the Niederwald, through the woods; but a guide would be necessary to find it out.

From Schlangenbad a good but hilly road leads to N. 4 m.

Bad Schwalbach (*Langen-Schwalbach*).

Inns: H. du *Duc de Nassau*, clean and good; table-d'hôte at 1½ and 5. *Allee Saal* (H. du Promenade); table-d'hôte at 1; at times the rooms serve for dancing—in fact, become the Assembly-rooms. H. *Metropole*, well spoken of for cleanliness and cuisine. H. *des Postes*, well managed. H. *Wagner*. H. *Taunus*.

Lodging-houses.—There are several good lodging-houses, where, however, there are no tables-d'hôte; but visitors can be provided with breakfast and tea, and have their dinners sent in to them from one of the hotels. Those of Mesdames Conradi and Roller possess advantages which English will appreciate in lodgings.

Travellers should, whether they reside in the hotels or lodging-houses, arrange beforehand as to the charges.

Reading-room and *Newspapers* in the Allee Saal.

Langen-Schwalbach (in English, Swallows'-brook), though elevated to the dignity of a town (Pop. 1800), has still the appearance of a long straggling village. All the considerable buildings are inns or lodging-houses. It has been for centuries frequented by Germans, and some 5000 visitors now come for the waters annually; but until the appearance of the 'Bubbles from the Brunnen' our countrymen had passed through it year after year without taking any notice of it.

In order to enter into the spirit of the Brunnen of Nassau, no visitor can dispense with the 'Bubbles;' he must take the book in his hand. Travellers are referred to it for all general descriptions.

Schwalbach has the advantage over Ems and Wiesbaden of being more free from bustle and formal restraint, which, with those in search of quiet and retirement, will gain for it the preference over these two watering-places. The *season* is usually over by the end of August; it begins in June. The winter and spring are cold, and full 3 weeks later than at Wiesbaden and in the Rheingau.

The town is appropriately called *Long Schwalbach*, from the arrangement of its houses in one extended line ¾ m. It contains a Rom. Cath. and 2 Protestant *Churches*, and a Synagogue for the Jews. Near the upper end of its long street are situated the principal Hotels, the Promenades, the Wells (Brunnen), and the *Bath-house* (Badhaus).

The *springs*, which supply water for drinking as well as bathing, are — 1. The *Weinbrunnen*, so named from some fancied resemblance to wine in its taste; and, 2. The *Stahlbrunnen:* both of these contain iron and carbonic acid gas; but the Stahlbrunnen is more largely impregnated with both than the Weinbrunnen.—3. The *Paulinenbrunnen* is now little used.

The *Badhaus* is supported by an open colonnade, which serves as a walk in wet weather, and as a shelter for a great many itinerant traders, who set up their stalls here in the season.

The baths are much in request, and during the height of the season are occupied from 6 in the morning till 1 P.M. Every hour of the day is bespoken beforehand, and allotted to some one or other, whose name is entered in a book opposite to the

hour. Those who are not punctual to their time run the risk of losing their turn. The baths are filled from the Stahl and Weinbrunnen, the waters being previously heated artificially. The price of a single bath is 1 fl. The qualities of the water are bracing and strengthening in a high degree.

The *diurnal proceedings* of the visitors at the baths are nearly as follows: they rise as early as 6, and resort to the wells to drink their allotted potions, keeping themselves in constant motion backwards and forwards between every glass. After 2 or 3 hrs. of this exercise they have fairly earned their breakfasts. The business of the bath will occupy an hour of the forenoon; and before dinner another course of water is usually prescribed.

A good *Band of Music* plays in the gardens near the springs early in the morning and from 7 to 8 P.M. Visitors staying over 8 days contribute 3 to 6 mks., for a family 9 to 18 mks.

The dinner-bell sounds at 1, and the irksome table-d'hôte is rarely over in less than an hour and a half: when it is concluded, the Germans usually allow themselves a short time to ruminate, to drink their coffee, and to smoke their pipes. At this time of day the donkeys, the slaves of the visitors at the baths, whose lives are spent in carrying, are to be seen in long array, ready to be engaged. The charges for horses, asses, and carriages are fixed by tariff, according to the length of the excursions. Donkeys, inferior to those at Ems, 1 mk. the hour. At 6 o'clock the ceremony of drinking the waters begins again.

The description given of these baths in the 'Bubbles,' although very amusing and no doubt correct at the time, is no longer applicable in all respects. It is much to be regretted that some efforts are not made by the inhabitants to improve the drainage of the town, which is most imperfect, and at times most offensive.

The *English Church*, completed 1875, has been built from subscriptions added to a sum left for the purpose by an American lady who died here. There is still a debt to be paid off.

The steep round-backed hills which hem in the town of Schwalbach and its Brunnen are intersected in all directions with paths. From the summit of the heights a number of pleasing *views* are obtained. One of the most interesting is that from the little rustic wooden pavilion which stands on the top of the hill, by the side of the road leading from Schwalbach to Wiesbaden. This agreeable "pointe de vue" is not much more than 20 min. walk from the Pauline, and those who fear to face the hill on foot may make the ascent on the back of a donkey.

About ½ an hour's walk from Schwalbach is *Adolphseck*, a ruined castle, said to have been built by Count Adolph of Nassau, before he became Emperor, as a residence for a fair lady, his favourite.

The excursion, however, which surpasses all others around Schwalbach, is that to the *Castle of Hohenstein*. The visitor may take either the excellent carriage-road leading to it, or follow the windings of the little stream called the Aar, on foot or upon donkeys, passing first the castle of Adolphseck, and then threading the valley downwards for a distance of 6 m. Its great charm is the variety of scenes it unfolds, its changes at every turn; at times expanding into broad meadows, then contracting to a narrow strait with overhanging masses of rock on both sides. At last the grand old castle of Hohenstein appears in sight, in a very romantic situation, perched on the summit of a high black precipice, and forming a termination of the vista. This imposing feudal stronghold of the Counts of Katzenelnbogen was taken and sacked in the Thirty Years' War, and is now totally dismantled, though some precautions have been taken to preserve it from further decay. A village composed of a few poor cottages crouches at the foot of the rock; and a small *Inn* will furnish the traveller

with a dish of trout or crawfish from the Wiedenbach brook, or a bottle of sour wine, if needed; but it is well to take provisions with you.

There are many other old castles among the valleys of the Taunus, each of which may be made the object of a day's excursion, particularly those of *Katzenelnbogen* (Cat's Elbow, built by the Counts of that name, who died out in 1479; it is situated in a wild and solitary district), *Burg Schwalbach*, and Arteck. Pleasing excursions are, 1. to *Frankfurt* by *Neuhof*, *Idstein*, *Esch*, and *Königstein* (Rte. 97); 2. to *Dietz* Stat. on the Lahn Railway, and *Limburg* (Rte. 96), by *Holzhausen*; 3. down the *Wisperthal* to *Lorch* on the Rhine (Rte. 38)—a tolerable carriage-road, 21 m.

Nieder-Selters, the spring which produces the far-famed Seltzer water, may be visited from Schwalbach, but it is a long day's journey, by cross-roads, which even in the best season are very rugged. The spring itself is situated on the high post-road leading from Limburg to Frankfurt, and it is of course most easily accessible in that direction. The admirable description of the author of the 'Bubbles' will probably afford more gratification than even a visit to the spot. The road which he took led him past the *Eisenhammer*, an immense hammer, lifted by a water-wheel, which forges iron by its fall (one of the lions generally visited by the water-drinkers of Schwalbach), through the villages of Neuhof and Würges, both of which are post-stations, where fresh horses may be had, to the spring of Selters, situated about ¼ m. from the village of Selters, which is also a post-station, and provided with a small inn. About a million and a half of bottles are exported annually, and the quantity is increasing.

Instead of returning to Schwalbach by the same road which brought him, the traveller may make an agreeable variation by descending the valley of the Lahn by rail to Nassau or Ems. (See Rte. 96.)

Diligences from Schwalbach to *Dietz* Stat. (Rte. 96), to *Schlangenbad* and *Eltville* Stat., on the rly. to Rüdesheim and Coblenz; and to *Wiesbaden*, daily in summer.]

Rly.: Coblenz to Frankfurt continued.

The Rly. from Eltville continues E. through

1 m. *Niederwalluf*, 1 m. *Schierstein*, 1 m. *Mosbach* Stats., described in Rte. 38, and then a branch line turns sharply N. to

3 m. **Wiesbaden** Stat. *Inns: 1st Class:* H. *Victoria*, baths in the house, 250 bed-rooms; *Taunus* H., both near the Stat.; H. *des Quatre Saisons*, grand and dear; H. *de Nassau*, comfortable, quiet, and respectable, well situated in the great square; **Rose*, reasonable, clean, and quiet, near the Kursaal,—baths in the house; *Weisser Schwan*, 1 Kochbrunnenplatz, well spoken of, rooms fronting the garden are to be preferred; *Bear*, baths, good; *Adler*, large, good hotel for Germans; H. *Rhein*.

2nd Class — Holländischer Hof; Grünerwald.

The place has been justly called "a city of lodging-houses," almost every building being appropriated either to the reception or entertainment of visitors.

In the *Lodging-houses* meals are not provided; but there are restaurateurs (Christmann's, Dalheim, &c.) in the town who will send in dinners. *Englischer Hof* has baths in the house; *Europäischer Hof*; *Römerbad*.

Charges vary according to the season; July and August being the dearest months. Since the abolition of the gaming-tables the town has increased the *kurtaxe*, payable by visitors, and now amounting to 6 or 18 mks. for 6 weeks, according to the number of the party.

Cabs from the Rly. Stat., 3 to 4 pers. 1 mk.; in the town, by *time*, ¼ hr., 80 pf.

Reading-room, in the Kursaal, well furnished with English and American newspapers.

Wiesbaden, once capital of the Duchy of Nassau, since 1866 absorbed in the

dominions of Prussia, has 38,400 Inhab., 9000 Roman Catholics. It is indebted for its present prosperity to the celebrity of its baths and mineral waters. The number of visitors attracted to this spot in search of health and pleasure amounts to 50,000 annually. Wiesbaden has a "season" of longer duration than most of the other baths, and is almost always full from June to September, and even later, if the autumn prove fine.

A handsome wide street, the Wilhelmstrasse, ½ m. long, lined with rows of trees, leads from the Rly. stat., along the E. side of the town, to the Theater Platz and the Kursaal.

The most remarkable edifice is the *Kursaal*, built 1810, by Zais. It occupies the E. side of a square, the N. and S. sides of which are lined by colonnades filled with gay shops, serving as a promenade in wet weather and as a sort of bazaar during the whole of the season. Opposite the Kursaal, in one corner of the square, is the theatre, in the other the huge hotel of the Vier Jahreszeiten.

The Kursaal forms the centre of attraction and gaiety. It consists of a very splendid saloon of large dimensions, surrounded by pillars of Limburg marble. On Sunday the Kursaal is numerously attended. On Saturday it is open for dancing; tickets are required. On Friday concerts of excellent music are given.

When dinner is over every one betakes himself to the garden behind the Kursaal, to sip coffee or ices. Tables are placed out in the open air, within hearing of a band of music, which always plays on these occasions; and while the gentlemen indulge in a pipe, the ladies, in the homely and industrious fashion of Germany, generally occupy themselves by knitting while they chat. At such times the space behind the Kursaal is so completely filled with company, and the tables are so crowded together, that there is barely room to pass; high and low are promiscuously mingled together, and the whole forms the most pleasing and characteristic scene of "Wiesbaden Life."

The hours of drinking the waters are from 6 to 8 in the morning, and again partially in the evening about 6 or 7. A short interval is allowed to elapse between the morning draught and the bath.

The *Trinkhalle*, a sort of arcade of iron and glass, connects the Kur Garden with the principal spring, the *Kochbrunnen* (boiling spring). It has all the appearance of a caldron in violent ebullition, and its temperature is 56° of Réaumur, equal to 156° of Fahrenheit. Its waters are used both for drinking and to supply the principal baths in the town; but so copious is the source that after all this consumption a vast quantity runs over and escapes through the gutters and drains. A stranger is astonished at first, as he walks along the streets, to perceive clouds of vapour arising on all sides out of the ground. This may be supposed to add somewhat to the warmth of the place in summer: if other places are hot, Wiesbaden may be said to be boiling hot. There are 13 other springs in the town, all of a high temperature. The spring next in heat and volume is that rising in the garden of the Adler Hotel (48° Réaumur).

The water-drinkers repair to the well at 5 or 6 o'clock A.M., and, receiving their portion scalding hot, walk about, glass in hand, until it is cool enough to be drunk. In taste it has been compared to chicken-broth, but it is more like boiled sea-water. By 8 o'clock the promenade is usually cleared, and the business of bathing begins. The water in the bath is covered with a greasy film or scum, which collects on the surface while cooling: and which, however uninviting it may appear, is the test of its being quite fresh, and not having been used before. After the ceremony of the bath, the doctors allow their patients to take their breakfast, which they have thus in a manner earned.

The hot springs and their medicinal properties were well known to the Romans, who called them *Fontes Mattiaci*. Pliny, the naturalist, says of them, that they retain their heat for the

space of 3 days:—"Sunt et Mattiaci in Germaniâ fontes calidi quorum haustus triduo fervet."—*Nat. Hist.* lib. xxxi. c. 2.

The waste waters from the springs, retaining for a length of time a warm temperature, are carried off to the Rhine, where they not only never freeze, but, by their warmth, even preserve that part of the river where they enter free from ice. They serve as a nursery or stew for carp, which, fostered by the heat, grow to an enormous size in them. They deposit a copious calcareous sediment or stalactite, which would in a short time choke up the pipes and channels in which they are carried through the town, were they not regularly cleaned out.

The Romans established a station here—they built a fort or castle on the hill to the N.W. of the town, still known as the *Römerberg*, which was for a long time garrisoned by the 22nd Legion, as is proved by inscriptions on stones and stamps upon the tiles found near the spot. In the 3rd cent. the barbarian Germans attacked and destroyed the Roman fortresses on the rt. bank of the Rhine, and Wiesbaden shared the fate of the rest. Ashes and calcined bones still dug up on the Römerberg attest its ruin. In after-times Charlemagne used constantly to repair hither from his favourite residence at Ingelheim, to enjoy the baths. He built himself a palace (Sala) in the street which still retains the name of Saal Gasse, though the building has disappeared.

In the town at the bottom of the Heidenberg Strasse, and behind the Adler Hotel, is a piece of stone wall, 650 ft. long, 10 ft. high, and 9 ft. thick, called the *Heidenmauer* (Heathen's Wall).

A few miles to the N. of Wiesbaden are the remains of a fortified wall, passing through a great extent of country. It is called the *Pfahlgraben*. Before the Romans quitted the country N. of the Rhine, they raised this stupendous barrier along their frontier. It was begun, according to Tacitus, by Drusus, stepson of Augustus, to defend his conquest from the inroads of the Germans, and was finished by Hadrian and Caracalla. It resembles the Picts' wall in England, but surpasses it in extent. It consists of a rampart from 12 to 18 ft. high, strengthened by towers at regular distances, and with a fosse originally lined with palisades, whence its name. It commences at Neuwied on the Rhine; it runs thence by Montabauer to Ems, across the Lahn by Miehlen, Schwalbach, Wehen, Idstein, and Heftrich to the foot of the Feldberg, and thence may be traced in a N.E. direction, by Wehrheim, towards Butzbach. Several of the summits of the Taunus are crowned by forts or circular ramparts. This wall, raised to protect the Mattiaci against the inroads of the Catti, has been supposed, but erroneously, to form part of the great stone wall constructed by the Empr. Probus from the Danube to the Rhine, to guard the provinces of the empire against the Alemanni. (See Gibbon, ch. xii.)

The *Museum* in the *Schlösschen*, built 1812 by Zais, in the Wilhelm Strasse, contains a very good *Public Library* of 60,000 volumes, including among the MSS. the Vision of St. Hildegard, on parchment, with remarkable miniatures of the 12th cent., and a *Collection of Antiquities*, chiefly local, or derived from the Duchy of Nassau. The most curious relic, perhaps, is a bas-relief found at Heddernheim, near Frankfurt, representing the youthful god Mythras, in a Phrygian bonnet, in the act of sacrificing a prostrate bull, surrounded by symbolical figures, and surmounted by the 12 signs of the Zodiac. The worship of Mythras was introduced by the Romans from Persia, and set up by the Pagan priesthood in opposition to Christianity, then in its infancy. Here is also the bronze top of the standard of a cohort of the 22nd Legion; a curiously carved altar-piece (25 ft. long and 9 ft. high), from the sequestrated abbey of Marienstadt, near Hachenburg, dating from the 13th cent.; the monuments of Diether and Eberhard von Katzenelnbogen brought from the convent of St. Clara, and some painted glass. There is also a collection of *Pictures*, but few of them answer to the names attached to them.

The *Theatre* is open daily, except Monday and Friday, and begins at 6½ P.M.

One of the most prominent buildings in the town is the *Protestant Church*, opposite the palace, of smooth brick, surmounted by five towers, finished 1863. Boos, architect.

A handsome *R. Catholic church* was built 1849 in the Louisen Platz, in the round-arched style, Hoffmann architect. See altar-piece; the Madonna by *Steinle*, St. Boniface by *Rethel*.

The superb ** *Russo-Greek Chapel*, on the hill called Neroberg (from a tradition that that emperor dwelt there), about 1 m. (30 min. drive) from the Kursaal. was built by Hoffmann (1855) for the Duke of Nassau, to contain the remains of his first wife, a Russian princess (d. 1845), and her recumbent effigy in marble by *Hopfgarten*, is a touching work of art. It is lined with costly marbles, and is surmounted by 5 gilt cupolas. At the back is the Russian burial-ground.

English Church Service is performed every Sunday by an English clergyman, at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M., in the handsome red-brick and sandstone *English Church*, built (1864) by subscription, in the Wilhelmstrasse, at a cost of 2500*l*.

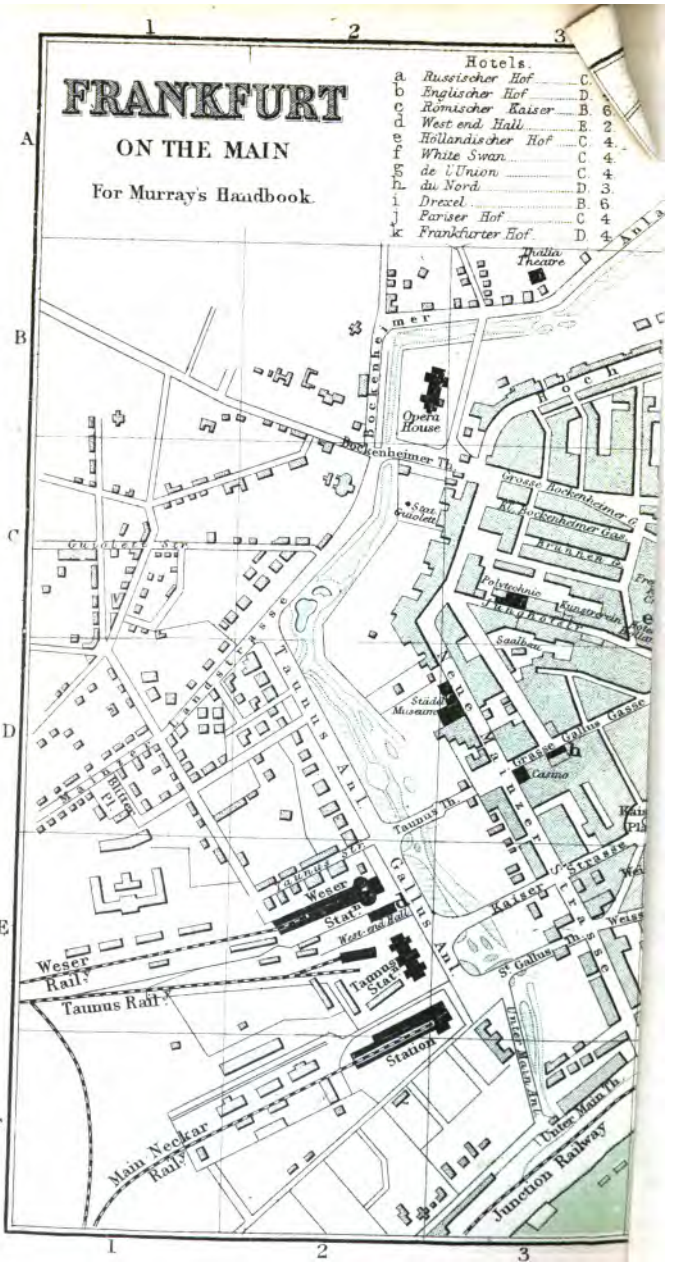
Wiesbaden differs from the other watering-places of Nassau, in being a regularly built town. It is also somewhat noisy and bustling during the season, but has the same advantages with the rest in beauty of situation, and a picturesque neighbourhood, affording agreeable walks and rides, and the most complete retirement within a few hundred yards of its precincts. By ascending any of the adjacent heights, elevated only a few hundred ft. above the town, a charming prospect is disclosed to view, of the Rhine and fertile Rheingau, in which the spires and boat-bridge of Mayence form a prominent object; and the horizon is backed on the E. by the Odenwald and by the Melibocus surmounted by its white tower; on the S. by the ridge of the Donnersberg or Mont Tonnerre, in Rhenish Bavaria. From the *Geisberg*, about a mile from the town, this view is seen to great advantage.

One of the pleasantest walks, and nearest at hand, is through the shrubberies, which begin behind the Kursaal, to the *Dietenmühle* and ruined castle of *Sonnenberg*, a distance of 2 m.

From the summit of the *Hohe Wurzel* hill there is a remarkable prospect over the Rhine and Main, but a still more extensive and beautiful view is obtained from the *Platte*, a hunting-seat of the Duke of Nassau, about 4 m. off (*Inn* close by); with an excellent carriage-road leading up to it. It is a plain white building conspicuous from all sides, situated on the verge of a hill 1300 ft. above the Rhine, overlooking the plain, and backed by thick woods; within, it is tastefully and appropriately fitted up; part of the furniture is ingeniously formed out of buck-horn. It is shown to strangers at all times. The view is best seen from the platform on the roof. The neighbouring woods abound in herds of deer: many of them assemble round the Platte in the evening to be fed. The pedestrian may find a short cut over the Geisberg, and past the weeping oak, to the Platte. The road is quite direct, and the pedestrian has only to avoid turning off either to the rt. or l. into the cross-roads which occur at intervals.

A little to the left of the road to the Platte lies the convent (now secularised) of *Klarenthal*, and the *Fasanerie* (Pheasantry), a shooting-box of the Duke's, which also deserves a visit.

At *Biebrich*, the palace of the Duke of Nassau, close to the railroad to Mayence and Rüdesheim, lies pleasantly by the side of the Rhine. The numerous interesting spots situated in the *Rheingau* between Biebrich, Rüdesheim, and above all the Niederwald, all within the distance of a morning's ride from Wiesbaden, are described in Rte. 38. An agreeable excursion of a day or two may be made


FRANKFURT
ON THE MAIN
For Murray's Handbook.
Hotels.
a Russischer Hof C.
b Englischer Hof D.
c Römischer Kaiser B. 6.
d West end Hall B. 2.
e Hollandischer Hof C. 4.
f White Swan C 4.
g de l'Union C. 4.
h. du Nord D. 3.
i Drexel B. 6.
j Pariser Hof C 4
k Frankfurter Hof D. 4.
Thalia Theatre
Opera House
Bockenheimer Th.
Grosse Bockenheimer G.
Kl. Bockenheimer Gas.
Polytechnic
Saalhof
Stadel's Museum
Gallus Gasse
Casino
Taunus Th.
Taunus Anl.
Weser Statn.
West-end Hall
Taunus Statn.
Gallus Anl.
Kaiser Str.
St. Gallus Th.
Weser Rail.
Taunus Rail.
Station
Main Neckar Rail.
Junction Railway
Under Main Th.
1
2
3
A
B
C
D
E
F

through the part of the range of the *Taunus* lying between Wiesbaden and Homburg. (Rte. 97.)

From Wiesbaden *Schnellpost* twice daily in 2½ hrs. to N.W. 11 m. *Schwalbach* (described above), and daily to, N.E. 22 m., *Camberg*, on rly. in progress between Höchst and Limburg (see Rte. 96).

The *Rly.* from Wiesbaden proceeds S. through stats., 2 m. *Curve* (short branch to *Biebrich*), 2 m. *Castel* (for *Mayence* on the opposite bank), described in Rte. 38, and thence the line (Taunus Bahn) turns E., and, crossing the boundary of Nassau a little way outside the walls, ascends the river Main, following its rt. bank along the slopes of the vineyards to

3 m. *Hochheim* Stat. (*Inn:* Schwan), a village of 2600 Inhab., on the summit of a hill of moderate elevation. In its immediate vicinity, and along the sunny banks sloping down to the Main, for a space of 3 m., are the vineyards which produce the wine called *Hock*,—a name improperly given by the English to *Rhenish* wines. The best wine is grown in the vineyards below the church, which are sheltered from cold winds by the houses of the town. They were anciently the property of the Chapter of Mayence, but now belong to the Duke of Nassau, and are highly valuable. The narrow strip of ground upon which the railway passes through them was very costly.

3 m. *Flörsheim* Stat. (Buffet). *Omnibus* during season awaits train for N.W. 1 m. *Weilbach*, a quiet bathing establishment with *sulphur* springs.

4 m. *Hattersheim* Stat. (*Inns:* Schützen Hof; Nassauer Hof). *Omnibus* twice daily up the Lorsbacher Thal to N. 8 m. *Eppstein* (see *Excursion into the Taunus*, Rte. 97).

3 m. *Höchst* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Goldner Adler; Frankfurter Hof; Landsberg), an industrious little town of 3000 Inhab., on the Nidda, which is crossed by a bridge. The chief building is the *Schloss* of the Elector of Mainz, destroyed in 1635, and of which the *tower* only is still intact. The *Ch.* of *St. Justinus* dates from the 11th cent., the choir is of the 15th. The other *Schloss* was built in the last cent. by a rich tobacconist, and now partly used as a manufactory. Höchst was 6 times taken during the 30 Years' War. In 1622 Tilly here won a victory over Duke Christian of Brunswick; here also, in 1795, the Austrians defeated the French. [Branch *Rly.*, 7 trains daily during the season, to N. 4 m. *Soden* Stat. at the foot of the Taunus, and thence *diligence* twice daily in 1 hr. to 3 m. *Königstein.* (See Rte. 97.)]

The *Feldberg*, the highest of the range, and the Castle of *Falkenstein* at its foot, are visible near this. The boundary of the territory of Frankfurt is marked by an ancient watch-tower on the post-road to the l.

5 m. **Frankfurt** (*am-Main*) Stat. on the W. side of the town outside the Gallus-Thor between the *Weser*-Bahnhof on l. and the *Neckar* Bahnhof on rt.

Cabs (Droschken) from Stat. into town: 1 to 2 pers., 90 pf.; 3 to 4 pers., 1 mk. 20 pf.; portmanteau 20 pf. *By time:* 1 to 2 pers., ½ hr., 50 pf.

Inns: 1*st Class.*—*Russischer Hof*, in the Zeil; *Englischer Hof*, on the Rossmarkt, good; *Römischer Kaiser*, in the Zeil, expensive, table-d'hôte at 1 P.M.; *Schwan*, handsome large house, rebuilt 1872. *Frankfurter Hof*, in the Kaiser Platz, near the Rlys., a large new hotel (1876); *Westendhall* (with *Restaurant*), outside town, near Taunus Rly.; *Holländischer Hof* (with *Café* and *Restaurant*), in the Göthe Platz; H. *de l' Union*, in the Steinweg; H. *du Nord* (with *Restaurant*), in the Gr. Gallus Strasse.

2*nd Class.*—H. *Drexel* in the Gr. Friedberger Strasse, cheap and good; *Pariser Hof*, in the Schiller Platz; H. *Landsberg*, on the Liebfrauenberg; H. *Victoria*, *Würtemberger Hof*, *Grüner Baum*, &c.

Restaurants: Böhm on the Kornmarkt; *Jouy* in the Gr. Gallus Strasse (and see under *Hotels*).

Cafés: Parrot and *Müller* on the Zeil; *Germania*, corner of the Rossmarkt.

Confectioners: Röder on the Göthe Platz, good ices; *Rahnstadt* on the Theater Platz; *Georgi* in the Bleiden Strasse, good chocolate;—*Butschli* in the Kl. Hirschgraben.

Theatres: New *Opera House* on the Promenade.—*Stadt Theater;* daily performance; box office open 11–1.

Concerts at the *Saalbau*, 19 Junghof Strasse. A handsome Renaissance building and fine large hall holding 2000 persons.

Garden Concerts: Café Concordia twice a week, and *Café Frascati* daily—both in *Bockenheim.*

Post Office: Chief office 52 on the Zeil; 4 branch offices and numerous letter-boxes.

Telegraph Office in the Exchange (Börse).

Omnibus: 2 lines run through the town every ½ hr. during the day (1) from the *Hanauer* Rly. Stat. to *Bockenheim*, and (2) from *Bornheim* to the *Sachsenhausen* Rly. Stat.

Railways (see below).

Eng. Ch. on the Göthe Platz. Sund. 11 and 3.

Eng. Consulate (English reading-room here), and *United States Consul-Gen.* in the Gallus Strasse.

Club (strangers may be introduced by a member) *Casino*, 21 Gallus Strasse; frequented chiefly by the wealthier merchants. French and English newspapers. *Alter Bürger Verein*, 74 Eschenheimer Strasse, very handsome building, up to 1848 occupied by the Archduke John. Large library and billiard, *reading* and dining-rooms.

Physicians: Dr. Ph. Fritsch, 8 Rothhof Strasse; Dr. Spiess, 51 Neue Mainzer Strasse: both speak English.

Baths: Warm, cold, vapour, &c.—*Franz Alt*, 5 Mainzer Gasse;—*Greb*, 27 Leonhardskirche. Swimming baths. —*Kleeblatt* and *Gerlach* at the Untermainthor.

Shops: Jügel, bookseller, opposite the Hauptwache (guard-house), the Galignani of Frankfurt, speaks English, guide-books, maps, views, circulating library, &c.; *Böhler's*, 54 Zeil, staghorn reliefs, bronze copy of Dannecker's Ariadne, and also at *Ihle's*, 63 Zeil.

Money changers: J. J. Weiler and Sons, 41 Zeil, respectable.

Frankfurt, formerly a Free Town, and the seat of the German Diet from 1816 to 1866, when it was annexed to Prussia, lies on the rt. bank of the Main, and is connected by 3 bridges with the suburb of *Sachsenhausen* on the l. bank. Pop. 100,000, of whom 3000 are Jews. In the days of its independence it was one of the most lively as well as handsome cities in Germany, and it is now, since its incorporation with the German Empire, increasing in prosperity and size. A great part of the S.W. quarter has been rebuilt, and many of the houses in the *Kaiser* Strasse, in the principal street, called the *Zeil*, in the Neue *Mainzer* and *Taunus* Strasse, and on the quays facing the Main, inhabited by rich merchants, bankers, or diplomatists, are palaces. The belt of Boulevard Gardens, replacing the ramparts, is studded with handsome detached villas.

The *Old Town*, on the other hand, with its narrow streets and quaint wooden buildings, with gables overhanging their basement storeys, forms a complete contrast to the new. Many of the houses are of great antiquity, especially in the quarter around the Cathedral and Römerberg; they preserve in part the character of "the ancient Imperial Free City."

The *Domkirche* of St. Bartholomew (Cath.), remarkable on account of the coronations of Emperors which have taken place within it since 1711, is not much distinguished for beauty or symmetry of architecture (the nave, low and short, dates from

the 13th cent., and the choir from 1338). The finest portion is its tower, begun 1415, and carried on for nearly 100 years, but left unfinished. The Ch. was damaged by fire 1867, and is now under restoration. Among the monuments remark that of King Günther of Schwarzburg (killed 1349 by his rival Charles IV.), and that of Rudolph of Sachsenhausen, abundantly ornamented. St. Bernard preached the second Crusade to an enthusiastic audience, and performed miracles, in this church. In the *Election Chapel* (Wahlkapelle), according to the Golden Bull of 1356, the Emperor was chosen.

The *Town-house*, called *Römer* — marked by 3 steep gables fronting the Market-place—was bought by the town in 1405 and rebuilt in place of an older Rathhaus. It has also far less of architectural beauty to recommend it than of historical interest, as the scene of the ceremonies attending the election of the Emperors in the *Wahlzimmer*, and the place where the festivities succeeding their coronation were celebrated. The walls of the banqueting-room or *Kaisersaal* on the 1st floor (open Mond., Wed., and Frid., 11–1, free; at other times ring bell for attendant, small fee), — an irregular apartment, in the shape of a rhomboid, where the Emperors since 1558 were entertained, and waited on at table by princes of the Empire—are covered with 52 royal and imperial portraits in the order of succession, from Conrad I. to Francis II., recently painted by *Lessing*, *Bendemann*, *Rethel*, and other eminent living artists, in the place of some vile daubs of the sign-post school. Under nearly every one is the motto which the Emperor adopted at his coronation. At the end of the Hall is the Judgment of Solomon by *Steinle*. These paintings are the gifts of different royal, noble, and private persons, citizens of Frankfurt, &c., and many have great merit. The Hall has been restored (1843) in adherence to the ancient style, the decoration of the ceiling being copied from the original design. Here is preserved the famous Golden Bull, or deed by which the Empr. Charles IV. (1356) settled the mode of election of the German Emperors, and the number (seven) of the Electors.

In front of the building is the Market-place, called the *Römerberg*, which, down to 1700, no Jew was ever allowed to cross, and where, upon the occasion of the Imperial coronation, an ox was roasted whole, from which the Arch-Steward (Erz-Truchsess) cut a slice for the Emperor: a fountain flowed with wine, from which the Arch-Cupbearer (Erz-Mundschenk) filled his glass, and the Arch-Marshal distributed corn from a silver measure; and the populace enjoyed the privilege of appropriating the scarlet cloth upon which the Emperor walked from the Dom. So greedily was it cut away behind him as he passed onwards, that he ran the risk of having his heels cut also. The ceremonies observed at an Imperial coronation may be seen in some old prints on the staircase of the public library, and in the election chapel at the Dom. Drawings of the regalia too are hung up on the library staircase.

St. Leonhard's Ch. (Cath.), near the river, begun in 1317, the Gothic choir 1434, restored 1808, occupies the spot where the palace of Charlemagne is said to have stood: but of which no traces now exist. In 794 he held a great synod of the Frankish realm at Frankonofurt (the Frank's ford).

The *Saalhof*, a gloomy modern building (1717), near the Main, retains the name alone of the palace of his son and successors. The restored chapel, however, appears to be as old as the 10th cent. The *collection of pictures* (Städtische Gemäldegallerie) here is opened free Mond., Wed., Frid., 11–1, at other times small fee. There are some good specimens of *Teniers*, *Vandyk*, &c., and some fine *painted glass* of the 16th and 17th cents., the gift of a citizen.

There are two institutions for the

encouragement of arts and sciences, which reflect credit upon the town of Frankfurt.

1. The *Städelsches Kunstinstitut*, 35 Neue Mainzer Strasse (open free daily, 11–1, at other times small fee for admission). This *Museum of Pictures*, for which a new building is in course of erection, to the S.W. of the town on the l. bank of the Main, is named after its founder, a citizen of Frankfurt (d. 1816), who bequeathed his collections of paintings, drawings, and engravings to the city, along with 83,000*l.*, for building and maintaining a Public Gallery and School of Art.

The pictures which it contains consist of some specimens of the early masters of Germany and the Low Countries, of a not very numerous or remarkable collection of Dutch and Italian masters, and of some of the best works of the modern German School. The following are perhaps the most worthy of notice:—

Italian School:—*Perugino*—Virgin and Child. *Gio. Bellini*—Holy Family. *Moretto*—Virgin and Child, with the four Fathers of the Latin Church (from Cardinal Fesch's collection: cost 30,000 fl.), a very remarkable work, perhaps the finest by the master on this side the Alps. *Paris Bordone*—Sketch for his great picture at Venice, representing the Fisherman presenting St. Mark's Ring to the Doge. (*Handbook for N. Italy.*)

Modern German Artists:—*Hübner*—Job with his Friends. *Lessing*—Huss before the Council of Constance. Very carefully composed and elaborately finished; losing, indeed, much of its power by its minute finish. *Achenbach*—Storm on the coast of Norway. *Rethel*—Daniel in the Lions' Den. *Schnorr*—The Good Samaritan. *Lessing*—Ezzelin in Prison, after the Battle of Cassano. *Overbeck*—The Triumph of Christianity in the Arts. Considered a chef-d'œuvre of the artist: all the heads are portraits of persons renowned as authors, divines, or artists. The visitor will easily discover how much the artist has borrowed from Raphael's School of Athens and Dispute of the Sacrament. *Schadow*—The wise and foolish Virgins. *Steinle*—10 coloured cartoons, for the frescoes at the Castle of Rheineck. *Schnorr*—Cartoons of subjects from Orlando Furioso. *Ramboux*—10 coloured drawings from the Divina Commedia.

A remarkable altar-piece, consisting of a centre and two wings, representing the events of the Crucifixion, by a Cologne artist of the beginning of the 15th cent.; formerly attributed to *Schoreel*. Here are some curious works of the early German School, and a portrait by *Q. Matsys*, 138, erroneously called Knipperdolling.

Dutch and Flemish Schools:—A poor collection. *Hobbema*—Landscape. *Ruysdael*—Storm clearing off. Wood and Waterfall. *Wynants*—Landscape. *Rubens*—Portrait of his infant Daughter, who afterwards became a nun.

In a room called the *Fresco-Saal*, is a fresco by Veit, representing the introduction of the arts into Germany by Christianity, with two allegorical figures of Italy and Germany at the sides. Here are casts of the latest of Ghiberti's 2 celebrated bronze doors of the Baptistery, Florence; and of parts of the other, and of that by Andrea Pisano; and a singular and very remarkable composition, in terra-cotta, representing the Virgin and Saints, by *Giorg. Andrioli*, 1511, from the Ch. of the Madonna del Rosario at Gubbio, in the province of Urbino. The very interesting collection of *engravings* contains some etchings by Flemish masters not to be met with in any other cabinet.

2. The *Senckenberg Museum of Natural History* (close to the picturesque *Eschenheim Gate*, built in 1350, tower restored 1866) contains very good collections in the various branches of natural history, tolerably well arranged. Many rare specimens, not to be found in other museums, were brought to Europe by the enterprising traveller

Rüppell, a native of Frankfurt, from Egypt, Nubia, the shores of the Red Sea, and Abyssinia. There is a small ethnological collection at the top of the house. *Open* to the public gratis, Wed. 2 to 4; Frid. and Sun. 11 to 1. A small fee to the keeper will procure admission from 8 to 1 and 3 to 6 on other days.

**Dannecker's Statue of Ariadne*, placed in a *Museum* (Ariadneum), erected expressly for it, in the villa of Mr. Moritz von Bethmann, outside the Friedberg Gate, is the great boast of Frankfurt, and deserves to be ranked among the distinguished productions of modern art. The artist, whose works are little known in England, was a native of Würtemberg. The statue is placed in a Grecian temple, built for its reception, and is usually shown from 10 to 1 daily, small fee expected, *Sund.* gratis.

The *Public Library* (Stadt-Bibliothek — open free Mond. to Frid. 9–1; Wed. also from 3–5; at other times small fee), in a handsome building, facing the Main, close to the Ober-Main-Thor, is a useful collection of 100,000 vols. In the entrance-hall is a marble *statue* of *Göthe*, by *Marchesi*, 1839. The Library possesses a few curiosities, among which are portraits of Luther (by *L. Cranach* ?), and of his wife Cath. a Bora; 2 pair of Luther's shoes, two missals with curious old carvings in ivory on the covers, and a fine copy of the first edition of the Bible printed by Fust at Mainz.

The *Kunstverein* (or permanent Exhibition of the pictures of modern artists), 8 Junghof Strasse, commenced in 1855, is open daily, 9 to 6, small fee.

An inscription over the house, No. 23 Gr. Hirschgraben, states that the poet *Johann Wolfgang Göthe* was born there 28th of Aug. 1749 (open free Wed., 2–4; at other times fee 1 mk.). His father's coat of arms, which, by a curious coincidence, bears the poetical device of 3 lyres, still remains over the door. The poet's room, a garret, contains relics of him, his portrait, autographs, a washstand, &c. His mother (d. 1808) is buried in the old cemetery.

A fine bronze *statue* of *Göthe* by *Schwanthaler* of Munich was erected, 1844, in the Göthe Platz, near the Theatre; the subjects of the reliefs are taken from Göthe's works.

A bronze *statue* of *Schiller* was erected, 1863, by *Dielmann*, in the Schiller Platz, behind the grand guard-house (Hauptwache).

In the midst of the *Rossmarkt*, the largest open space in the town, and which is crossed on entering the town from the rly. stat., is the *Gutenberg Denkmal*, erected 1858, a colossal group of bronze statues of Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer, the inventors of printing, by *Launitz*. Round the base are ranged heads of 13 eminent printers.

Outside the Friedberger Thor is the *Hessen-Denkmal*, consisting of a block of stone surmounted by a helmet, sword, &c., and erected by King Fred. William II. of Prussia in 1793 (restored 1844), to the memory of the Hessians who fell in storming the town, 2nd Dec. 1792, then occupied by the French under Custine.

Luther resided in a corner house in the *Dom Platz*, now marked by his portrait and the inscription, "In silentio et spe erit fortitudo vestra."

A new *Opera House* has been erected on the Promenade; the site alone cost 40,000*l.*

Frankfurt is the cradle of the *Rothschild family*; their house was No. 148 in the *Judengasse*, a street which long retained its primitive air of antiquity, and the usual rags and refuse of a Jews' quarter, but one side of this street was pulled down (1872), so that the peculiar character of the Jews' quarter is fast disappearing and the whole gradually becoming modernized.

The Jews, who form no inconsiderable portion of the community here, were long treated with great illiberality by the Free Town. The gates of the quarter to which they were exclusively confined were closed upon them at an early hour every night. This arbitrary municipal regulation was enforced,

until Marshal Jourdan, in bombarding the town (1796), knocked down the gates of the Jews' quarter, after which they were not replaced. The handsome *Synagogue* was built 1855. Now the Jews may hire or purchase houses in other parts of the city.

The principal business carried on at Frankfurt is banking and jobbing in the funds. The *Exchange* (Börse) on the Neue Kräme, behind the Römer, in the style which at Munich is called Byzantine, was built (1840) from the designs of *Stüler*, of Berlin, of a brown stone, with stripes of red stone arranged in the fashion of the Cathedral at Sienna. The statues in front represent Hope and Prudence, the quarters of the Globe, Commerce, &c. The interior is a curious mongrel style of semi-Mauresque (admission 12-2). The *Braunfels*, which formerly served that purpose, is an old building, No. 29, Neue Kräme, in which the Empr. Maximilian and Gustavus Adolphus resided; it is filled with traders at the fair time. Near the Börse is the modern *Ch. of St. Paul* (Prot.), built in 1833, in which the German National Assembly of 1848 met.

Frankfurt has hitherto been a staple or entrepôt, for Central Europe, receiving the productions and manufactures of all parts of the world, to distribute them in detail over the whole Continent.

The *Frankfurt Fairs* are held at Easter, and 3 weeks before Michaelmas. They are less important than formerly. There are also horse fairs in spring and autumn and horse races in August.

The *Germanic Diet*, now extinct, used to meet, from 1816 to '66, in the building formerly the *Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis*.

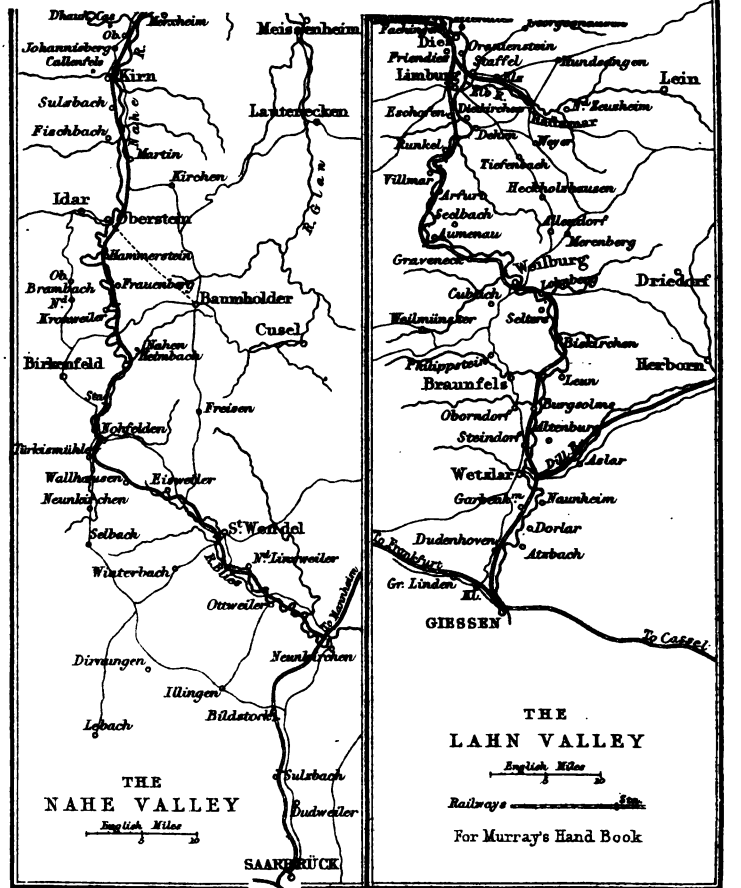
Sachsenhausen, the Southwark of Frankfurt, on the l. bank of the river, derives its name from a colony of conquered Saxons, planted here by Charlemagne. It is connected by 3 bridges, one being a modern iron suspension-bridge, and another the *old bridge* (built 1342), which is crowned by a modern statue of Charlemagne, erected 1843, and on the side of *Sachsenhausen* stands the *Palace* (built 1709) of the Knights of the *Teutonic Order*, now a printing establishment.

Close to this bridge are remains of the old palace of the Counts of Isenberg; one side is of good Elizabethan Gothic.

Public Gardens. — The agreeable belt of gardens which encircles the town of Frankfurt is one of its most pleasing and ornamental features. No stranger should omit to visit them. They occupy the site of the ancient fortifications. Bands play Wednesdays and Sunday afternoon at the *Zoological Gardens* (Restaurant) in summer, and at the *Palm Garden* (Restaurant), ½ hr.'s walk further in the same direction, filled with the collection of palms formerly at Biebrich, belonging to the Duke of Nassau and purchased by the city in 1869. Beyond this is the village of *Bockenheim*, the first stat. on the Cassel Rly. (Rte. 70), where there is a Vaudeville *Theatre* and several large *cafés*.

The *Old* and *New Cemeteries*, about 1½ mile from the Friedberg Gate, are worth visiting. The ground commands a charming view of Frankfurt and the Taunus. Among the monuments under the arcade at the N. upper end, that of the Bethmann family, with beautiful bas-reliefs by *Thorwaldsen*, is well worth notice. A costly monument has been set up to the Countess Reichenbach, the morganatic wife of the late Elector of Hesse. Sömmering, the naturalist, and Feuerbach, the lawyer, are buried here. On the N. side is a *Monument* to the Prince Lichnowsky and Gen. Auerswald, Prussian deputies to the Diet, so dastardly murdered by Revolutionary assassins, Sept. 18, 1848. Also to several Prussian officers who lost their lives in storming the barricades on that occasion. In the *Jewish* Burial Ground is a marble sarcophagus, which cost 2000*l.*, to the memory of the founder of the Rothschild family, Amschel Meyer Rothschild.

About ½ hr. beyond, on the N.E.



Nbr. Germany. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. Edwd. Weller

of the town, is the village of *Bornheim*, a favourite resort of the townspeople on holidays.

Railways:—

This city is the central point of a network of 7 lines of rly.

The *Stats.* are

W. of the town—outside the *Taunus-Thor:*

1. *Taunus Rly.* for Mayence, Wiesbaden, Coblenz, Cologne, Brussels, &c.

2. *Main-Weser and Homburg Rly.* for Cassel, Leipzig, Berlin, &c., and Homburg.

Outside the *Gallus-Thor*—

3. *Main-Neckar, Linksmainische,* and *Offenbach Rly.* for Darmstadt, Mannheim, Heidelberg, &c. (Rte. 105)—for Mayence, Bingerbrück, Saarbrücken, Metz, Paris—and for Offenbach.

E. of the town—outside the *Allerheiligen-Thor:*

4. *Frankfurt-Hanauer Rly.* for Hanau, Munich, Salzburg, Prague, Dresden, Vienna, &c.

S. side of the town in the *Sachsenhausen* suburb—

5. *Offenbacher Rly.* for Offenbach and Hanau. A *Verbindungsbahn* connects this line with the Stats. on the W. side of the town.

Excursions.

(*a*) *Wiesbaden, Schlangenbad, Schwalbach,* and the *Rheingau,* by the Taunus Rly. (see above, and Rte. 38).

(*b*) The *Taunus* Mountains, by the same rly. as far as Höchst stat. and thence branch to *Soden* (see Rte. 97).

(*c*) To the *Nauheim Baths,* by the Main Weser Rly. (see Rte. 70).

(*d*) To *Homburg*—described in Rte. 97—by the Homburger Eisenbahn 11 m. N. 8 trains daily in 40 min.

ROUTE 96.

GIESSEN TO COBLENZ, BY WEILBURG, LIMBURG, NASSAU, AND EMS.—RAIL.

Distance, 73 m.; *time,* 4 to 5 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Giessen is described in Rte. 70.

The *Rly.* proceeds W. down the valley of the Lahn, passing on rt. the ruins of *Vetzberg* and *Gleiberg,* to

7 m. **Wetzlar** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns,* Herzogliches Haus, tolerable; Solmser Hof). This was until 1803 a free Imperial town, and from 1693 to 1806 seat of the Imperial Chamber. At the Vienna Congress it was made over to Prussia. Pop. 6000. It is old and badly built, and about 20 min. distant from the Rly.; but is charmingly situated in the Lahn valley, surmounted by the ruined hill-fort *Kalsmunt,* from which fine view, as well as from the *Metzeburg* (*Inn*). The *Domkirche* is amicably divided between Catholics and Protestants, and shows a mixture of dates and styles of architecture and sculpture, from early rude Romanesque down to late Gothic. The N.W. tower, called the "Heidenthurm," belongs to the oldest part of the building, and is of the beginning of the 12th cent. It is constructed of rough blocks of basalt and sandstone, with singular portal and sculpture. The nave and aisles, noble and lofty, were heightened and rebuilt at the end of the 13th cent., but retain portions of the old walls, in the lower parts of which are remains of Romanesque arcades. In the nave is an ancient font, and 2 singular 16th-cent. groups of figures (enclosed in modern cases). The transepts are spacious and deep; the S. of fine geometric work, the N. rich 14th-cent. The stately *Roodloft* (14th-cent.) consists of 3 canopied arches, opening

to the same number of vaulted bays. Beyond this is the choir, lower than the nave, a fine example of early German Gothic work of middle of 13th cent., and contains some life-sized stone statues and other ancient monuments, in good preservation. The W. front is Romanesque. In 1336, when the foundations of a new W. front were laid, some 40 ft. W. of the ancient one, the S. tower of the latter was destroyed to allow of the S. aisle being prolonged; but, owing to the abandonment of the work, the more recent front was never completed, and the remainder of the old W. front left standing. *Obs.* the statue of the Madonna and Child in the centre pier of the present W. doorway, and the statues of our Lord and the Evangelists on the S. side of the completed tower. Wetzlar derives some celebrity from being the scene of Göthe's romance, 'The Sorrows of Werther,' founded on events which actually occurred here. The hero was a Legations Secretary, named Jerusalem, who shot himself here, and is buried in the churchyard outside the Walbach Gate. In front of that gate is Charlotte's Fountain, and the house of her father, Amtmann Buff. Near the fountain is the "Wertherlinde," under which Göthe often sat (1774). The author has described, under the name of *Wahlheim*, the village of Garbenheim, 2 m. distant. The French General Hoche died at Wetzlar, of consumption, 1797.

[Branch *Rly. N.W.* to *Betzdorf* Junct. Stat., whence line *W.* to *Cologne*, and *N.* through *Siegen*, and Altena to Hagen on the Düsseldorf and Elberfeld line (see Rte. 47)—*in progress N.E.* through Frohnhausen and Kirshhain, to connect with a line direct to Berlin.]

From Wetzlar the line continues W. to

3 m. *Albshausen* Stat., opposite which is the *Ch. of Altenberg*, a fine Gothic 12th-cent. building, originally part of a convent, and containing several monuments.

3 m. *Braunfels* Stat. (Buffet). *Omnibus* 6 times daily in ½ hr. to the town, which is 2 m. S. (*Inn*, Harzheim's). The road leads through the Mühlengrund and park of the mediatised Prince of Solms-Braunfels, whose fine large *Schloss* rises on the height above, with beautiful view from the *terrace*, and interesting collections of armour, &c., in the *Rittersaal*, and altar-piece in the *chapel*. The *Rly.* enters the former territory of *Nassau* at

5 m. *Löhnberg* Stat.

2 m. **Weilburg** Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns*: Deutsches Haus; Traube) is beautifully situated on a high bank above the river, being built on a peninsula, which is joined to the l. bank by a narrow neck of land, and has a *Schloss* of the 16th cent., restored in 1711, formerly the residence of the Counts of Nassau-Weilburg, who, in 1816, inherited the whole Duchy of Nassau. The gardens extend down to the river. The Counts of Nassau are buried in a church here. In the vicinity there is an extensive park. The view of Weilburg is surpassed by few scenes in N. Germany, the principal features being the old castle on a rock, the bridge, and the winding river. The hill on which Weilburg stands has been perforated by a *Tunnel* for the passage of the waters of the Lahn. It was at Weilburg that, in 1836, Mr. Holland, M.P. for Hastings, Mr. Monck Mason, and Mr. C. Green, descended in the "Nassau Balloon," having made the voyage from London to this place in 18 hrs., starting at 1½ P.M., and arriving here at 7½ on the following morning.

[*Schnellpost* daily in 5 hrs. to S.E. 24 m. *Usingen*, and thence *Schnellpost* twice daily to *Homburg* in Rte. 97. The road passes through some fine forests, mostly belonging to the Duke of Nassau, whose park is passed. At Usingen is a palace belonging to the Duke. From the top of the hill, before descending into Homburg, there is a fine view of the Odenwald, as far as the Duchy of Baden.]

The line traverses several tunnels before reaching

7 m. *Aumenau* Stat. Iron-stone quarries.

4 m. *Villmar* Stat., a walled town of 2100 Inhab. and extensive marble quarries.

This part of the valley of the Lahn is picturesque, enclosed by wooded hills, and is interesting to the geologist. It was formerly partitioned out between the 4 reigning houses of Solms, Isenburg, Nassau, and Königstein.

2 m. *Runkel* Stat. (*Inns:* Weinberg; Wiedscher Hof), an ancient town of 2000 Inhab. and half-ruined *Castle* (Burg Runkel) of the Prince of Wied.

A little above Limburg, on the rt. bank of the Lahn, is the Romanesque *Church* of *Diethkirchen*, standing on a rock, and said to have been founded in the 4th cent., and containing bones of St. Matthew and St. Lubentius!

5 m. **Limburg** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* Nassauer Hof; Preussischer Hof). A very ancient town of 4500 Inhab. on the Lahn. The superb *Cathedral of St. George* (Cath.), with its 7 towers, rises pre-eminently above the other buildings. A ch. was built here 909, but the existing cathedral is not older than 1213–42, restored 1766. Its architecture is particularly interesting, as it exhibits the latest character of the Romanesque, mixed with the commencement of the Gothic style. Few churches in Germany possess equal excellence of proportions, or an interior so perfectly harmonious. The large triforium gallery, over low aisles, was certainly for the use of part of the congregation. *Obs.* the staircases giving access to it; also the delicate carved details of the W. door. The ch. contains several monuments of princes of Nassau, one of King Conrad I. (the founder, d. 918), and a very finely sculptured font.

The views of the winding Lahn from this church and from the picturesque bridge, built in 1315, and that of the church itself, from a mill on the bank of the river, are very fine. The MS. called the *Limburg Chronicle*, extending over the period from 1336 to 1612, is of special importance for the history of German manners in the 14th cent. The Lahn between Limburg and Ems is very picturesque. A boat may be hired here to descend the river to Ems and Coblenz.

[Branch *Rly.* in progress *N.* to join the Cologne and Siegen line, completed as far as 5 m. *Hadamar* Stat. (*Inn*, Nassauer Hof), a small town of 2300 Inhab., with an interesting old *Schloss*. S. a line is in progress through Nieder-Selters and Idstein to *Höchst* Junct. Stat. on the Wiesbaden and Frankfurt line (Rte. 95); in the meantime *Schnellpost* twice daily in 1½ hr. to S. 10 m. *Nieder-Selters* (see Rte. 95), and thence in ¾ hr. to 3 m. further *Camberg*, and on in 1¾ hr. to 6 m. further *Idstein*.]

2 m. **Dietz** Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* Hollandischer Hof, good and clean; H. Lorenz). Pop. 3500. Romantically situated on the Lahn, which is crossed by a bridge 600 years old, overlooked by the *Castle* of its ancient counts, built on the summit of a rock, now the principal prison of Nassau. Not far off is *Oranienstein*, a schloss of the Duke of Nassau, built 1676, now a school. In 1338 Dietz fell by inheritance to the younger line of Nassau (Princes of Orange), of which a branch long afterwards took the name of Nassau-Dietz, From this branch the present King of the Netherlands is descended.

[Branch *Rly.* S. 6 m. to *Zollhaus*, whence road leads S. to *Schwalbach*, in Rte. 95.]

The Lahn is not unlike the Wye, though at first the scenery exhibits a sameness of beauty, the hills on both sides being covered with wood, and not distinguished by much variety of shape; but the numerous villages and ruined castles on its banks contribute to embellish the views.

2 m. *Fachingen* Stat. A mineral spring, and lower down on the rt. bank of the Lahn is another spring *Geilnau*. 300,000 bottles of the water are exported annually: it is very like that of Selters.

2 m. *Balduinstein* Stat. (*Inn*, Noll's). Behind the village of 600 Inhab. is the castle of *Balduinstein*, built 1319 by Archbp. Baldwin of Trèves, a picturesque object, and formerly important from its position barring the valley. A good road (*Omnibus*, Wed. and Sat.) leads hence up the Lahnthal to the castle of *Schaumburg* (good *Inn* near the castle), once the residence of the princes of Anhalt-Schaumburg, extinct since 1812. It was rebuilt with great splendour by the late Archduke Stephen, and is now in the possession of the Oldenburg family.

The rly. is carried through the Tunnel of Cramberg to

3 m. *Laurenburg* Stat., ferry across to the village of 300 Inhab. Close to the river stand the ruins of the castle of *Laurenburg*, the cradle of the Nassau family, who bore the name of Counts of Laurenburg down to 1160. The founder of the family was Otto of Laurenburg, brother of King Conrad I. About ½ hr. distant are silver and lead mines near the large Protestant village of *Holzapfel* (*Inn*, Löwe).

rt. Further on are the village of *Obernhof*, and the small but very perfect old *castle* of *Langenau*, with its walls, gates, towers, and external fortifications complete, but filled with vile modern buildings, seated on a flat which seems to have been once an island.

l. The Premonstratensian *Abbey of Arnstein*—founded in 1139, secularised in 1803—stands conspicuous on the side of a mountain, opposite Langenau, and presents a many-windowed picturesque front. It was the feudal seat of a long line of counts, the last of whom, Louis of Arnstein, having no son, married and portioned off his 7 daughters, dividing among them a part of his estates; then converting his castle into a convent, he endowed it with the rest of his property, and finally became a monk himself. It is now a Penitentiary for Rom. Cath. Priests! There are no remains of the original castle. The *Church* is entire; its 2 towers date from 1359.

When the Lahn is low, it is fordable opposite to Arnstein; at other times those who come from Nassau must cross by the ferry at Obernhof, higher up.

6 m. **Nassau** Stat. (*Inns:* Krone; Müller's)—a small ancient town of 1500 Inhab. A chain bridge crosses the Lahn, on the l. bank of which rises the old and picturesque *Castle of Nassau*, the cradle (Stammschloss) of the Nassau family. It was built by a Count of Laurenburg in 1101. In the 13th cent. the family divided into 2 branches, from the elder of which springs the present Duke of Nassau, while the younger is represented by the King of the Netherlands. The castle stands on the summit of a conical rock, and a little lower down is the less extensive ruin of the *Castle of Stein*, the baronial seat of another very ancient family, who have held for 500 years their estates and castle on the banks of the Lahn. The modern *schloss*, situated in the valley hard by, is also shown to strangers, and contains ancient armour, trophies of war, and other curiosities. Stein is now the property of Count Kielmansegge, son-in-law of the enlightened and patriotic Prussian minister, whom Napoleon contemptuously designated "Un nommé Stein." He had the merit of introducing into the Prussian government those reforms which have contributed largely to raise that country to its present eminence. Baron Stein (died 1831), the last male of his family, is buried at the village of *Frücht*, 3 m. S.W. of Ems, and a monument erected to him, 1872, below the castle.

Agreeable and easy paths have been cut through the woods leading to and around these 2 ruins. The views from them, and from the Gothic tower erected by Baron Stein on a commanding point, are as pleasing as the ruins themselves are picturesque. Strangers are freely permitted to roam about and enjoy themselves in these grounds.

There is a very agreeable walk from Nassau to Ems up the valley of Diene-

thal, and by Sulzbach, on the S. side of the Lahn.

The beauties of the Lahn valley continue upwards beyond Arnstein and Limburg along banks decorated with picturesque castles in ruins, and smiling industrious villages.

From Nassau the road to Schwalbach (in Rte. 95) ascends a steep hill, and quits the Lahn. The view from the height, looking down upon it and its castles, is most beautiful; but after that, adieu to picturesque scenes. The road passes over a bleak tract of high land, very scantily peopled, the villages and habitations in general being snugly nestled in the narrow and steep ravines which intersect in all directions this upper country.

The Rly. from Nassau crosses the Lahn, and continues to follow its windings, passing on rt. the picturesque village of *Dausenau* (a pleasant walk over the hills from Ems), with its old walls and tower, and crossing the mouths of the pretty valleys of the Wiesbach and the Rosselbach to

5 m. **Ems** Stat., l. bank of Lahn.

Inns:—H. *de Russie*, good, near the centre of the town; *H. *d'Angleterre*, at the W. end of Ems, comfortable for families; H. *Vier Thürme* (same landlord), connected with the Baths, frequented by English, dear; *Darmstädter Hof* (Post), near the Old Kurhaus; *Vier Jahreszeiten*; and *Europäischer Hof*, near the Kursaal. *On the l. bank of the Lahn:* H. *Gutenberg*, in a pleasant garden, good and quiet; *Kurhaus*, Government establishment, fixed tariff: one-third cheaper from Sept. 1 to June 15. Best table-d'hôte.

Tables-d'hôte at 1 in all the hotels, and in the Kurhaus; also at 4 or 5 P.M., chiefly for the English.

Lodging-houses: Pariser Hof; Mainzer Haus, on the l. bank of the Lahn, quiet; *Prince of Wales; Panorama*, good, on the S. side of the river, and therefore preferable in hot weather; H. *Langenau*, very good; pension and bed, 4 mks. a day; Burg Gutenfels; Schloss Johannisberg; Sans Souci; Villa Balzer; Monrepos; Fortune; Flora, &c. The houses on the l. bank of the Lahn are cheaper and quieter than those on the rt.

This watering-place, with a permanent pop. of 5500, is very prettily situated on the banks of the Lahn, the older part hemmed in between it and the cliffs of the Bäderlei, and a more modern and airy quarter spreading out over the open ground on the l. bank. It is neither town nor village, but a collection of lodging-houses with the Kurhaus in the midst. In front of them runs the high road, and between it and the river a long narrow strip of garden, forming a sort of terrace by the river-side, and serving as a promenade for the guests. A band plays here during the season usually from 7 to 8½ A.M., and from 6 to 8 P.M., when the guests digest their potations of spa-water. Six o'clock in the afternoon is the hour at which Ems appears in full glory: all the world is then abroad, the promenade is crowded with visitors of all nations, and some of the highest rank, in the gayest costume. Those who are ambitious to extend their walks beyond this, unless they confine themselves to the borders of the beautiful Lahn, must begin immediately to ascend, so near at hand are the hills.

Along both sides of the river, squadrons of *donkeys* are posted with their drivers. By their assistance every visitor has the means of scaling the heights, and of exploring the beautiful scenery with which the neighbourhood abounds. Every donkey is numbered; and on fine afternoons the asses of reputation, strength, and beauty, being in great request, are usually engaged beforehand.

A *printed tariff* fixes the charges for all the usual excursions around Ems, whether on horses or asses, or in carriages.

Ems is hot in summer, from being so shut in with hills; but the woods around afford shade, and in a quarter of an hour the tops of the hills may be scaled, whence the rambler may enjoy the purest breezes and the most

expanded views over the Rheinland. The rich woods which cover the sides of the vale of the Lahn, and the verdant pastures which form its banks, give Ems a more pleasing aspect than Schwalbach, which is surrounded by naked round-backed hills, with few trees upon them.

The principal building is the very handsome *Kursaal*, built 1844, at the side of the Lahn: it contains a café, and a ball-room, supported on marble columns, in which weekly balls are given. It is open at all times, gratuitously to strangers. Within it is a *Theatre* where French plays are acted. Also *Concerts* of first-rate music.

Immediately under the Old Kurhaus rise 2 of the principal *Springs*, the *Kesselbrunnen* (116° Fahr.) and the *Kränchenquelle*, the waters of which are used for drinking, and likewise supply the baths. Girls (Brunnen Mädchen) distribute the water to the drinkers.

An elegant open hall connects this building with the Kursaal. During the season it is occupied by itinerant shopkeepers from all parts of the Continent, who here display their wares in a sort of bazaar.

In the lower storey of the Kurhaus are the *Baths*, tickets for a certain number of which are purchased beforehand. The Badmeister fixes the hour for taking them, which should be punctually kept, or the bather may lose his turn.

The most comfortable *Baths* are those in the *Neues Badhaus* on the l. bank of the Lahn, erected 1854, connected with the walks on the other side by a covered *Suspension Bridge*. The building forms 2 quadrangles, the courts being gardens. The water is pumped up by steam from 2 mineral springs rising within the building.

The waters of Ems were known as early as the time of the Romans, who called the place *Embasis*. They are warm, and are furnished by 2 springs, having respectively a temperature of 23° and 37° Réaumur, and are considered peculiarly efficacious in female complaints. They are agreeable to the palate and easy of digestion. The springs rise out of the grauwacke rock, which forms the substratum of the surrounding hill.

The waters are taken in the morning before breakfast, and after dinner. From 3 to 6 goblets in the early part of the day, and 1 or 2 in the afternoon, are the usual allowance.

Nearly everybody, high or low, dines here at the table-d'hôte; the dinner hour is 1 o'clock; after which the company adjourn and take coffee on the walks, listening to the music, or amusing themselves in walking or riding.

The society at Ems is usually more select than that at Schwalbach, Wiesbaden, or Baden-Baden. It is on the whole a quiet place, but dear. The season begins in May, and is generally over by the middle of September. The number of visitors in the season amounts to 8000: in 1823 there were only 1200.

Physicians.—Dr. Geisse and Dr. Soest both speak English; Dr. Vogler and Dr. Busch reside here.

English Ch. Service on Sunday 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. in the English Church, l. bank of the Lahn.

The *walks* over and among the hills near Ems, for instance, up the *Bäderlei*, to the *Schweitzer Haus* (a pleasant café, commanding fine views), to the *Forsthaus*, to the *Lindenbach Valley*, by the silver-smelting furnace, to the ruined castle of *Sporkenburg*, to *Balduinstein*, and in general up and down *the Lahn*, are very agreeable, and afford many unrivalled prospects. For *short walks*, you may choose the *Marien-Weg*, on the further side of the Lahn, or the *Henrietten-Weg*, and *Mooshut*, overlooking Ems, whence there is a fine view.

Kemmenau is a fine point of view at the top of the mountain behind Ems. The Roman rampart called *Pfahlgraben*

(see under Wiesbaden, Rte. 95) passes along the crest of the hills above Kemmenau, and, descending into the valley of the Lahn, crosses that river near Ems, and proceeds towards Heinrichshof.

Braubach, on the rly. to Coblenz, and the *Castle of Marksburg*, on the Rhine, distant about 7 m., will form a pleasant day's excursion. (See Rte. 38.) The carriage-road runs past the Forsthaus; a footpath at the back of Heinrichshof leads through the wood to Becheln.

The castles of *Nassau* and *Stein* (see above, Nassau *Stat.*), 6 m. higher up the Lahn valley, on the high road to Limburg, serve as the rendezvous of many a picnic party. *The Convent of Arnstein*, and the *Chapel of Winden*, both commanding beautiful views, and only 3 m. above Nassau, may be visited on the same day from Ems.

From Ems the line continues along the l. bank of the Lahn to

7 m. *Oberlahnstein* Junct. Stat., where the Rly. on the rt. bank of the Rhine (Rte. 95) is joined to

4 m. **Coblenz** Stat., described in Rte. 37.

ROUTE 97.

THE TAUNUS MOUNTAINS, FROM WIESBADEN TO FRANKFURT, BY EPPSTEIN, KÖNIGSTEIN, SODEN, AND HOMBURG.

This eastern portion of the **Taunus** range is included within a triangle drawn between the towns of Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, and Homburg, and will well repay those who may be tempted to explore it, for it presents in its narrow pastoral valleys, clear purling streams, and wooded heights, scenery of the utmost beauty, differing from that nearer to the Rhine in its character of sylvan solitude, and perhaps surpassing it in variety.

There is a carriage-road direct from *Wiesbaden* to Königstein through Eppstein, though it is bad in some places, as between Nauroth and Bremthal, after wet weather.

Plan of a Carriage Tour from Homburg. To Königstein 2 hrs. (visit Königstein Schloss and Falkenstein); through the valleys of Fischbach, Eppstein, and Lorsbach, returning to Königstein, under the hills by Soden, in about 3 hrs.; or, instead of returning by Soden, you may continue on to Wiesbaden.

Pedestrians may explore the finest parts of this fertile and picturesque hill-country district in 2 days, by adopting the following course. Take *the Taunus Railway* from Wiesbaden (see Rte. 95) to *Hattersheim* Stat. (*Omnibus* to Eppstein and Idstein, see Rte. 95), walk thence to *Hofheim* (2 m.), ascend to the chapel (½ hr.'s walk) to *Eppstein* (5 m.), visit the castle;—to *Königstein* (5 m.). In the evening explore the castle, and Falkenstein. Early next morning ascend the less and greater *Feldberg* (5 m.), then walk to the *Altkönig* (4 m.), back to *Königstein* (4 m.), dine there. In the afternoon take the diligence to *Soden*, whence a branch

railway runs to *Höchst* Junct. Stat. (see Rte. 95).

From *Hattersheim* Stat. (*Inns:* Schützenhof, Nassauer Hof) a tolerable country road, but destitute of shade, turns off to the N.W., and leads to the pretty village of *Hofheim* (2 m. Krone). The chapel on the height commands a view which will well repay the trouble of ascending to it. The valley of Lorsbach, above Hofheim, as far as Eppstein (5 m.), is very beautiful indeed.

Eppstein (*Inn*, The Oil Mill, dear) is delightfully situated at the junction of 4 valleys. The wild and sequestered village is wedged in a narrow defile between rocks and mountains. The massy towers and donjons of the old baronial *castle*, perched like an eagle's nest on the most accessible point of rock, overhang it.

The family of Eppstein was of high antiquity, several of its members were Archbishops of Mayence. One of them crowned the King Fredk. Barbarossa, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and afterwards was made Patriarch of Jerusalem. The line (Counts of Königstein) became extinct in 1535: several of their monuments still exist in the village *Church*. The *Castle* is cut off from the mountain by a deep dry trench, evidently artificial.

From Eppstein it is 4 hrs.' walk by Bremthal, Auringen, Hessloch, and Sonnenstein to *Wiesbaden*. The view from the Mahler Plätzchen at Eppstein is beautiful, and the ascent of the *Rossert* (1600 ft.) is best made from here.

Königstein is about 6 m. N.E. from Eppstein; the way thither lies through the pretty vale of Fischbach. "The whole landscape, the hanging woods, variously tinted by autumn, the jutting rocks, the sombre sequestered recesses in the glen, and the lonely stillness which pervaded the scene, sometimes reminded one of some of the least wild of Salvator's romantic scenes, or of the cool and lovely valleys of Gaspar Poussin."—*Autumn near the Rhine.* From Fischbach to Schneidhain the way lies across the open table-land—thence it ascends to

Königstein (*Inns:* Stadt Amsterdam, good; the landlord has a trout-stream: Löwe or Post, has a garden attached to it). This village is on the high road from Frankfurt to Limburg. Above it, on the height, rises the ruined *Castle* of Königstein, a modern fortress with bastions and casemates, engrafted on a feudal stronghold of the Middle Ages, with battlements and watch-towers. It belonged formerly to the Counts of Falkenstein, and afterwards to the Barons of Eppstein; was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War, and by the French, who dismantled it and blew up its works, in 1796. There is a fine view from it over the valleys of the Main and Rhine, while the neighbouring castles of Falkenstein and Kronberg are most picturesque objects in the foreground.

It is an agreeable walk hence to the *Castle of Falkenstein*, about a mile N.E. from Königstein. This bold and picturesque ruin is an imposing relic of a feudal stronghold and baronial residence of the days of chivalry, and the exquisite view from it renders it one of the most interesting points of the tour. It was the cradle (Stammhaus) of a noble family named Nuringen, before it was added to the possessions of the house of Nassau.

An excellent carriage-road goes from Königstein (*Omnibus* twice daily) to 3 m. S.E.

Soden Stat. (Branch Rly. S. to *Höchst*, see Rte. 95) (*Inns:* Europäischer Hof, good and moderate; H. Colosseus, good; Frankfurter Hof; Holländischer Hof). A watering-place, well provided with lodging-houses: brine-springs rise near it. Here is a handsome *Kursaal* with garden and pleasure-grounds attached, and many villas of Frankfurters in the neighbourhood.

Soden is 30 min. by rail from Frankfurt. By hiring a carriage here you may explore Königstein, Eppstein, Fischbach, and Lorsbach, in a few hrs.' drive,

and return by rail in the evening to Frankfurt.

There is a good road down the hill from Königstein eastward to 2 m. *Kronberg* Stat. (*Inn*, Schützenhof). [Branch *Rly.* S.E. 7 m. to Rödelheim Junct. Stat. for (3 m.) Frankfurt (see below)]. This village, of about 2500 Inhab., is prettily situated, surrounded by orchards and nursery gardens. Here is another ruined *Castle*; its owners, a knightly family, were engaged in constant feuds with the city of Frankfurt. 1 m. from Kronberg is *Bad Kronthal;* quiet Kurhaus and good chalybeate springs.

The *Great* **Feldberg**, the highest of the Taunus mountains, rises immediately to the N. of Falkenstein and Kronberg. The summit, 2600 ft. above the sea, is accessible for carriages, and is about 3 m. distant. It commands one of the most extensive panoramic views to be met with in N. Germany, including the Rhine and Main, the great cities and towns on their banks as far as Strassburg, whose spire is said to be visible in clear weather, and the mountain ranges of the Black Forest, Vosges, Donnersberg, Odenwald, and Taunus.

A huge fragment of quartz rock at the top of the Feldberg is called Brunehilda's bed, from a tradition that a beautiful Frankish queen of that name took refuge here from her enemies. Upon the *Althönig* (2400 ft.), the nearest neighbour S.E. and the mountain next in height to the Feldberg, are the remains of ancient intrenchments, of unknown origin, composed of vast heaps of stones piled up in circles.

There is a direct road and *Rly.* (see above) from Kronberg to Frankfurt; but the journey may be agreeably extended by continuing onwards through a pretty country, 1½ hr.'s walk to

Ober-Ursel Stat., on the Rly. from Frankfurt (see below), where the old Gothic *Ch.* is curious, and thence to

Homburg Stat.

Inns: Victoria, perhaps the best house for English, comfortable; table-d'hôte at 5; H. *Quatre Saisons;* H. *Bellevue*, overlooking the gardens; H. *de Russie;* H. *de l'Europe*, good table-d'hôte at 1 and 5; H. *d'Angleterre*, well situated; *Hessischer Hof*, moderate. *2nd-class Inns: Adler*, plain, but clean and moderate; *Eisenbahn* H., close to Rly.

The rent of good lodgings in good situations varies from 100 to 180 mks. per week for 3 or 4 rooms; and for large apartments 180 to 200 mks. are charged, and from 9 to 12 mks. for a single bedroom, from June to Sept. House-rent has risen considerably. A small tax (Cur-taxe) is paid by visitors to keep up the park, &c. The newest and best houses are on the Promenade.

This town of 5000 Inhab. is prettily situated on a breezy table-land (600 ft.), and nearly girded by a chain of wooded picturesque hills formed by the projections of the Taunus. It consists of a long main street stretching up the hill from the Rly. Stat., and composed mostly of hotels, with on one side the wells and the *Kursaal*, and on the other at the end the *Château* or *Schloss*. The discovery of *Mineral Springs*, partly by boring Artesian wells, has converted Homburg, since 1844, into a frequented watering-place. The waters are very valuable in cases of disordered liver and stomach, gout and nervous affections. There are 5 springs: the *Elisabethbrunnen*, the most popular, and compared with the Rakoczy at Kissingen. It contains more carbonic acid than any other saline spa known, and on that account sits lightly on the dyspeptic stomach; the *Stahlbrunnen*, the strongest, and like the ferruginous water of Spa; *Kaiserbrunnen*, similar to the Carlsbad water; *Badequelle*, a salt spring like that of Kreuznach; and *Ludwigsbrunnen*, a mild harmless water like Seltzer, but more saline, which anyone may drink. Dr. Lewis is the resident English physician. The women who distribute the water have no wages, and depend on the liberality of visitors.

On the reputation of these waters some French gaming speculators (MM. Blanc) built in 1843, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, a *Kurhaus*, one of the most splendid in Germany, decorated internally with frescoes, &c., by artists from Munich. It contains halls, dining

(table-d'hôte at 1 and 5, much frequented), coffee, and smoking rooms; also a *reading room*, where English and foreign papers and periodicals are taken in. One of the wings contains a handsome large *Theatre*, in which performances of Italian opera take place in summer.

English Church opposite the rly. stat., where service is performed on Sundays by a resident clergyman, 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. The Roman Catholic church was formerly the French Reformed church. The synagogue has been built since 1860.

The chief building is the gloomy *Palace*, or *Schloss*, of the former Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, built 1680, extended 1835, and now fitted up for the Imperial family. Its lofty detached tower, 120 ft., in the principal court is a remnant of a former building, and commands a fine view. Over the inner gateway is an equestrian figure of Prince Frederick of Hessen-Homburg, who by a bold charge decided the victory of Fehrbellin (1675) over the Swedes for the Great Elector of Brandenburg. It contains a collection of Roman antiquities dug up on the Saalburg, 5 m. off. The *gardens* immediately attached to the castle were laid out in the style of English pleasure-grounds by the Landgravine Elizabeth (daughter of George III.). Between these and the foot of the Taunus extends a long avenue of fine Lombardy poplars.

Parallel with the main street, extends the *Park*, prettily laid out with shady paths, groves and flower-beds. Here rise the mineral springs. The waters are drunk at the sources in the open air, and this is the resort, morning and evening, of all the fashionable world, when the band plays. For rainy weather there is a covered promenade and conservatory. Homburg is said to have lost much of its gaiety since the suppression in 1872 of gaming and the general desertion of its French visitors, but it is again "as flourishing as in the wicked old days of high play and low dresses" ('Times'). On the slopes of the hills are many pleasant walks and drives cut through the woods which clothe the sides of the Taunus. Upon the death of its last Landgrave, in 1866, Homburg fell to Hessen-Darmstadt, which was compelled the same year to yield it to Prussia.

Excursions.—

(*a*) 5 m. N. is the *Saalburg;* ruins of a large Roman castellum (excavated 1852), a member of the great line of defences—"Limes Imperii Romani"—raised against incursions of the Germans by Drusus and strengthened by Germanicus. It is reached by a long strait road, which commands a good view over Rhineland. Though extending over several acres, the ruins are reduced to the foundations of walls, and are surrounded by a double fosse. Within, the foundations of the *Prætorium*, 163 ft. by 140 ft., are laid bare.

(*b*) *The salt-works of Nauheim* (see Rte. 70), with the interesting boiling fountain, are distant 1½ hr.'s drive N.E. from Homburg. The road runs through Friedberg Stat. (*Schnellpost* thither 10 m. in 2 hrs. daily).

(*c*) *Usingen*, 9 m. to the N., is a pretty drive; *Schnellpost* twice daily in 2¼ hrs., and thence N. to Weilburg Stat. (See Rte. 96.)

(*d*) *Bonames* Stat., on the Rly. from Frankfurt to Giessen (Rte. 70), is 3 m. E.

Rly. from Homburg to *Frankfurt*, S. 11 m., 8 trains daily in 40 min. through

2 m. *Ober-Ursel* Stat. (*Inn:* Schützenhof), see above.

2 m. *Weisskirchen* Stat. In the neighbouring *Stierstadt* numerous Roman vestiges have been found.

3 m. *Rödelheim* Junct. Stat. on the Nidda. (Branch *Rly.* to N.W. 7 m. *Kronberg*. See above.)

The line crosses the Nidda, and turning E. joins the Taunus Rly. to

4 m. **Frankfurt**. See Rte. 95.

ROUTE 98.

BINGEN TO FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, BY INGELHEIM AND MAYENCE.—RAIL.

Distance, 41 m.; *time*, 1¼ to 2¼ hrs.; 10 trains daily.

Bingen is described in Rte. 38.

There are 2 rlys. from Bingen to Mayence; one along the rt. bank of the Rhine, the most interesting, described in Rtes. 38 and 95; and the following on the l. bank.

On quitting Bingen Stat. it skirts the base of the Rochusberg, but soon diverges from the borders of the river and proceeds E. to

7 m. **Ingelheim** Stat. (*Inn:* Löwe). A busy village with plaster and paper mills, about 1½ m. from the bank of the Rhine. Charlemagne loved to dwell here, and built himself (768 to 774) a magnificent palace, which he decorated with 100 columns of marble and porphyry, the spoils of Roman buildings, and with rich mosaics, sent to him by Pope Hadrian from Ravenna for that purpose. The site of the edifice is now occupied by mud hovels and dung-heaps, and partly by a Jews' burying-ground. It stood near the smaller of the two churches—the one nearest to Mayence; and the only relics remaining of it are a few mutilated fragments of pillars within the church, and a column of granite inserted in a corner of an old ruined gateway. The palace was destroyed in the 30 Years' War, and in the French invasion of 1689. Some fragments have been removed to Paris, Mayence, and Heidelberg. In the church is also shown the monument of one of Charlemagne's 4 wives —a rudely carved stone, on which a female figure, crowned and in regal attire, is discernible. The Gothic ornaments round the stone indicate clearly that it is of a much later time than the reign of Charlemagne. At Ingelheim in 1105 the Emp. Henry IV. was forced to sign his own abdication.

The red wine of Ingelheim is very tolerable.

On the post-road near the village stands a small obelisk erected by the French, bearing the inscription, "Route de Charlemagne, terminée en l'an I. du règne de Napoléon." From the rly., a little further on, the view is charming, extending over the Rhine, through the whole of the Rheingau, as far as the distant range of the Taunus.

9 m. *Mombach* Stat., opposite Bieberich. The railway now returns to the Rhine, and runs by its side, and through the fortifications to

2 m. **Mayence** Junct. Stat., described in Rte. 38.

From Mayence the *Hessische Ludwigs-Bahn* turns sharply E., and a fine view of the junction of the Main with the Rhine is obtained as the line crosses the latter river by a permanent bridge of iron lattice, 1212 ft. long, of 4 great spans, and 16 smaller land arches, constructed 1862, to the Mainspitz, or tongue of land between Main and Rhine. On it are remains of a star fort erected by Gustavus Adolphus, not far from a modern bomb-proof fort, which commands both rivers.

4 m. *Bischofsheim* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S.E. 16 m. to *Darmstadt* in Rte. 105.]

The line continues through a country of inferior interest to that on the opposite bank, and joining the Darmstadt line crosses the Main to

17 m. **Frankfurt-*on-the-Main***, described in Rte. 95.

By this Railway a large part of the Prussian army was carried to Mayence in 1870, on the invasion of France.

ROUTE 99.

BINGERBRÜCK TO METZ, *viâ* KREUZNACH AND SAARBRÜCKEN [VALE OF THE NAHE].—RAIL.

Distance, 136 m.; *time*, 5 to 6½ hrs.; 4 trains daily.

Bingerbrück and *Bingen* are described in Rte. 38.

The *Terminus* is on the l. bank of the Nahe, close to the Rhenish Rly. Stat. of *Bingerbrück*, about 2 m. below Bingen. The most beautiful scenery of the Nahe is confined to the vicinity of Kreuznach and Oberstein.

The Nahe, after a course of 60 m., pours itself into the Rhine at Bingen, through a portal formed by the Rochusberg on the rt. side, and the Rupertsberg on the l., and the railroad proceeds S. along the l. bank of the Nahe, passing the villages of Münster, Laubenheim, and Brezenheim, to

9 m. **Kreuznach** Stat., 10 min. distant from town.

[In summer trains stop also at a 2nd stat. (*Bad* Kreuznach) 1 m. further and near the Bath Houses.] (*Inns:* Pfälzer Hof, next the Post-office; Adler; both in the town; Berliner Hof, near the Bath Island;—*Boarding Houses or Hotels* for persons taking the waters: Oranienhof, Englischer Hof, Rheinstein, Kauzenberg, Holländischer Hof).

This thriving town of 12,900 Inhab., belonging since 1815 to Prussia, in a picturesque situation, has risen into great repute as a watering-place since 1840, on account of its mineral waters, which contain iodine, and especially bromine, in larger proportions than any other known, and are singularly efficacious for female complaints, and in cases of scrofula. The number of visitors already exceeds 6000 annually.

The *springs* rise in and near an island in the Nahe, close to the bridge. Here stands the *Kurhaus*, or assembly and reading-rooms, around which invalids collect morning and evening, to drink the water of the *Elisen Brunnen*, under the shade of acacias and poplars.

Here are also *Brine Baths*, the brine (Mutterlauge) being used sometimes with the mineral water combined.

The ruined choir of the picturesque *Church*, near the bridge (date 1332), was fitted up (1857) for the *English Service*.

A good view of Kreuznach may be had from the pleasure-ground on the top of the *Schlossberg*, rising on the l. bank of the Nahe, and crowned by the ruined castle of *Kauzenberg*, which belonged to the Counts of Sponheim from the 13th to the 15th cent., afterwards to the Electors Palatine, and blown up by the French in 1689. In 1632 Kreuznach was taken by assault by Gustavus Adolphus. A party of English volunteers serving under him was most instrumental in its capture. The attack was led by Lord Craven, the champion of the Queen of Bohemia; and not only he, but every English officer present, was wounded on this occasion.

Bookseller.—Voigtländer; has also a *Reading Room*, with English papers.

Physicians. — Dr. Engelman speaks English, &c.

At the bazaar on the island great display of agates, the produce of Oberstein, &c.

Excursions from Kreuznach—

(1) To the (1¾ hr.) *Gans*, (½ hr.) *Rheingrafenstein* (carriage-road to the top), and (½ hr.) *Ebernburg*, all three points of view described below.

(2) To the (3½ hrs.) *Ruins of Montfort*, (2 hrs.) *Rothenfels* (finest view of all, see below), (1¼ hr.) *Altenbrumberg*.

(3) To the castles of (3 hrs.) *Dissibodenberg*.

(4) And *Dhaun*, both best reached by railway; see below. To the *Alzenthal* and the *Donnersberg* (see Rte. 101).

The Rly. on quitting Kreuznach Stat. crosses the Nahe, passing in sight of

The *Salinen*, or Salt-works, of *Theodorshall*, 1 m. above Kreuznach; and on the rt. bank those of *Karlshall* (*Inn:* H. Rees), belonging to the Grand Duke of Hessen-Darmstadt. They consist of a collection of very long sheds, filled with faggots, through which the salt water is made to trickle, after being raised by pumps, in order to evaporate it, and convert it into saturated brine, fit for the boiling-house. The springs naturally contain but 1½ per cent. of saline particles, which require to be raised to 18 per cent. to convert it into saturated brine. From Theodorshall it is about 1½ hr. to the top of the *Rothenfels*, a porphyry ridge embracing a grand panorama.

3 m. **Münster-am-Stein** Junct. Stat. (Kurhaus, kept by Schmuck, good; Löwe), is another extensive salt-work belonging to Prussia, and a growing place, with bathing establishment, and warm salt-spring, built on a flat, nearly encircled by the Nahe, at the foot of the magnificent precipice of red porphyry, 420 ft. high, which is crowned by the *Castle of Rheingrafenstein*, an ancient stronghold of the Rheingraves, destroyed by the French in 1689. It is literally perched, like an eagle's nest, on a pinnacle of the rock, and is accessible from the salt-works by a ferry and a very steep foot-path, but more easily by descending upon it from the hill above. The modern schloss and farm-house have been built by the Prince of Solms-Braunfels. From a neighbouring and still higher peak, 1070 ft. above the Nahe, called the *Gans* (Goose), the best view over the Nahe is obtained. [Branch *Rly.* S. 30 m. through Ebernberg and Altenbamberg to *Hochspeyer* Junct. Stat. on rly. between Mannheim and Kaiserslautern (Rte. 101).]

[¾ m. N.E. of the Rheingrafenstein, at the junction of the Alsenz with the Nahe, rises **Ebernburg** (above the stat. on the branch line from Münster-am-Stein, see above), a castle which belonged to Franz of Sickingen, the last of the knights errant, the terror of Worms and Frankfurt, who, though but a simple knight, besieged the cities of Metz and Trèves with an army of 12,000 men, bidding defiance to the Emperor. In this stronghold he sheltered from persecution many of the early Reformers, who were his bosom friends. Melanchthon, Bucer, and Œcolampadius, took refuge here under his roof; and Ulrich von Hutten composed several of his works in this retreat. Its defences were so much augmented and strengthened, that it was thought capable of bidding defiance even to the armies of the Empire. After Sickingen's death, however, his castle, though stoutly defended at first, was at length surrendered to the Hessian Landgrave and the Archbishop of Trèves, who carried off all the spoils, and then burnt it. The castle is turned into an *Inn*. The *valley of the Alsenz* contains some picturesque scenes and several ruined castles. Near Obermoschel, an interesting place with fair *Inn*, is the quicksilver-mine of *Landsberg*, now unproductive. Between Obermoschel and Meissenheim there are coal-mines, which extend all the way from the Glan to the borders of the Alsenz; the quicksilver is also situated in the coal formation.]

The rly. now turns W., and runs at the foot of the porphyry cliff of the *Rothenfels*, and through two tunnels to

6 m. *Waldböckelheim* Stat. 2 m. N. of this is the Castle of Sponheim, the cradle of a noble old Rhenish family, extinct 1437. Here also is the famous Benedictine *Abbey of Sponheim*, founded by the Counts of Sponheim in the 11th cent.

2 m. *Staudernheim* Stat. (*Inn:* Salmen). Near this to the l. lie the extensive ruins of the convent of *Dissibodenberg*, founded by an Irish monk (Dissibodus), who preached the Gospel in this district in the 6th cent.

A little below Sobernheim the Nahe receives the waters of the Glan.

2 m. *Sobernheim* Stat. (*Inn:* Ad-

ler), an old walled town, Pop. 2700. In the 10th cent. the inhabitants, aided by the Pope, who granted them an indulgence of 2 years, built a bridge over the Nahe; since then the river has changed its bed, and left the bridge on dry land.

2 m. *Monzingen* Stat. (*Inn:* Pflug., good wine grows here). Beyond this, at *Martinstein*, a basin-shaped valley opens out, at whose extremity rise the majestic 12th-cent. ruins of the (2¼ hrs.) *Castle of Dhaun*, commanding a fine view. A path leads down from them, past the village of Dhaun and Johannisberg, into the Nahe valley again, in about 4 m. to

6 m. *Kirn* Stat. (Buffet) (*Inns:* Post; Stroh). A little town of 3000 Inhab., with a curious old *Church* (tabernacle and monuments of Pfalzgraves). Above it rises the Castle of *Kyrburg* (Restaurant). The scenery of the vale of the Nahe from the Castle of Dhaun to Oberstein is magnificent.

The Nahe has been bridged several times for the rly. before it reaches

9 m. **Oberstein** Stat., at some distance from the town (*Inns:* Heindls, on the rt. bank; Post, on the l. bank of the Nahe). One of the dirtiest small towns it is possible to conceive. "It is very picturesque from its old ruined wooden buildings, and beautifully situated on the Nahe, shut in by high and romantic cliffs, chiefly of porphyry or amygdaloid, abounding in agates and crystals. The agate quarries, ¾ m. above Idar, are much less productive than formerly, and their exhaustion has given rise to the importation of other half-precious stones, of finer quality, from the East Indies and Brazil (Prov. Rio Grande), *in the rough*, which are here cut and polished by means of grinding-stones of red sandstone, moved by water-wheels in numerous small mills scattered along the neighbouring streams. There are large polishing mills at *Idar* (2 m. N.W. *Omnibus* 4 times daily in 20 min.). Mr. Wild is one of the principal dealers. Close to Oberstein are 2 fine precipitous isolated rocks. On the summit of each are remains of an ancient castle. Immediately under one of them in the face of the precipice, about ⅓ of its height above the valley, a large cavity has been hollowed out, in which the ancient Lutheran *church* may be said to be embedded."—*T. T.* It is approached by stairs cut in the rock. One side is built up with a wall of masonry, in which are 2 large windows to light the interior. A spring of water gushes out of the floor.

The locality is interesting to the mineralogist, as, in addition to very fine and large agates, the porphyry rocks here furnish many other rare minerals and crystals, as chabasite, harmotome, &c.

Oberstein belongs to the distant duchy of Oldenburg. The territory on the opposite side of the river formerly belonged to Saxe-Coburg, but has been sold to Prussia.

The difficulties in making the rly. above Oberstein were very great: 20 bridges and 10 tunnels occur between Fischbach and Birkenfeld, and in several places the bed of the Nahe has been turned.

10 m. *Birkenfeld* Stat. 3 m. from the town. *Omnibus* 5 times daily in 35 min. (*Inn:* Emmerich's.) This is the chief town (2500 Inhab.) of the modern principality of that name, and belongs to Oldenburg.

The line attains an elevation of 1310 ft. above the sea at

3 m. *Türkismühle* Stat., whence it descends in the Vale of the Saar.

9 m. *St. Wendel* Stat. (*Inns:* Jochum; Engel). An old town on the Blies, 4000 Inhab., with a fine 14th-cent. Gothic *Church*.

5 m. *Ottweiler* Stat. A long tunnel to

4 m. *Neunkirchen* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Jochum's). A central point of this important coal and iron district. Here are the enormous iron-works of M. Stumm, employing 6000 to 8000 men.

[Branch *Rly.* S.E. 8 m. to *Homburg*

Junct. Stat., thence to Mannheim, &c. See Rte. 103.] The line continues S.W. to

9 m. *Dudweiler* Stat., about 1 m. E. of which is a seam of coal which has been on fire since 1710. It is called "*der brennende Berg*," and was described by Göthe in the 'Wahrheit und Dichtung, 1770.'

The aspect of the country becomes prettier as the line approaches

3 m. **Saarbrücken** Junct. Stat. (Buffet), some distance N. of the towns of *St. Johann* on rt. bank and *Saarbrücken* on l. bank of the Saar. *Omnibus* to the Hotels.

St. Johann (*Inns:* Zimmerman's H.; H. Guepratte, good; Rheinischer Hof). *Saarbrücken* (*Inn:* Post).

The joint Pop. is 17,000, and two bridges over the here navigable Saar connect Saarbrücken with St. Johann, a town dating from A.D. 623. The important industries of the place, as the centre of a great *coal basin* producing about 3 million tons per annum, and employing upwards of 14,000 workmen, besides large numbers engaged in the extensive *iron* and *glass* works scattered about the neighbourhood, were first developed by Count William Henry, who died in 1768 after building the *Schloss*, which down to 1793 was the residence of the Counts of Nassau-Saarbrücken. From 1801 to 1816 the place was in possession of the French, and then fell to Prussia. Both towns are irregularly built and have little architectural interest, but higher up the valley of the Saar, 1½ m. (25 min. by the road) S.E. of Saarbrücken, is the fine Gothic *Ch. of St. Arnual*, built in 1315, and in a good state of preservation, with 21 interesting monuments of the Nassau-Saarbrücken family.

This place became the opening scene of the late Franco-German war, owing to the French frontier up to 1871 projecting northwards so as take in the wooded heights situated 2 m. to the S. and commanding the town.

On Aug. 2, 1870, the French 2nd Corps d'Armée under *Frossard*, numbering 28,000 men, with 90 guns, and acting as the advanced guard of the army of the Rhine, descended from the height and occupied Saarbrücken, on which occasion the *Prince Imperial* received his so-called "Baptism of Fire" whilst watching the shelling of St. Johann and the Rly. Stat. by a battery posted on the *Review Ground* overlooking the town. The spot where he and the late Emperor Napoleon III. stood is marked by the *Lulu-Stein*, now nearly carried away by relic hunters.

The Prussian force, consisting of an infantry battalion and 3 squadrons of lancers, evacuated St. Johann, but on the 5th returned in strength, and the French, in consequence of the news of the loss of the battle of Weissenburg the day before, withdrew to the *heights of Spicheren* (Speichern), intending to retreat further, but being followed up by the Germans, an outpost skirmish to maintain the touch swelled into the decisive engagement of Aug. 6, as Frossard was tempted to linger in his formidable and apparently impregnable position on the intrenched crest of the ridge, with his centre at the village of Spicheren, his rt. fronting St. Arnual, and his l. wing resting on Forbach.

The divisional commander *Kamecke*, with the slender advanced guard of Zastrow's 7th army corps crossing the Saar about 11 A.M., and occupying the Review Ground, at once drew upon himself the fire of the French artillery from the heights. This led to an advance across the open, and from 2 P.M. the N. side of the *Rothe* (Spicheren) *Berg* was four times stormed by the Germans before they could succeed in effecting a lodgment. This steep, almost perpendicular slope of 200 ft. is covered with graves, proving the severe nature of the struggle each time the fusilier battalions of the 74th and 40th regiments (*obs.* the *monument* erected by the latter on the highest point) made the attempt to ascend in the teeth of the murderous Chassepots of the 10th Chasseurs lining the top.

At 3 P.M. the sound of the firing brought Goeben with the advanced guard of the 8th army corps, and about

the same time Alvensleben hurried up all the cavalry and infantry of the 2nd army corps which were within his reach. At 6 Zastrow arrived and assumed the further direction of the fight, so that by 7 P.M. when Steinmetz himself, the commander of the 1st army, was on the ground, a strong diversion under cover of batteries posted on the Galgen, the Winterberg (*monument* erected on top, 1873), and the Folsterhöhe, had been made through the woods on the rt. flank of the French. This diversion enabled the battalions struggling on the edge of the Rothe Berg to hold their ground, and coupled with a turning movement effected by occupying Styring, the neighbouring glass and iron works and the rly. embankment, and so threatening the French rear and their communications with Forbach, compelled Frossard to withdraw; for, in striking contrast to the prompt support afforded by the Germans to each other, the divisions of Bazaine's army corps which should have advanced to cover Frossard's l. wing, were throughout the day marched and counter-marched in rear of the position without ever reaching the field of battle. The loss of the French in killed and wounded was 4078, that of the Germans was greater, being 4866, including General von François and 194 officers.

The *excursion* on foot, Guide (quite unnecessary) 3 mks., to the heights will take about 3 hrs., including the *Lulu-Stein* on the Review Ground; the (1 m.) *Ehrenthal*, passed on the road to the Spicheren Berg, and filled with handsome monuments to the fallen; and the descent from the heights through the steep narrow defile, in which a number of single graves show where the Germans dropped in little groups under the plunging artillery fire, to the old *Toll-house* where the former frontier ran across the Metz road between it and the *Inn*, *Goldne Bremm*, which latter still bears carefully preserved marks of the fight.

Carriage for ½ day 9 mks.

Railways from Saarbrücken, S. to *Saargemünd* Junct. Stat. for Strassburg, &c., N.W. to *Trèves*, &c. (see Rte. 100A), and S.W. the line to Metz proceeds W. a short distance, then curves sharply S. and crosses the Saar, passing on rt. the important smelting-furnaces of *Stieringen Wendel*, and on l. skirting the *Spicheren heights*, and the battle-field of the 6th Aug. The former French department of the Moselle in Lorraine is entered before reaching

6 m. *Forbach* Stat. An industrious town of 5691 Inhab., manufacturing cloth, leather, and glass, and the French custom-house down to 1871.

3 m. *Benningen,—Merlenbach* Junct. Stat. [Rly. E. to Saargemünd (Rte. 99B), thence to Saarburg and Strassburg, and N.W. in progress to Diedenhofen, completed as far as Carling.]

4 m. *Oberhomburg* Stat., prettily situated among wooded hills of red sandstone, intersected by numerous ravines.

28 m. *Courcelles* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. in progress N.E. to Saarlouis, completed as far as 13 m. Bolchen Stat.] The line now skirts the S. edge of the battle-field of the 14th of Aug. 1870, the first of the series of struggles between the Germans and the French which arrested Bazaine in his attempted retreat with the army of the Rhine towards Verdun.

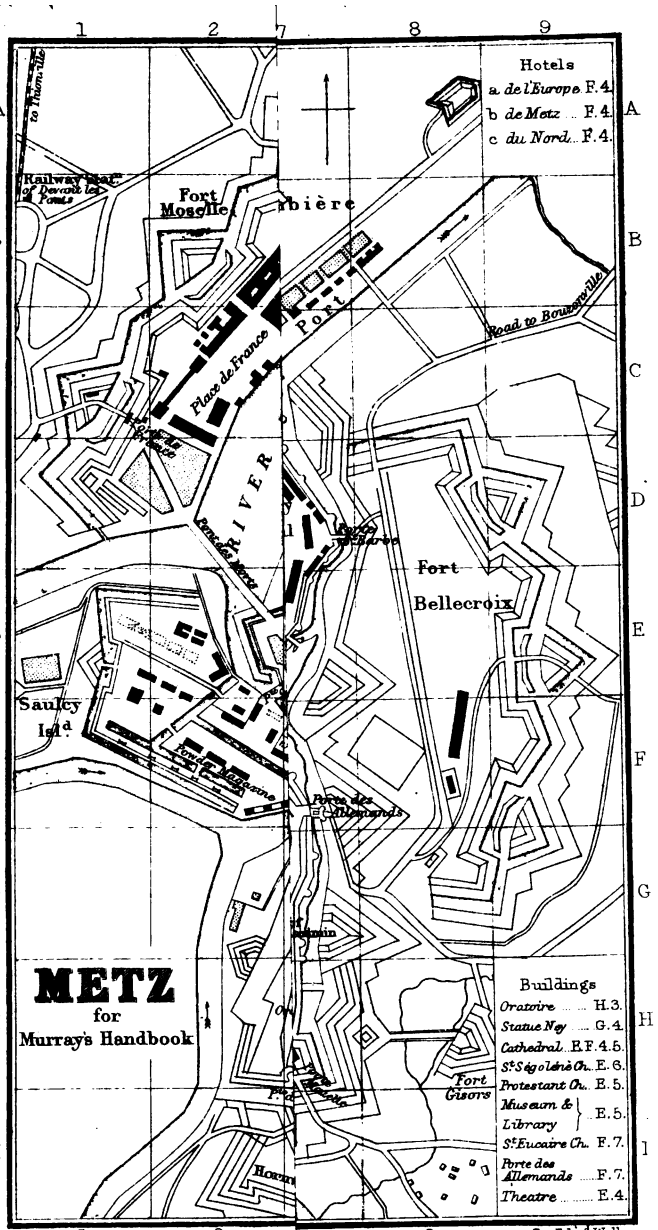
Fort Goeben is passed on the rt., and then the rly. crosses the Seille and turns N. up the plain of the Sablon to the S. side of the fortifications of

8 m. **Metz** Junct. Stat. (Buffet); omnibus from rly.

Inns: H. de l'Europe; H. de Metz, large hotels opposite one another in the Rue des Clercs, indifferent and dear; *Post*, in the same street, small and unpretending. Pop. 50,000.

N.B.—For fuller details as to Metz and the battles around it, see Rte. 181, *Hndbk. for France.*

This important frontier fortress, beautifully situated in a fertile valley, encircled for the most part by hills, at


1
2
7
8
9
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
Hotels
a. de l'Europe F.4.
b de Metz F.4.
c du Nord F.4.
Railway to Thionville
Railway to Deutsch Oth Forts
Fort Moselle
Fort
Place de France
Porte de France
Porte de France
Road to Bouzonville
RIVER
Seille
Pont des Morts
Fort Bellecroix
Saulcy Isld
Porte des Allemands
St Julien
METZ
for
Murray's Handbook
Fort Gisors
Buildings
Oratoire H.3.
Statue Ney G.4.
Cathedral B.F.4.5.
St Ségolène Ch. E.6.
Protestant Ch. E.5.
Museum & Library E.5.
St Eucaire Ch. F.7.
Porte des Allemands F.7.
Theatre E.4.
Edw.d Weller

the junction of the little river Seille with the Mosel, was the *Divodurum*, or *civitas Mediomatricorum* of the Romans, and was the capital of *Austrasia* until absorbed in the dominions of Charlemagne. Greatly strengthened in its fortifications by Vauban and Belle-isle, it became the chief town of the Département de la Moselle and the bulwark of France on its north-eastern frontier, until in Oct. 1870 the untoward capitulation of the French army placed it in the hands of the Germans, to whom it was annexed as part of Lorraine by the Treaty of Frankfurt in the following year. It is now garrisoned by a German force of 12,000 Prussians, Saxons, and Bavarians.

The principal objects of interest *within* the city are

In the *Place Royale*, the bronze *Statue of Marshal Ney*—the "bravest of the brave" — born at Saarlouis, 1769, shot at Paris 7th Dec., 1815. The W. side of this square is prettily laid out as an *Esplanade*, with charming views from the terrace overlooking the Mosel.

The *Cathedral* of St. Stephen in the *Place d'Armes* is a very fine Gothic edifice dating from the 14th cent. Fergusson remarks of it: "Externally, it must be confessed, the immense height of the clerestory gives to the ch. a wire-drawn appearance, very destructive of architectural beauty; but internally, partly from the effect of perspective and partly from the brilliancy of such glass as remains, criticism is disarmed. The result, however contrary to the rules of art, is most fascinating." It is surmounted by an elegant open-work spire, 363 ft. high, built in 1427. Unhappily the exterior of the edifice is spoilt by an incongruous W. front, added in 1764 by Louis XV.

The interior, cruciform in shape, is 370 ft. long and 141 ft. high. The *Nave* was completed in 1332 on the site of, and partly incorporating, the circular *Ch. N. D. de la Ronde*, the choir of which has become a side chapel, and its fine W. door is seen on the S. side of the present building. The beautiful *Choir* was completed at the beginning of the 16th cent., and is especially remarkable for its fine *coloured glass* executed by Bousch of Strassburg. *Obs.* the dates, some in Roman and some in Arabic numerals, ranging from 1520 to 1539.

Almost all the monuments were destroyed at the Revolution; but *obs.* the remains of frescoes on the pillars; an inscription on the wall of the N. aisle to *Pierre Perrat*, the architect of the Cathedral (died 25th July, 1400); the red oblong porphyry *Font*, probably Roman; the *stone* throne of the early bishops; some processional crosses, &c., of the 12th and 14th cents., in the sacristy, and the huge figure of a *dragon*, formerly carried in procession through the streets, probably symbolical of the conversion of the Pagans to Christianity by St. Clement, though popularly commemorative of the capture and drowning by that Saint of a dragon which infested these parts.

From the platform of either tower a fine view is obtained over the city, divided into a number of islands by the branches of the Mosel, the fortifications and the surrounding *Pays Messin*.

The whole of the opposite side of the square is occupied by the heavy façade of the *H. de Ville*, and on the S. side facing the *Guard House* is a bronze *Statue of Marshal Fabert* (born here 1599, d. 1662) with *trophies*, in bad taste, on either side.

Passing on the l. the *Covered Market*, the Place de Chambre (public conveyances stand here, 1 fr. 25 c. the course) leads to the bridge crossing to the small island, of which the handsome façades of the *Theatre*, *Police Offices* and *Prefecture*, occupy nearly the entire length.

At the end of the Rue Marchand, on the l., is the interesting old *Ch. of St. Ségolène*, containing fine stained glass.

In this quarter of the town the remains of a large number of ancient

buildings will be noticed, formerly churches and convents, now used as warehouses. *Obs.* some in the *Rue des Quatre Maisons*, at the corner of which, and the *Rue de la Bibliothèque*, is the *Protestant Ch.*, and at the other end of the latter street, in what was formerly the ch. of the Convent des Petits Carmes, is the *Public Library*, containing nearly 40,000 vols. and 1200 MSS. from various suppressed convents, and the *Museum* of painting and antiquities. The archæological room, recently built and appropriately decorated, is rich in Roman remains found in the neighbourhood.

The Rue Jurue leads into the Rue des Allemands, near the bottom of which, on the l., is the

Ch. of St. Eucaire, of the 12th cent., with some portions of the delicate Gothic tracery covering its S. door still remaining. Just beyond is the *Porte des Allemands*, the most interesting of the 7 gates of the city, and a picturesque specimen of the military architecture of the Middle Ages. *Obs.* the Gothic arcades of the Guard House.

The *Place St. Louis* is an irregular square in the oldest part of the town, with picturesque arcades lining the W. side, and surrounded by crooked streets on different levels.

Considerable trade is done in wine, brandy, indigo, glass, &c., &c.; and there are several cloth manufactories in the neighbourhood. The workshops of *Maréchal*, the well-known painter on glass, are also here.

The real strength of Metz consists in its *exterior* defences, the principal of which are *Fort St. Quentin* (now Fort Prinz Friedrich Karl), a very strong detached fort to the W. of the city, perched on the summit of the most considerable elevation in the vicinity, and from which a very fine view is obtained, embracing all the other forts and rendering a closer inspection of the latter needless. (Omnibus 30 pf. from the Porte de France to 2 m. *Longeville*, from which village a steep path leads up the face of the hill. A good carriage-road also winds up to the top. *Permits* to enter the fort obtained at the Commandant's Bureau behind the H. de Ville.)

Following the crest of the hill a short mile N. is *Plappeville* (now Alvensleben), another strong fort, from which the road leads down the hill-side covered with vineyards through the *Village* of the same name, 2 m. from the Porte de France, and for some time the head-quarters of Bazaine. *Fort St. Eloi*, *St. Julien* (now Fort Manteuffel), and *Queuleu* (Fort Goeben), are on the N., N.E., and S.E. of the town respectively.

These and some smaller forts together command all the approaches to Metz, rendering it quite impregnable to direct assault. They are being greatly enlarged, strengthened, and adapted to the German *polygonal* system.

During the siege of 1870 no attempt was made to take the city by force, nor did a single shot or shell fall into it.

On 12th Aug., 1870, the French Imperial head-quarters were fixed in this city, and 5 corps, numbering 200,000 men, with 468 guns, stood on the rt. bank of the Mosel under the protection of the eastern forts. The growing mistrust in the Emperor's guidance induced him to give the 3rd corps to Dacaen, and make its leader Bazaine Commander-in-Chief of the "Army of the Rhine." The Emperor and Imperial Prince, however, remained with the army till 2 days before the Battle of Gravelotte, and the Ministers in Paris interfered in the military operations, thereby causing the fatal indecision which reigned for the next 3 days in the French camp, leading directly to the final catastrophe.

The result of the Battles of Courcelles (14th Aug.), Vionville (16th), and Gravelotte (18th), was to cut off this the choicest army of the French from all its communications, and force it in the night of the 18th Aug. to retire under the guns of Metz, which the Germans at once proceeded to surround.

The fortress, to whose fortunes

Marshal Bazaine was thus tied, in itself would have been strong enough with a well-organized garrison of 20,000 men to resist attack for an indefinite period, but was necessarily weakened by the presence of the mass of men and horses who exhausted more rapidly the supplies of provisions than the defence of the place required, and who, at the same time, were so cooped up within the narrow valleys between the outlying forts that they could not deploy quick enough to succeed in an attempt to break out. On the other hand Prince Frederick Charles was compelled, after the departure of the King of Prussia with the 3rd and 4th armies in pursuit of MacMahon, to guard with 200,000 men a circle of 30 miles in circumference, so that his numbers were necessarily weak at any given point, and the possibility of a combined attack by MacMahon from without and Bazaine from within rendered the position of the Germans for a time highly critical.

The effects of bad weather and exposure told heavily on both armies, and the sickness in the German besieging force rose as high as 50 per cent., but the scarcity of food made the position of the French still worse, and a mistrust in their leader, coupled with a suspicion as to his political aims, led to a total demoralization of the French army, so that a Council of War decided on negotiations with the enemy. On 27th Oct., by the *Capitulation of Metz*, 3 marshals of France, 50 generals, 6000 officers, 173,000 men, and immense quantities of military stores, fell into German hands.

To *visit the battle-fields* a pedestrian may, now that the Verdun Rly. is completed, take the train to (9 m.) *Amanvillers*, and proceed S. along the French front on the 18th Aug. to *Gravelotte*, and then follow the gorge S. to 4 m. *Ars-sur-Moselle* on the rly. to Metz, or he may see the most interesting part of the ground by taking the omnibus (40 pf.) through Longeville to 3 m. *Moulins*, on the Verdun road, and then, cutting off nearly 1 m. by following the old *Roman* way behind the village of *Rozerieulles*, regain the main road at the Farm *Point de Jour*, where the first indications of the bloody fight will be met. Here are numerous graves on either side, as well as in the cemetery adjoining the Farm *St. Hubert*, the enclosed garden of which was obstinately defended by the French. It was on this part of the field, late on the evening of the 18th, after the battle had been won by the successful turning of the French rt. flank, that Bazaine made a desperate effort to gain time for an orderly retreat of his army, by keeping the Germans back and preventing their reaching *Moscou* and *Point de Jour*. For this purpose he determined to assume the offensive against the German rt. wing. Throwing out swarms of skirmishers, he, under cover of their incessant fire, doubled strong columns across the heights of Rozerieulles, and, plunging them into the Bois de Vaux, sent them to storm the ridge opposite Gravelotte. The movement was successful, the German battalions were hurled back in disorder, the victorious French followed, but the heavy fire of the German artillery shattered them as they advanced, and the stubborn resistance of the infantry in the valley below brought the French columns to a momentary stand. The position was critical, the danger of the breaking of the German line at this point imminent, and the King and Moltke hurried to the spot. The arrival of the 2nd Pomeranian corps in support was feverishly awaited. At last the heads of columns appeared. The French were thrown back, the heights of Rozerieulles occupied, and with the growing darkness the battle came to an end.

Just beyond St. Hubert the road drops suddenly into the hollow which separated the French from the German position, and a little farther on is the straggling village of

4 m. *Gravelotte* (*Inn*: H. Cheval d'Or, good). On the l. of the entrance is a cemetery containing a large number of those who fell on the day or subsequently died here of their wounds, and nearly opposite the Inn is the house in which Napoleon and the

Prince Imperial slept on the night of the 15th Aug.

At Gravelotte the road to Verdun divides into two. The S. branch passes through the villages of 1½ m. *Rezonville*, 1½ m. *Vionville*, and 2½ m. *Mars la Tour;* the N. branch passes through *Doncourt* and *Conflans*. It was by these roads that the French army was retreating to Châlons when at 9·30 A.M. on the 16th Aug., the French videttes became aware of the approach of the enemy from the S., and shortly after the *Battle of Vionville* (*Mars la Tour*) began by the German cavalry driving the French back upon their supports in *Rezonville*. At a cost of 17,000 men the King of Prussia succeeded on this day in compelling Bazaine to employ all his troops to meet attacks from flank and rear, and with the S. road lost to him and the N. road threatened, arresting him in his march on Verdun. Indications of the fight will be seen all along the high road, and then the visitor must return to Gravelotte and proceed northward (see below, carriage drive), as after the Battle of Vionville Bazaine withdrew his troops and skilfully posted them on the ridge running in a north-westerly direction between the road to Verdun and that to Briey: the l. wing, formed of Frossard's 2nd corps, along the edge of the hollow E. of *Gravelotte*, and in the *Bois de Vaux*, with the Imperial Guards and Artillery in rear as a reserve on the heights of *Plappeville*. Lebœuf's 3rd corps was in the *Bois de Genivaux*. Ladmirault's 4th corps occupied the ground about *Verneville*, *Amanvillers*, and *Habonville;* whilst the rt. wing, consisting of Canrobert's 6th corps, rested on the villages of *St. Privat*, *Ste. Marie aux Chênes*, and *St. Ail*. Rifle-pits and trenches increased the natural strength of the position, and the walls of the villages and farmyards along the entire front helped to enable the French infantry to fight at a considerable advantage. In this position the French awaited the attack of the Germans, whose 8 army corps advanced in echelon from the left with a front extending from *Gravelotte* to *Jarny*, and at noon (18th Aug.) the *Battle of Gravelotte* (*St. Privat*) commenced.

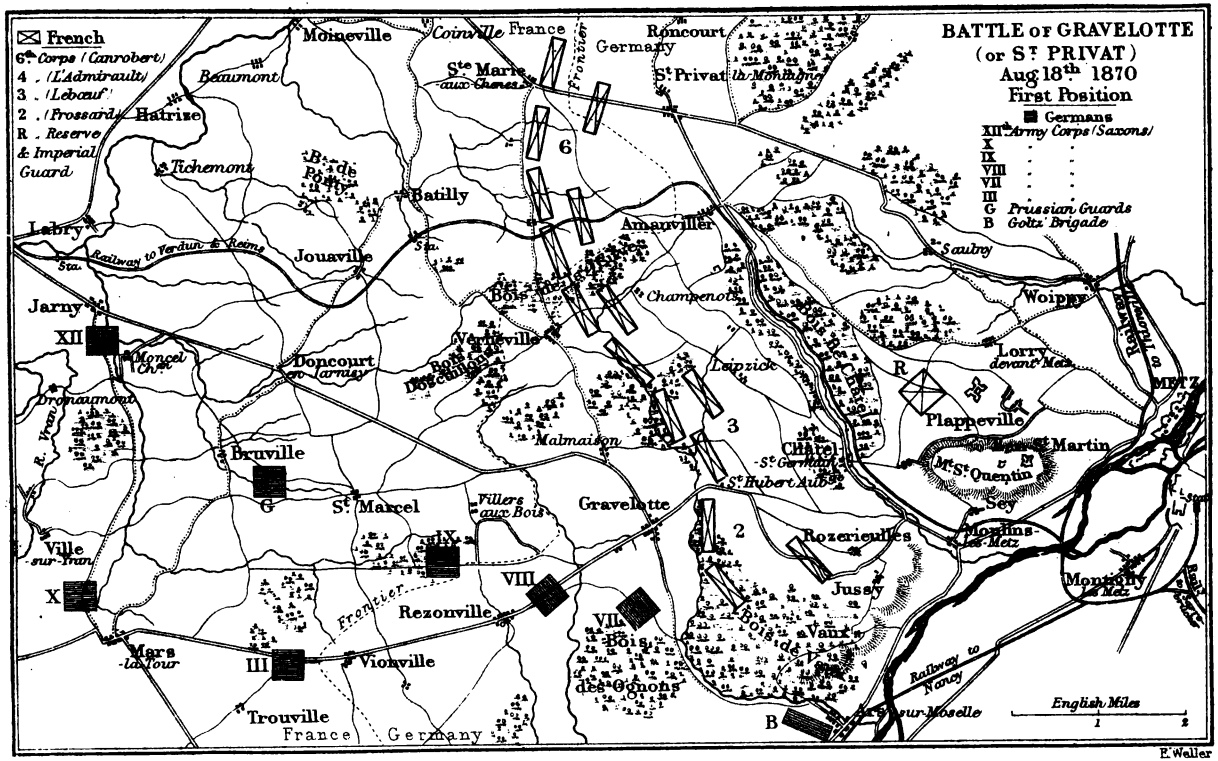
The nature of the ground rendered the battle principally an infantry and artillery fight around isolated positions, and the object of the German commander throughout was to hold fast the French l. wing at Gravelotte and maintain a front attack whilst the German l. wing endeavoured to turn the French right.

At 2.30 P.M. the Saxons took *Ste. Marie* after a short struggle, and by 4 P.M., the French artillery being silenced, 14 batteries were pushed forward in echelon near *St. Privat*.

The day was drawing on before the attack on this latter village commenced, but at 5 P.M. the position was ordered to be stormed, and the regiments Franz and Augusta, of the 4th Guards' Brigade, were the first to deploy and advance from Ste. Marie up the open and steep incline towards St. Privat. The withering fire of the French chassepots caused, however, such tremendous losses, especially in officers, that these picked German troops quailed before it, and a halt was called to await the Saxons, whilst the German artillery played upon the village and set it in a blaze, though the French continued resolutely to hold it.

In the meantime the Saxon army corps wheeled to its right, and, advancing through the woods between *Roncourt* and *Malancourt*, took the latter village after heavy loss, and then, bringing its artillery to the front, directed 16 batteries against the French rt. wing. Canrobert, though unsupported by the reserves, and falling short of ammunition, held out bravely against this destructive flanking fire, but the Prussian Guards, supported by artillery of the 10th corps and other divisions, renewing the attack in front at 7 P.M., *St. Privat* was taken, the French rt. wing in flight towards Metz, and the battle won.

In this great struggle no prisoners, colours, or guns were taken, except 2 Prussian guns, which the French succeeded in capturing. The French opposed 180,000 men to 230,000 Germans, and the loss of the latter in killed and



London John Murray, Albemarle Street.

wounded exceeded 19,000 men; the loss of the former is not known, but probably did not exceed 12,000, for the French occupied selected ground, and poured a murderous fire from a superior infantry weapon upon the Germans advancing across the open to storm the position.

Carriages may be obtained at the Hotels (20 to 28 mks.), and a long and beautiful drive taken up the rt. bank of the river past the fort of *St. Privat* (now Prinz August von Würtemburg) and the (3 m. S.) *Château Frescati*, where the capitulation of Metz was signed, through *Jouy aux Arches* (Roman Aqueduct) to *Corny* (head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles during the siege, across the suspension-bridge, by *Noveant*, to the romantically-situated little town of *Gorze* (*Inn:* H. de la Croix d'Or, good), from which the road ascends through a beautiful gorge to the plateau above, dotted everywhere with graves. The road crosses the plateau, leaving the *Bois des Ognons* on the rt. and *Flavigny* on the l., and strikes the S. branch of the Verdun road at *Rezonville*.

The battle-field of the 16th August (*Vionville* and *Mars la Tour*, see above) lies to the l., and *Gravelotte* to the rt., from which latter place the battle-field of the 18th Aug. may be visited by leaving the N. branch of the Verdun road at the farm of *Malmaison*, now rebuilt, and crossing and recrossing the French frontier several times through the *Bois des Genevaux*, the *Bois de la Cusse*, *Verneville*, *Habonville*, and *St. Ail*, to *Ste. Marie aux Chênes* (fair *Inn*), where the *Briey* road is struck, and return by this road past *St. Privat* (handsome monuments to the Prussians who fell here, mostly officers of the Guards and of the Queen Augusta's Regiment), descending through the pretty gorge leading into the valley of the Mosel at Woippy, the route by which the beaten French rt. wing retreated on Metz, or turn S. by the shorter road leading through *Amanvillers* and along the position occupied by the French.

Railways from Metz:—N. to *Diedenhofen* (Thionville) and *Luxemburg* (see Rte. 99A). W. to *Verdun*, and S. to *Nancy* (see *Hndbk. for France*). E. to *Saarbrücken* (see above), and to *Strassburg* (see Rte. 99B).

ROUTE 99A.

METZ TO LUXEMBURG, BY DIEDENHOFEN (THIONVILLE).—RAIL.

Distance, 39 m.; *time*, 2 hrs.; 6 trains daily.

Metz is described in Rte. 99.

For fuller details as to this Route see *Hndbk. for France*, Rte. 181.

The line from the principal stat. makes a wide sweep S. before reaching 2 m. *Devant-les-Ponts* Stat., for the use of the N.W. side of Metz, and then descends the valley of the Mosel.

16 m. **Diedenhofen** (Fr. *Thionville*) Junct. Stat. Omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. St. Hubert; H. de Luxembourg; H. du Commerce). Pop. 7376. A fortress on the Mosel, now annexed to Germany.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is used jointly for a school and *Protestant Ch.* Adjoining it is the *Beffroi*, from the top of which a fine view is obtained over the town and surrounding country.

Pepin le Gros resided here and built a small palace, which Charlemagne subsequently often visited. The defences are mainly the work of Vauban, though the place was fortified at a much earlier date. It has been much strength-

ened of late years, and is capable of containing a garison of 8000 men.

In 1558 it was taken by the Duc de Guise from the Spaniards, but restored to Philip II. by the Treaty of Cateau Cambresis. In 1643, after 3 months' siege and 40 days of open trenches, it was again captured from the Spaniards by the Grand Condé (then Duc d'Enghien). In 1659 it was definitively ceded to France, in whose possession it remained until, on the 24th Nov., 1870, the garrison of 120 officers and 4000 men, under Maurice, capitulated to the German commander Kamecke.

The principal industry consists in the manufacture of cloth, leather, glass, &c., with breweries and sugar-works in the neighbourhood.

Rly. W. to *Longuyon, Sedan, Mézières* (see Rte. 180, *Hndbk. for France*).

Northward the line proceeds to

20 m. **Luxemburg** Junct. Stat. (Buffet). Described in Rte. 29, *Handbk. for Holland and Belgium.*

ROUTE 99B.

METZ TO STRASSBURG, BY SAARGEMÜND AND HAGENAU.—RAIL.

Distance, 123 miles; *time*, 5 to 8 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Metz, and the rly. as far as

37 m. *Binningen* Junct. Stat., are described in Rte. 99. For fuller details throughout the Route see Rte. 182, *Handbk. for France.*

Making a sharp curve S. the line passes through *Farebersweiler*, and, striking the Sarre at Welferdingen, reaches

13 m. **Saargemünd** (Fr. *Sarreguemines*) Junct. Stat. (Buffet) (*Inn:* H. du Lion d'Or; H. de Paris; H. de la Ville de Strasbourg). Pop. 6802. Prettily situated in the undulating thickly-wooded valley of the Saar, at the junction of the Blies with that river, which, before the war of 1870, separated France from Germany. The town possesses several important *porcelain* manufactories, and is the centre of a snuff-box manufacturing district.

[Branch Rly. N. to 12 m. *Saarbrücken* Junct. Stat. (Rte. 99) Rly. to *Saarburg* (see Rte. 99c), on the line from Avricourt to Strassburg.]

The line crosses the Saar shortly after leaving the town, and proceeds E. through a pretty country to

24 m. **Bitsch** (Fr. *Bitche*) Stat. (*Inn:* H. de Metz). Pop. 2740. The most westward of the defences of the Vosges, at the foot of a steep red-sandstone rock, crowned by the *Citadel*, a work constructed by Vauban in 1679. The view from the top is fine.

Many English were confined here during the wars with the first Napoleon. During the Franco-German War of 1870 it offered a stubborn resistance to the Bavarians, who planted their batteries on the heights to the W. of the citadel, and commenced to bombard it on the 8th Aug., but, after the town had been nearly reduced to ashes, and the barracks and other buildings in the citadel had been much damaged, they were finally obliged to content themselves with leaving a force to surround it whilst they avoided it in their march onward by a wide détour.

The line now enters the forest of Waldeck.

11 m. *Philippsburg* Stat. On l., crowning the height, are the ruins of the fine castle of *Falkenstein*, which once belonged to the Counts of Lützelburg.

5 m. **Niederbronn** Stat. Omnibus

from rly. (*Inns:* H. Vauxhall; H. de la Chaîne d'Or; H. Weissler.) Pop. 3391. This little town is charmingly situated on the Falckenstein stream, at the entrance to a lovely valley inclosed by mountains of moderate elevation. It consists mainly of one single street formed by the high road from Bitsch to Wörth, but a shady avenue also leads from the rly. stat. to the *Établissement des Eaux*, and thence into an extensive and shady promenade extending some distance on the S. side of the town.

The place is annually visited during the season, from June to September, by a large number of invalids, for the sake of its mineral waters, the principal basin of which is in the centre of the Esplanade. Its medicinal virtue was known to the Romans.

The walks and drives in the neighbourhood are lovely (*carriages* may be obtained at the hotels), especially the excursions to the *Jägerthal* (4 m.), and the *Bärenthal* (6 m.), with the castles of *Windstein*, *Hohenfels*, *Wasenberg*, *Fleckenstein*, &c.

There are several large smelting-furnaces in the neighbouring valleys.

[This is the best point from which to visit the *battle-field of Wörth*. The path leading directly eastward across the hills may be followed, or the main road, or the rly. taken to

2 m. *Reichshofen* Stat., from which a good road leads to the now rebuilt and picturesque village of (5 m.) *Froschweiler*, which was the centre of *MacMahon's* position on the *6th August*, 1870, when the Germans (advancing from Lembach and Sulz after the Battle of Weissenburg, fought 4th Aug.) outflanked and drove him back with great slaughter.

The path to the rt. should be taken leading to *Elsashausen*, in the neighbourhood of which are a number of monuments to the fallen, and the tree under which MacMahon stood during the fight. About ½ m. beyond is

Wörth (*Inn:* H. Cheval d'Or), a Protestant village of 1114 Inhab., situated at the confluence of the Sauer and the Salzbach. It suffered much during the battle, as towards the conclusion there was a good deal of hand-to-hand fighting in the streets.

Near the bridge is a square *Tower*, the only remaining part of a castle, built here in the 16th cent., and close to this is a remarkable ancient *stone Altar*, discovered in the neighbourhood.

The road leads to (6 m.) *Sulz*, where the rly. may be taken to visit the (8 m.) *battle-field of Geisberg*, near *Weissenburg*, described in Rte. 104.

From *Reichshofen* the line proceeds through the *Forest of Hagenau*, to

7 m. *Hagenau* Junct. Stat., and for the remainder of the line to

22 m. **Strassburg**, see Rte. 104.

ROUTE 99c.

NANCY TO STRASSBURG, *viâ* AVRICOURT, SAARBURG [PFALZBURG], ZABERN, AND VENDENHEIM.—RAIL.

Distance, 93 m.; *time*, 4½ to 6½ hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Nancy, *Lunéville*, the branch line to St. Dié, in the *Vosges*, and the Rly. as far as the new (1871) *German frontier* and custom-house at

37 m. **Avricourt** Junct. Stat., are described in *Hndbk. for France*, Rte. 165.

Passports and luggage examined here; the accommodation poor.

[Short Branch *Rly.* S.E. 11 m. to

Cirey and N.W. 14 m. to *Dieuze*, where a mine of *rock-salt* was discovered in 1831.]

9 m. *Hemingen* Stat.; on leaving which the rly. enters the valley of the Sarre, before reaching

5 m. **Saarburg** Junct. Stat. (Branch rly. to *Saargemünd*, Rte. 99B.) (*Inns:* H. Sauvage; Grand H.). A walled town of 3070 Inhab., the Roman Pons Saravi, on the rt.[5] bank of the Sarre, or Saar. It stands on the boundary line of the 2 languages, French being spoken in the Upper and German in the Lower town. Extensive *Military Storehouses* and bakeries. Saarburg was ceded to France in 1616.

The railway now quits the plains of Lorraine and penetrates the chain of the Vosges Mountains by a series of tunnels, the longest of which is that of *Archweiler*, or *Hommerling*, 3034 yds. in length. The canal from the Marne to the Rhine traverses the same hill, but in its subterranean course the rly. passes *under* the Canal. It soon after emerges into the valley of the Zorn, which it crosses upon a bridge spanning with one arch the river and with another the canal. This part of the line is exceedingly beautiful. The rly. is carried in a tunnel under the Castle of Lützelburg to

10 m. *Lützelburg* Stat., a little village romantically situated on the Zorn in a narrow defile below the ruins of the *Castle* of the same name.

[This is the nearest and best point for reaching by omnibus, which awaits the train, 3 m. **Pfalzburg** (Fr. Phalsbourg) (*Inn:* H. de la Ville de Bâle), a quiet little town of 3564 Inhab., hemmed in by its fortifications planned by Vauban, but dismantled by the Germans, 1873, and before the alteration of frontier of considerable military importance, from its position commanding the defiles under the crest of the Vosges, but best known as the scene of the 'Conscript of 1813,' the joint work of Erckmann and Chatrian, the former a native of the town. The road from Lützelburg zigzags steeply N. up a lovely gorge, and then suddenly reaches a smiling plateau, after traversing which, nearly a mile, the town is entered by the *Porte de France*, a handsome military gate in the style of the 17th cent., leading to the large *Place Lobau*, in the centre of which is a statue to Marshal Lobau, born here.

The *Ch.* (on the W. side) was almost entirely destroyed by the bombardment of the town by the Germans, which led to its capitulation on 12th December, 1870, after 4½ months' investment. The great road from Paris to Strassburg passes out on the E. side of the town at the *Porte d'Allemagne*, and crosses the rly. at *Zabern*, distant 6 m. (Omnibus corresponds with the trains).]

6 m. **Zabern** Stat. (French Saverne) (*Inns:* H. Bœuf Noir; H. Sonne), a town of 5489 Inhab., on the river Zorn, and on the E. slope of the Vosges; it stands on the Roman Station of *Tabernæ*. This was once the capital of the Strassburg Bishopric. It suffered severely in the Thirty Years' War, but has ceased to be fortified since 1696. The *Château*, formerly the residence of the Bishops of Strassburg, was rebuilt (the former one having been destroyed by fire in 1780) by the notorious Cardinal de Rohan. It is a large and handsome edifice of red sandstone, and is now a barrack. Conveyances may be obtained at the Inn for excursions to *Mauermünster* (Marmoutier), and to the Castles of Great and Little *Geroldseck*, &c. (See Rte. 168, *Handbk. for France.*)

The rly. now enters the rich and well-cultivated plain of Alsace, inhabited by people of the Germanic race.

22 m. *Vendenheim* Junct Stat. The rly. from Mayence, Mannheim, Landau, Hagenau, and Niederbronn joins here. (See Rte. 104.)

6 m. **Strassburg** Junct. Stat. (Buffet), described in Rte. 104.

ROUTE 100.

SAARBRÜCKEN TO TRÈVES, BY SAARLOUIS.—RAIL.

Distance, 53 m.; *time*, 2 to 3 hrs.; 4 trains daily.

Saarbrücken is described in Rte. 99.

The rly. descends the beautiful valley of the Saar, following the rt. bank of the river through Louisenthal, Völklingen, Bous and Ensdorf, to

13 m. **Saarlouis** Stat. Omnibus (20 min.) to the town. (*Inns:* Rheinischer Hof; Zwei Hasen). A strong fortress of Prussia, with a long stone bridge over the Saar, which flows half round the town, and sometimes during the winter lays part of it under water. The fortifications, constructed by Vauban, in the course of *one* year (1680), for a bet with Louis XIV., may be inundated by sluices. Its name was changed during the first French revolution to *Sarrelibre*. The Inhab. (7000) are partly descended from English prisoners placed here by Louis XIV. It is the birthplace of Marshal Ney (1769), whose father's house is marked by a tablet. By the Peace of Ryswyk (1697), France was left in possession of Saarlouis, but it was transferred to Prussia in 1815.

[Branch *Rly.* in progress S.W. to Bolchen, whence Rly. to *Courcelles* for Metz, in Rte. 99.]

2 m. *Dilligen* Stat. The town is on the l. bank of the river with the ruins of *Siersburg* (12th cent.) behind it.

7 m. *Merzig* Stat. (*Inn:* Trierscher Hof), a town of 3500 Inhab., with curious *ch.* of the 12th cent. A long tunnel before reaching

5 m. *Mettlach* Stat. (*Inn:* Saarstrom). The extensive Benedictine Abbey, founded in the 7th cent., is now a pottery. The ruins of castle *Montclair*, destroyed in 1350, peer down upon the valley from an almost inaccessible cliff.

About 3 m. before reaching Saarburg, high above the river and road, rises a cliff, partly excavated in chambers, called *Castel*, originally a Roman castellum, hanging like a bird's-nest against the face of the rock, repaired in 1838 by Fred. Wm. IV., King of Prussia, as a chapel in which to bury the remains of the blind King John of Bohemia, only son of the Emp. Henry VII., who was killed in the battle of Crecy, 1346, and for a long time interred in the Ch. of Notre Dame at Luxemburg.

At the village of *Nennig*, 12 m. S.W. of Saarburg, is a Roman villa, retaining fine mosaic pavements, combats of gladiators, 8 groups, &c.

11 m. *Beurig-Saarburg* Stat. The latter town is on the opposite bank. (*Inns:* Trierscher Hof; Post.) A dirty and picturesque town of 2000 Inhab. on the slope of a hill on the Leuk, which in traversing it forms a cascade near the Post, just before joining the Saar. Above rise the picturesque ruins of a *Castle* which belonged to the Elector of Trèves.

Carriage to Castel, 7 mks.

The rly. follows the winding of the Saar along a narrow and rocky valley with high wooded hills on each side, and through a celebrated wine district to

8 m. *Conz* Junct. Stat. The present bridge over the Saar here was built in 1782, to replace a Roman bridge blown up by the French 1675, and mentioned by Ausonius, "Qua bis terna fremunt scopulosis ostia pilis."

The line now joins that from Luxemburg, described in Rte. 29, *Handbook for Holland and Belgium*, and crossing the Mosel follows its rt. bank to

5 m. **Trèves** Junct. Stat. described in Rte. 41.

ROUTE 102.

THE RHINE (E.). MAYENCE TO STRASSBURG, BY WORMS, MANNHEIM, AND SPIRES.—RAIL.

Railway on l. bank by Ludwigshafen, where there is a rly. bridge over the Rhine to Mannheim. 3 trains daily, in about 2 hours. Rly. from Ludwigshaven to Strassburg by Hagenau, Rte. 104. Mayence to Strassburg in 6 to 8 hrs. *Rly.* from Mannheim to Kehl and Strassburg, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, preferable to that on l. bank.

The Rhine, above Mayence, loses all its beauty; the wide plain through which it flows, bounded by the very distant chains of the Vosges and Haardt on the W., and the Odenwald and Black Forest on the E., is as dull and nearly as flat as Holland. The river does not fall more than 22 ft. between Spires and Mannheim.

The following route passes through the territory of Hesse as far as Worms, thence through Rhenish Bavaria to Mannheim.

STEAMERS ascend the Rhine from Mayence to Mannheim twice a day, in 5 hrs., returning in 4.

The river winds very much in this part of its course, and the ascending voyage is tedious and slow. Of late years many canals have been formed across the isthmuses created by the turns of the river, and thus its course is being shortened. Still it is preferable to travel upwards by railway, though the fares by rail are double those of the steamer.

The E. bank of the Rhine, along which the railroad runs from Mayence, is at first a succession of gentle hills planted with profitable vineyards, the best among them being those of *Laubenheim* and *Bodenheim*. The soil of the low ground of the Rhine valley, all the way to Switzerland, is fertile in the extreme.

10 m. **Nierstein** Stat. (*Inn:* Anker), a small town of 2200 Inhab., gives its name to a very good second-class wine, produced in the surrounding vineyards. The *Sironabad*, a sulphur spring, near Nierstein, was known to the Romans: not far from it, at the *Yellow House Inn*, is a flying bridge over the Rhine. The *Chapel* of the family Von Herding is decorated with frescoes by Götzenberger, a modern artist, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds—the Coronation of the Virgin—penitent Magdalen—Faith, Hope, and Charity.

2 m. **Oppenheim** Stat. *Inn:* Zum Gelben Hause (the Yellow House), mentioned above, outside the town, tolerable. On a hill to the N.W. of this town (of 2400 Inhab.), under the stately ruins of the ancient Imperial *Castle of Landskron*, stands the *Ch. of St. Catherine* (Prot.) a pure example of the Gothic style, displaying at the same time the utmost richness of decoration consistent with elegance and propriety. The towers are in the style of the 12th cent.; the nave and E. chancel, begun 1262 by Richard of Cornwall, King of the Romans, were completed in 1317; the W. chancel, now a ruin, in 1439. The nave is remarkable for its lightness and beauty; the painted glass of the windows must have been splendid; in one of them it still remains nearly perfect. Some of them have a species of fan-shaped tracery. The rose-window is most elaborate in its tracery. There are some good *monuments* in the church of the Dalbergs and Riedesels, a family of the Wetterau, who bore asses' ears for their crest; *obs.* the staircase at W. end of N. aisle, and the Immaculate Conception carved over W. door. The roof of the nave is gone, and within its walls is a wilderness of grass and weeds. These injuries owe their origin to the French, who burnt the church and town during the war of the Palatinate 1689. In 1843 the choir was put under repair, to which the Darmstadt Government contribute 700 florins a year.

A ruined chapel within the churchyard is half filled with the skulls and bones of Swedes and Spaniards, who fell here in battle, 1631, champions of the causes of Protestantism and Popery.

The fortress of *Landskron*, connected by a wall and by underground passages with the town, commands a good view, and was once an Imperial residence, founded by the Emp. Lothair, and restored by Emp. Rupert, who died here in 1410.

rt. Gustavus Adolphus recorded his passage of the Rhine, in the winter of Dec. 7, 1631, by a *monument* on the rt. bank at Erfelden, a little above Oppenheim, but not seen from the steamer, which traverses an artificial cut. It consists of a pillar with a lion on the top. The Swedes crossed the Rhine singing a psalm; and there is a tradition that their sovereign and leader was ferried over on a barn door. The field of battle still goes by the name of the Spaniards' churchyard, from the number of bones found in it.

The rly. now quits the borders of the river, which winds exceedingly. A canal, cut across an isthmus formed by its bendings, saves a circuit of several miles.

[rt. At *Gernsheim* Stat., on rly. between *Darmstadt* (Rte. 105) and Worms (*Inns:* Lamm; Karpfen), on the rt. bank of the Rhine, a *colossal statue* by Scholl, of sandstone, 12 ft. high, of Peter Schöffer, the partner of Fust in the discovery of printing (1457), who was born here, was erected 1836.]

4 m. *Guntersblum* Stat. (*Inn:* Krone), a town of 2400 Inhab., with a fine *Rathhaus* and Schloss of Count Leiningen. The election of a German king (1024), which ended in the choice of Conrad II. (the Salic), was held on the great plain between Oppenheim and Guntersblum: the Dukes, Counts and Prelates of Germany, all accompanied by their vassals, encamped on either side of the Rhine, no city being large enough to hold them.

1. Immediately below Worms, outside the walls, though once in a flourishing suburb, utterly destroyed by the Swedes (1632) and French (1689), is the fine Gothic **Church of Our Lady* (Liebe Frau), founded 1220, rebuilt 1467, restored 1867. Over the W. door are curious carvings representing the Wise and Foolish Virgins. It is situated within the vineyard which produces the pleasant wine called after it *Liebfrauenmilch* (our Lady's milk). It is the property of Mr. P. J. Valckenberg, an eminent wine-merchant. The total extent of the vineyard is under 8 acres, including the ancient convent garden of 2 acres. The ground is almost a dead level, and the vines are trained on the open-frame system. The Riesling grape is that principally grown. The best wine is worth on the spot about 24*l.* per thirty-two gallons. The women pickers earn about a shilling a day, the men double that amount.

The town of *Worms* is about 1 m. distant from the Rhine, which anciently washed its walls. It is partly concealed from view by trees.

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11 m. **Worms** Junct. *Stat.* at the back (W.) of the town (Buffet). (*Inns:* Alter Kaiser near the Dom, best, and opposite the Luther monument; H. Hartmann; H. de l'Europe at the Stat.; Rheinischer Hof, near the steamers' landing-place, 1 m. from the town.) This lifeless and, except for the Cathedral and Luther's monument, uninteresting city has now only 13,381 Inhab. (3500 Rom. Cath., 900 Jews), though it once contained 40,000. It was called by the Romans *Augusta Vangionum* and *Borbetomagus*. In the times succeeding their dominion it was the residence of many Merovingian and Carlovingian kings; Charlemagne himself was married here, and held, near Worms, those assemblies of Frankish magnates, called, from the month in which they were convoked, Mai Lager (Mayfields).

This once important *Imperial Free City* is still venerable from historical associations, such as few other cities in Europe can boast of. It was the scene

of many Imperial Diets: two of them are particularly important—that of 1495, which, by abolishing the right of private war (*Faustrecht*), first established order in Germany; and that of 1521, when Luther appeared before the young Emperor, Charles V., and the assembled princes, prelates, and burghers, to declare his adhesion to the Reformed doctrines, which the Diet finally declared to be heretical. The town is only now recovering from the infamous burning of it by Melac (1689), the ruffian instrument of Louis XIV. and Louvois.

Three min. walk from the stat., straight down the street, will be found on the rt.

The **Monument to Luther*, completed 1868. The colossal bronze statue, 18 ft. high, of the great Reformer, grasping his Bible, forms the centre and summit of a group of forerunners and contemporaries—Wickliffe, Peter Waldo, Savonarola, and John Huss. Surrounding these, at a lower level, are Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony; Philip the Generous, Landgrave of Hesse, leaning on his sword; Ph. Melanchthon and John Reuchlin. Three female figures personify the first cities which took part in the Reformation—Augsburg, **Magdeburg* (a chef d'ouvre by *Dondorf*) and Spires. The arms of 24 other cities decorate the grey granite parapet. The design was made by Rietschel, 1856, who died 1861, after completing the statues of Luther and Wickliffe. The rest were modelled by his pupils, Schelling, Dondorf, and Kietz.

The *Dom* or *Cathedral* (Cath.) is a plain and massive Romanesque building of red sandstone, dedicated 1016 in the presence of the Emp. Henry II., though little remains of that age, as the ch. was consecrated anew in the 12th cent., and the greater part is of that period, while the vaulting and W. end are of the 13th cent.; the pointed arch makes its appearance in the W. end of the nave. It has 2 towers at each end, and within has 2 choirs and 2 high altars, one for the chapter, the other for the laity. The interior, 470 ft. long, has been repaired in a very skilful manner, 1860, by binding the tottering walls together with iron ties and the roof repaired. The side chapels date from the 14th and 15th cents. On the S. side is a pointed *portal*, whose sculptures deserve examination, date 1472. In the *Baptistery*, close to the S. door l., are placed some very remarkable sculptures (date 1487), removed from the cloister, now destroyed: they represent, 1. the Annunciation; 2. the Nativity; 3. the Tree of Jesse; 4. the Descent from the Cross; 5. the Resurrection. The traces of faded painting on the walls and piers are among the earliest productions of German art. Here are many gravestones, with figures in relief; the monument of Eberhard of Heppingen, a kneeling figure, is of good work. There was a Bishop of Worms in Roman times, and the list is known since 770. The temporal bishopric, along with the freedom of the city, ended in 1801, and from that time until 1814, Worms was incorporated with France.

The red stone walls to the N. of the Dom are substructions of the ancient *Bishops' palace*, destroyed by the French in 1689, and again in 1794. In it was held the diet of 1521, at which Luther appeared before Charles V. Some have incorrectly supposed that this event occurred in the Rathhaus, which stood where the Lutheran church now stands, in the market-place, and in which a poor picture representing the Diet is hung up.

The W. end and choir of *St. Paul's Ch.* are interesting for the antiquity and beauty of their architecture. They date probably from the year 1016; the rest of the church is recent. It is now a warehouse.

The W. doorway of *St. Martin's Church*, opposite the Post Office, is worth seeing.

The *Synagogue*, near the Mainz Gate, is a small 12th-cent. building, a plain Roman vault, resting on two piers of single shafts with sculptured capitals, like those at Jerusalem. A recess at

the side is devoted to the women: windows mostly round-headed. The ark for holding the books of the Law is of poor Renaissance style (18th cent.). The Jews have been established in this spot from a very early period, and enjoyed privileges denied them in most other parts of Germany. They have a very ancient burial-ground, like that at Prague.

Strangers should visit the fine gardens and hot-houses of Mr. Heÿl, visible 11 to 5, commanding a fine view of the Dom.

Near the old *Luginsland* watch-tower grow the vines producing the wine called by that name, but a good deal of it, as well as that produced at *Caterloch* on the S. side of the town, is sold as Liebfrauenmilch. The *Old City Walls* command a good *view*. The wine trade and the making of glazed leather (Glanz-Leder) form the business of Worms.

The *best beer* in Worms is to be had at *Café Convent*.

The country round Worms was the favourite theme of the Minnesänger, who speak of it under the name of Wonnegau (Land of Joy). It is the scene of the Nibelungenlied;* and the *island* facing the Rheinischer Hof, now occupied by the Darmstadt Rly., is called the *Rosengarten*, a name which often occurs in the Heldenbuch.

Near *Pfifflígheim* (first stat. on Rly. to Monsheim, see below) stands *Luther's Elm*, under which the Reformer is reported to have reposed on his way to the Diet, when, in reply to the warnings of friends who wished to deter him, he said that he "would go to Worms were there as many devils within the walls as there were tiles on the houses." At *Hernsheim*, about 2 m. N.W. of the town, are the *Schloss* and Park of the Dalberg family, now represented by the accomplished English Peer, Lord Acton, and a *church* of the 14th cent., containing several of their monuments, an elegant stone pulpit, 1482, and credence table, isolated columns supporting the chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine.

Rlys. from Worms.—N. to *Mayence* (see above). W. to *Monsheim* for N. Bingen or S. Strassburg (see Rte. 104). S. to *Mannheim* (see below). From the opposite bank (Rosengarten) N.E. to *Darmstadt* and E. to *Bensheim* for Darmstadt or Heidelberg (see Rte. 105).

N.B.—Travellers proceeding *down* the Rhine, and acquainted with its scenery between Mayence and Bingen, may leave the Rhine at Worms and proceed direct by rly. to *Bingen vid* Monsheim, Alzey, and Armsheim (Rte. 104), thence ascend the beautiful valley of the Nahe by Kreuznach to Oberstein (Rte. 100), returning to Bingen, or proceeding on by Birkenfeld to Trèves, and descending the Mosel to Coblenz.

As far as Worms both banks of the Rhine belong to Darmstadt. A few miles above it commence the territories of Baden on the rt. bank, and of Rhenish Bavaria on the l. The railroad passes—

6 m. *Frankenthal* Stat. (*Inn:* Hotel Otto), Pop. 5600, originally a colony of Flemings, driven out of their country by religious persecution in 1562, who introduced manufactures not before known in Germany, and raised this small town by their industry to a state of great prosperity. It was held for some months in 1622-23 by the scanty English force under Sir Horace Vere, sent over by James I. to support the cause of his son-in-law the Elector Palatine: but neither in number nor in the skill of their commander were they fit to cope with a veteran general like Spinola, to whom and his army of

* This fine old German epic poem was written towards the end of the 12th century, but the legends out of which it is formed appear to have been handed down, in popular lays, from very remote times, and to have been common to all the tribes (German, Saxon, and Scandinavian) of the Teutonic race. No less than 20 poems of the *Edda*, which, as it has been satisfactorily shown, must have been composed prior to the year 863, contain the same tragical story of the mythic-heroic personages who figure in the Nibelungen.

"tough old blades" they were opposed, and they were accordingly obliged to surrender the town to the Spaniards. A canal connects it with the Rhine 3 m. off. *Schnellpost* twice daily in 2½ hrs. to S.W. 11 m. Dürkheim, in Rte. 104.

3 m. *Oggersheim* Stat. (*Inn:* Krone). An inscription over a house in the Schiller Strasse marks where Schiller resided in 1782, and wrote, in the midst of great privations, part of 'Kabale und Liebe.'

rt. The Neckar enters the Rhine about ½ m. below Mannheim.

3 m. *Ludwigshafen* Junct. Stat. (Buffet.) (*Inns:* Deutsches Haus; H. Wolf, near the Stat.) A flourishing trading town, which has risen up since 1843 on the site of the tête-de-pont forming part of the outworks of Mannheim while it was a fortress. It was the scene of many fights during the wars of the French Revolution, and in 1814 the Russian division of Gen. Sacken here forced the passage of the Rhine. Two fine new churches here, the one Catholic and Romanesque, the other Protestant and Gothic. The landing-place of the steamer is just below the bridge, ¾ m. distant from Mannheim, near the bonding warehouses (*Freihafen*), a handsome building by Hübsch, erected at the water-side. For *Rlys.* see those from Mannheim below.

A handsome double iron lattice *Bridge*, on stone piers, resembling that of Cologne, carries both rly. and carriage traffic across the Rhine into

rt. **Mannheim** Junct. Stat., 1½ m. from the hotels. Omnibuses and Droschken. (*Inns:* Pfälzer Hof, in the middle of the town, best; Deutscher Hof, clean, civil people.)

The situation of this town, on the rt. bank of the Rhine, and between it and the Neckar, is low. A high dyke protects it from inundations. The Rhine here, at 317 Eng. m. from the sea, is 1200 ft. in breadth. Mannheim was formerly the capital of the Rhenish Palatinate; but in 1803 it was annexed to Baden. It has 40,000 Inhab., and has become a place of considerable trade since 1846. It was once strongly fortified; and was in consequence several times ruined and twice literally reduced to ashes and levelled with the dust by sieges and bombardments—first in the Thirty Years' War, afterwards by the French in the war of 1689. It did not exist as a town till after 1617, and, within a century, was twice rebuilt, after which it was again bombarded by the French in 1794, and by the Austrians in 1795; indeed, from the first moment of its civic existence it appears to have been an object of struggle. The French general who took the town in 1689 called the townspeople together and informed them that it was the unalterable determination of his master, Louis le Grand, to raze Mannheim to the ground; but, as a special favour, he would intrust the work of destruction to themselves, and would allow them 20 days to complete the work. As the inhabitants could not bring themselves to put into execution this diabolical sentence, the duty was performed by the soldiers, who drove out the lingering tenants, set fire to the houses, blew up the fortifications and churches. During the siege of 1795 half of the palace was burnt, and only 14 houses remained uninjured—26,000 cannon-balls and 1780 bombs were thrown. At length the French garrison of 9700 men surrendered to General Wurmser. Fortunately for its future welfare it is now defenceless, owing to the removal of its ramparts.

To the cause stated above the modern town owes its present monotonous regularity. It consists of 11 straight streets, crossed by 10 other streets at right angles to them, splitting the town up into 110 rectangular blocks, numbered and lettered as in similarly built towns in North America. The two principal streets are the *Neckar Strasse* running N. and S., and connecting the *Schloss* with the *Suspension Bridge* over the Neckar and the *Planken* Strasse, a broad street planted with trees, intersecting the former in the middle of the town. In the public squares are fountains, which want only water to render them useful as well as ornamental; indeed, good water is scarce here. The

town is remarkable for its cleanliness. Göthe calls it "Das freundliche, reinliche Mannheim."

Mannheim does not possess many objects of interest, and need not detain a traveller long.

The principal building is the *Schloss*, a huge structure of red sandstone, more remarkable for size than architecture, erected by the Elector Palatine Karl Philipp, when he removed his court from Heidelberg and made Mannheim his capital (1720). A part of the palace serves as a Museum to contain the *Gallery of Paintings*, the majority of which, except some specimens of the Dutch school, are very mediocre; a *Collection of Plaster Casts*, and a *Cabinet of Natural History*, with some good specimens of minerals and fossils. The best part of all the Mannheim collections was transferred to Munich in 1778. The ancient castle of Mannheim was one of the spots where Pope John XXIII. was imprisoned during the Council of Constance, 1415.

The *Gardens* behind the palace, between it and the Rhine, afford a pleasant, shady retreat in summer, and contain some fine trees. The Rly. and carriage-road to the bridge over the Rhine pass through them. The private gardens along the banks of the Neckar are a great ornament to the outskirts of the town.

In the *Schiller-Platz* stands the bronze *Statue of Schiller* by Cauer, erected 1862. Near it are *Statues of Iffland* and *Dalberg*, erected 1864 and 1866: the first was a chief actor, and the second a manager of the Court Theatre.

If we except the former *Jesuits' Church*, which is not of first-rate architecture, and overloaded with marble inside, there is no remarkable building here.

The *Theatre*, built in 1776, and restored 1854, is on a good footing. The orchestra is not surpassed in this part of Germany. Here Schiller's 'Robbers' was first brought out in 1782. Opposite the principal entrance to the theatre is the house of the playwriter Kotzebue, where he was assassinated (1819) by the mad student Sand; the victim and murderer are both buried in the Lutheran churchyard. Schiller lived on the Parade Platz, in the house called Zum Karlsberg.

The reading-room of the club called the *Harmony*, in the Planken, is thrown open to strangers properly introduced.

A very agreeable lounge here is the shop of Messrs. Artaria and Co., where the productions of art and literature in Germany and Italy are to be met with, and a tourist can supply himself with maps, views, &c.

Excursions:—

(*a*) To *Heidelberg* in Rte. 105, ½ hr. by Rly.

(*b*) To *Spires* (see below), 1 hr. by Rly.

(*c*) To 9 m. **Schwetzingen.** [First Stat. on direct Rly. to Carlsruhe, and may be taken on way to Heidelberg, as Rly. complete from Schwetzingen to Heidelberg.]

Inns: Erb-Prinz; Hirsch. A small town of 2500 Inhab. Its *Schloss* had been from early times a seat of the Electors Palatine, when the Elector Charles Theodore made it his summer residence in 1743, and employed the 20 following years, and vast sums of money, in converting into an ornamental garden a flat sandy desert, indebted to nature for no favour but the very distant prospect of a picturesque chain of hills. Those who desire to see *all* the sights here may prolong their walk for 2 or 3 hrs.; at any rate it is well to take a guide at the gate. The objects best worth notice are the Mosque, the temples of Mercury and Apollo, the Bath, the Roman aqueduct, and the Temple of Pan. The vista looking over the great basin towards the Vosges Mountains has the pleasing effect of a natural diorama. The *Gardens* themselves are perhaps the finest in Germany, laid out in the formal French style, carried to perfection by Le Nôtre at Versailles, with straight basins edged

with stone, and ruffled by ever-spurting fountains, with prim parterres, peopled with statues, flanked by cropped hedges, and intersected by long avenues. They extend about 114 Eng. acres. *The Botanic Garden*, included within their circuit, contains a fine collection of Alpine plants. The conservatories and the orangery are worth notice.

The *Schloss*, originally a small hunting-lodge, augmented from time to time by wings, orangeries, and other additions to accommodate a court, is honoured with few and short visits from the reigning Grand Duke of Baden, and is not worth notice; but the grounds are kept in good order, and well deserve a visit.

Railways from Mannheim.—N. *viâ* Ludwigshafen and l. bank of Rhine to *Mayence* (see above), and S. to *Spires* and Strassburg (see below);—W. to *Saarbrücken* and *Metz* (Rte. 103);—rt. bank of Rhine E. to Friedrichsfeld for Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, and Strassburg (see Rte. 105);—S. direct to 38 m. *Carlsruhe*. 4 trains daily in 2 hrs. viâ *Schwetzingen* (see above).

Steamers daily at 2.15 P.M. *down* the Rhine in 48 hrs. to Rotterdam, and several times daily to Worms, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, &c. There is no inducement to follow the Rhine above Mannheim, as Spires may be visited by railway from Ludwigshafen. The traveller going southward had better proceed by Heidelberg along the Baden railway. (Rte. 105.)

Railway from Mannheim, viâ *Ludwigshafen to Spires and Germersheim.*—After leaving the stat. the Castle of Heidelberg is seen in the distance, under a red scar on the hill-side of the Kaiserstuhl, and the line follows the line for Strassburg and Metz (Rte. 103), as far as

9 m. *Schifferstadt* Junct. Stat., and then turns S.E., and runs in ¼ hr. to

5 m. **Spires** (Germ. *Speyer*) Stat. (*Inns:* Wittelsbacher Hof; Rheinischer Hof). This venerable city, one of the oldest, and formerly one of the chief, cities in Germany, lies upon the l. bank of the Rhine. Its population, which in the 14th cent. amounted to 27,000, is now reduced to 14,000 (3-5ths Protestants), and it is in all other respects a mere shadow of its former self. Under the Romans it had the name *Noviomagus*, or *Augusta Nemetum;* but in their time it was mainly a frontier stronghold on the Rhine to resist the attacks of the neighbouring Allemanni. Charlemagne, however, and the German kings who followed him, especially those of the Franconian and Swabian lines, made it their place of residence and the scene of many Imperial Diets, bestowing upon it, at the same time, the privileges of a free Imperial town, which made it the centre of a flourishing trade, and poured wealth into its walls. The Charter (Freibrief), conferred by Henry V. in 1111, gave to its citizens a monopoly of the carrying trade up and down the Rhine, and entitled them to destroy any baronial castle which might be built within 3 Germ. m. of their gates. The history of Spires during the Middle Ages is an alternate record of Imperial festivities and courtly show, and of tumult and violence within its walls, and deadly feuds and combats without. Its citizens, in those unquiet times were as well versed in arms as in trade. At one time they were called upon to issue from their walls to chastise the lawless rapacity of some feudal baron, who had waylaid their merchants and pillaged their property on the high road, and who often paid for his insolence by having his castle burnt about his ears and levelled with the ground; at another they were engaged in a quarrel with a neighbouring town, or with their bishop, or even with the Emperor himself. On several occasions armies of 20,000 men, composed of the levies of more than 100 different barons and towns, in vain laid siege to Spires, being repulsed by the bravery of the citizens. Now and then fortune declared against them, and they suffered from the plundering inroads of hostile armies. In the 14th cent. the city

maintained in its pay an army of knights and soldiers, to whom it partly intrusted its defence, and whom it engaged to fight its battles. At length the Imperial edict, which abolished the right of private war in 1495, gave peace to Germany. The *Imperial Chamber*, Reichs-Kammergericht, by which its enactments were enforced, and all infringements of them punished, was established in 1513, at Spires, and this tribunal, the paramount court of appeal in Germany, existed here from that date until removed in 1689.

The trade and prosperity of Spires began to decay in the 17th cent.; but the final blow and the greatest injury was inflicted upon it by the French under Louis XIV. In 1689 the town was taken by the French, who shortly after issued a proclamation to the citizens, commanding them to quit it, with their wives and children, within the space of 6 days, and to betake themselves into Alsace, Lorraine, or Burgundy, but upon pain of death not to cross the Rhine. To carry into execution this tyrannic edict, a provost-marshal, at the head of 40 assistant executioners, marched into the town; they bore about them the emblems of their profession, in the shape of a gallows and wheel, embroidered on their dress. On the appointed day the miserable inhabitants were driven out by beat of drum, like a flock of sheep. The French soldiers followed them, after having plundered everything in the deserted town, which was then left to the tender mercies of executioners and incendiaries. In obedience to the commands of Montclair, the French commander, trains of combustibles were laid in the houses and lighted, and in a few hours the seven-and-forty streets of Spires were in a blaze. The conflagration lasted 3 days and 3 nights; but the destruction of the town did not cease even with this. Miners were incessantly employed in blowing up the houses, walls, fountains, and convents, so that the whole might be levelled with the dust and rendered uninhabitable. The Cathedral was dismantled, the graves of the Emperors burst open and their remains scattered. For ten years Spires lay a desolate heap of rubbish, until at last the impoverished inhabitants returned gradually to seek out the sites of their ancient dwellings. Since that time the town, although rebuilt, has never raised its head.

This, however, was not the last of the calamities which this ill-fated city was destined to endure and from foes of the same nation. In 1793 the revolutionary army under Custine burst upon the town, and, after 6 different assaults, carried it by storm, and repeated all the wanton acts of atrocity which their predecessors had enacted a century before. Previous to the siege of 1683 the town had 5 suburbs enclosed within ramparts, 13 gates, and 64 towers of defence provided with artillery. After twice suffering desolation so complete, it can hardly be expected to display many marks of its antiquity and former splendour in its buildings. From 1794 to 1812 the cathedral was desecrated and turned into a warehouse. In 1815, however, Spires fell to Bavaria, and the Dom was once more fitted for divine service, by King Maximilian I.; and his successor, Louis I. has restored it with a splendour only equalled by the modern churches of Munich: with some injury, however, to the antique character of the edifice.

The ***Dom* or *Cathedral* (admission by ticket, small fee; apply to sacristan), whose twin towers present a noble appearance from the Rhine, is almost the only edifice which has bid defiance to the destroyer. The French undermined it; but the order to fire the train was countermanded by Marshal Duras. In point of dimensions it is perhaps the most stupendous building in the Romanesque style existing. The 2 tall pointed towers and the semicircular termination at the E. end date from the 12th cent.: the *Crypt*, under choir and transept, is probably the only remaining portion of the original edifice, founded in 1027 by Conrad II. the Salic. The upper part of the church, as it now stands, arose after 1165. The W. front, tower, 225 ft. high, and the *Porch* (Kaiser's Halle) under it, were re-built 1854–58,

by Hübsch—and modern statues of the kings and emperors interred here have been placed in it. All that was consumable in the W. end, cupola, nave, and choir, was burnt by the French, 1689, although they had promised to respect the building, and had thereby induced the citizens to fill it with their valuable goods and chattels, which, after being plundered by the spoilers, served as fuel to assist in consuming it.

The interior, originally severe and without ornament, has been decorated with frescoes by artists of the modern German school, including 30 large compositions by *Joh. Schraudolph*. The width (138 feet) and height (105 ft.) of the nave strike the beholder. The ch. is 474 ft. long. In the King's choir, between the nave and transept (or Hauptchor), is the *Imperial Vault*, in which 8 German Sovereigns were buried: Conrad II., Henry III., IV. and V., Philip of Swabia, Rudolph of Habsburg, Adolph of Nassau, and Albert of Austria. Since their graves were sacrilegiously broken open and plundered by the French in 1689 and 1794, it is difficult to say who remains behind. The Empr. Charles VI., the last of the male line of Habsburg, caused search to be made for the bones of his predecessors; some were found and reinterred, but to whom they belonged was not ascertained. The Duke of Nassau has raised to his ancestor Adolph a modern monument by *Ohmacht;* it consists of a kneeling figure of the King in armour, on a Romanesque sarcophagus of black Nassau marble. A statue of Rudolph of Habsburg has been erected by King Lewis of Bavaria; executed by *Schwanthaler* of Munich. The 32 frescoes of Scriptural and legendary subjects by *Schraudolph* and his scholars, covering the walls of choir and nave, are among the finest modern works in Germany. The *Crypt*, under the choir, supported by short massive columns, deserves a visit. Traces of the mines formed by the French in their design to blow up the building may still be perceived here; and here is placed the original gravestone of Rudolph of Habsburg, bearing his effigy carefully copied from the life. The font dates from the 9th or 10th cent. In the *Sacristy* are a set of vestments of the 14th cent., beautifully embroidered with subjects from Scripture, figures of the Apostles, &c.; they were brought from Aschaffenburg. The treasures of the *sacristy* disappeared at the Revolution. In the *Chapel of St. Afra*, of which a beautiful fragment exists on the N. side of the building, the remains of the Empr. Henry IV. were laid by his faithful subjects, the citizens of Worms, and remained 5 years unburied, until the removal of the papal ban of excommunication. The Dom is surrounded by agreeable pleasure-grounds extending down to the Rhine; on the S. side is the *Oelberg*, an emblematical representation of the Mt. of Olives in stone, date 1509. Near it is the *Domnapf*, a huge bowl filled with wine on the occasion of the installation of a new bishop, and marking the boundary between the former jurisdictions of the town and of the bishop. The bishopric of Spires was founded about 300, and refounded about 600. The temporal dominion of the bishop, along with the freedom of the city, ended in 1801. From that date until 1814 Spires was incorporated with France.

In the *Hall of Antiquities*, an open hall, N.E. side of the Dom, are deposited Roman remains found in Rhenish Bavaria, chiefly at Rheinzabern; pottery, with the moulds in which they were shaped, reliefs in stone and terra-cotta, glass vessels, lamps, votive tablets, spear-heads, sword-blades, a bronze statue of Mercury, and the eagle of a Roman legion. Also, some mediæval antiquities—a mutilated sculpture of the Mount of Olives, with scenes from the Passion; Gothic tracery and foliage in sandstone (1411), formerly in the cloisters.

The broad Maximilian Strasse extends W. from the Dom to the *Alt Portal*, an almost solitary relic of the old imperial city.

A ruined and unsightly wall, near the *Prot. ch.* (built 1717), is the only remaining relic of the *Retscher*, or

Imperial palace, in which 29 Diets were held. It will be remembered that the "*protest*" of the Lutheran princes and cities asserting the right of Religious Liberty against the decree of the Diet held here in 1529 gave rise to the name of PROTESTANT.

There are pleasant walks round the town.

From Spires direct Rly. in *progress* N.E. to Heidelberg, and the line S. proceeds direct in ½ hr. to Germersheim; whilst, following the Rhine, we pass (rt.) *Philippsburg*, named after Philip von Sotern, Bishop of Spires, who founded it at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War; it was formerly a fortress of the empire, and makes an important figure in the campaigns of Turenne. Its works were razed by the French in 1800. Marshal Berwick was killed under its walls, 1734. Large and unwholesome morasses, below the level of the Rhine, overspread the country.

8 m. *Germersheim* Junct. Stat., 1 m. from the Rhine (*Inn:* Elephant, poor). A miserable small town of 2000 Inhab., of which a barrack and a church-spire rising above the ramparts are alone visible from the river. The town was founded by King Rudolph of Habsburg, who died here, 1291. It has been often captured by the French. In 1835 it was converted into a strong fortress. [Branch *Rly.* W. 12 m. to *Landau* Stat., in Rte. 104, in progress S. for Carlsruhe.]

Bridge of boats over the Rhine.

There is a gold-washery here, in the sands of the Rhine. Ducats of Rhine gold are not uncommon in Baden.

Continuing the ascent of the Rhine, the traveller passes

Lauterburg, near which the Lauter river enters the Rhine, the boundary (since 1815) between Alsace and the Palatinate.

rt. *Leopoldshafen* (formerly called Schröck), a poor village without proper accommodation for travellers.

rt. *Knielingen* (*Inn:* Zum Rheinbad). *Rly.* W. to *Winden* on line between Landau and Strassburg (in Rte. 104), and E. to *Carlsruhe* (in Rte. 105), by floating bridge at Maxau.

Here is a villa of Margrave Max, of Baden. The rt. bank of the Rhine, all along the territory of Baden and Darmstadt, is lined with stone dykes, for the protection of the banks. More than 100,000 acres of good meadow-land have thus been gained.

rt. *Iffetsheim*, 6 m. from Baden-Baden, in Rte. 106.

l. *Fort Louis*, a fortress raised by Vauban, on an island, taken and razed by the Austrians 1793. The spire of Strassburg Cathedral is visible from this (27 m. off) in clear weather; and perhaps the best view of it is from the Rhine, higher up. Like Mt. Blanc, its height is not appreciated when you are near it.

l. **Strassburg**. In Rte. 104.

l. Below the bridge of Kehl a canal opens into the Rhine, connecting it with the Ill, and enabling steamers to penetrate into the heart of Strassburg.

ROUTE 103.

MANNHEIM TO METZ, BY LUDWIGSHAFEN, KAISERSLAUTERN, AND HOMBURG.—RAIL.

Distance, 129 m.; *time*, 6 to 8 hrs.; 4 train daily.

Mannheim is described in Rte. 102.

The *Rly.* crosses the Rhine to *Ludwigshafen*, and then turns S. to

9 m. *Schifferstadt* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. S.E. to *Spires* and Germersheim (Rte. 102).]

The line proceeds S.W. to

10 m. *Neustadt* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Löwe). [Rly. *N.* to Mayence through Dürkheim and Armsheim, and *S.* through Landau and Hagenau to Strassburg (Rte. 104).]

The line now enters the Haardt mountains, and penetrates for 6 m. up the narrow winding valley of the *Speierbach*, through whose red sandstone rocks 11 short *tunnels* have been driven.

11 m. *Frankenstein* Stat. (*Inn:* Krone). Fine view from the castle of *Frankenstein*, and pleasant walk of ½ hr. to the ruins of *Diemerstein*.

The watershed is reached at

3 m. *Hochspeyer* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. N. 30 m. to *Münster-am-Stein* Junct. Stat., thence to Bingen and Coblenz, &c. (see Rte. 99). The 2nd Stat. is *Sembach*, a little to the N.W. of which is the fine Gothic *Ch. of Otterberg*, begun by Conrad II., 1040, but completed much later.]

The line traverses a long tunnel to

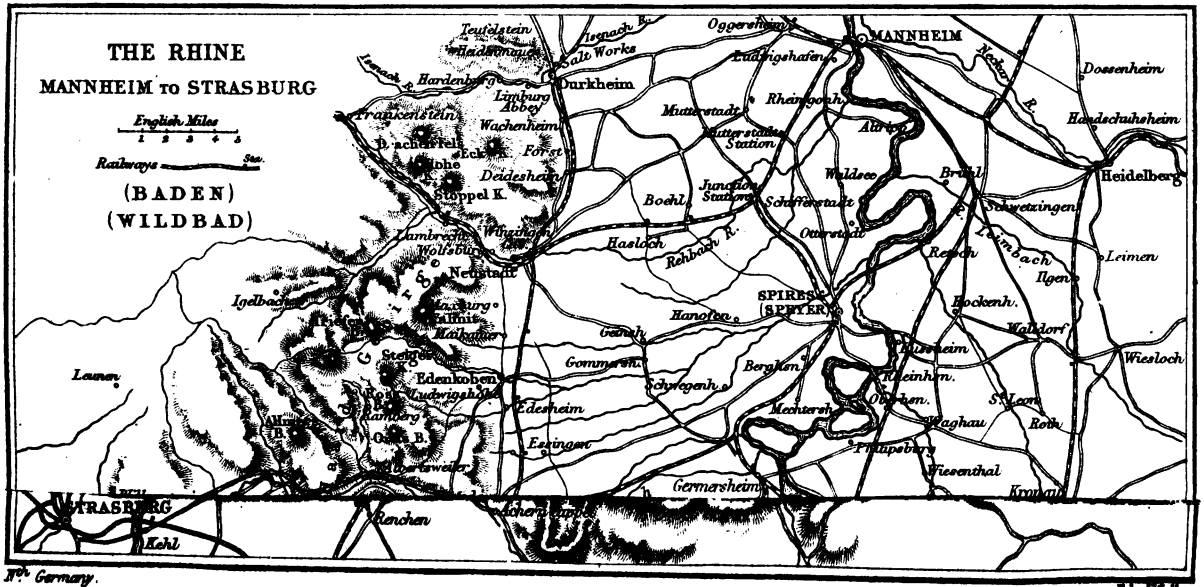
6 m. **Kaiserslautern** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Schwan; Carlsberg), a town of 15,984 Inhab., in a very pretty situation. There are *iron-works* here, and the *beer* is esteemed. The strong castle, built by Frederick Barbarossa, was destroyed by the French in the War of the Palatinate, and a prison now occupies its place. Three successive engagements took place near this in 1793-94, between the French and Austro-Prussians. This is an important fruit mart, and there are considerable woollen manufactories here. [Branch Rly. N.E. to Enkenbach, there joining the line from Hochspeyer to Münster-am-Stein.]

9 m. *Landstuhl* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Engel; Krone; Post), a town of 1500 Inhab., which formerly belonged to the Barons of Sickingen, whose *Castle* in ruins overhangs the town; its walls are 24 ft. thick, and many of its chambers are hewn out of the rock. The brave and chivalrous Franz of Sickingen, the Cid and Bayard of Germany, the friend of Luther and of Götz of Berlichingen, lost his life (1523) in it, in a bold struggle to defend it from the besieging forces of his deadly and powerful enemies, the Archbishop of Trèves and the Landgrave of Hesse. His death was caused by a heavy beam detached by a cannon-ball from the roof, which fell on him and crushed him. He was buried under the altar of the *Catholic church*, where his monument, repaired after being mutilated by the French, may be seen. [Branch Rly. N.W. 17 m. to *Cusel.*]

12 m. *Homburg* Junct. Stat. (*Inn*, Pfalz), a town of 2840 Inhab., has a handsome *Ch.*, built 1840. The fortress upon the Schlossberg, celebrated in the history of the Thirty Years' War, was razed 1714. The ruins on the *Carlsberg*, seen to the N.E., mark the site of an extensive castle built by the last Duke of Zweibrücken, and destroyed by the French in 1793.

[*Branch Rly.* S. 4 m. to Einöd Junct. Stat., whence branch W. 13 m. to *St. Ingbert* (*Inn*, Post), an important manufacturing town of the Pfalz, pop. 7000, and E. 2 m. to

Zweibrücken (*Inns:* Zweibrücker Hof; Pfälzer Hof). A town of 9300 Inhab., in a very picturesque situation, once the capital of the duchy of Zweibrücken, or Deux Ponts. The dukes resided in the *Palace*, partly destroyed by the French, and now seat of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Rhenish Palatinate. Here is a *District Gaol*. The name Zweibrücken is supposed to be derived from the *two bridges* leading across the river Erbach to the palace. As Charles Gustavus Duke of Pfalz-Zweibrücken mounted the throne in 1654, the Duchy fell, in 1681, to his son, Charles XII. of Sweden. Upon the latter's death, in 1718, the Duchy reverted to the Palatinate family, and in 1795 came to Maximilian Joseph, who, succeeding his brother as Elector of Pfalz-Bavaria in 1799, united all the lands of the House of Wittelsbach, and became the founder of the present Royal House of Bavaria. The series of the Classics known as "The Bipont Edition" was printed here by a society of learned men in 1779.]


THE RHINE
MANNHEIM to STRASBURG
English Miles
1 2 3 4 5
Railways
Sta.
(BADEN)
(WILDBAD)
MANNHEIM
Ludwigshafen
Oggersheim
Neckar R.
Dossenheim
Handschuhsheim
Heidelberg
Rheingönh.
Mutterstadt
Wachenheim
Deidesheim
Durkheim
Salt Works
Limburg Abbey
Hardenburg
Teufelstein
Frankenstein
Eck
Forst
Stuppel K.
Lambrecht
Wolfsburg
Neustadt
Igelbach
Leiningen
Lauter
Edenkoben
Ludwigshöhe
Hambach
Germersheim
Landau
Kandel
Wörth
Carlsruhe
Rastadt
Kehl
STRASBURG
Wiesenthal
Philippsburg
Waghau
Rheinhm.
Bergheim
Schwetzingen
Brühl
Waldsee
Reilach
Leimen
Ilgen
Walldorf
Wiesloch
Hockenh.
Speyer
Hanofen
Haselach
Rehbach R.
Gemarh.
Gommersh.
Schwegenh.
Mechtersh.
Edesheim
Essingen
Landau
Annweiler
Bienchen
Ederheim
Ottersdt.
Schifferstadt
Junction Station
Mutterstadt Station
Aurich
Bodhl
Germany.
London, John Murray, Albemarle Street.
Edw.d Weller

From Homburg the line turns W. and enters a productive coalfield at
4 m. *Bexbach* Stat., thence to
3 m. *Neunkirchen* Junct. Stat.
The remainder of the Rly. to

61 m. **Metz**, is described in Rte. 99.

ROUTE 104.

MAYENCE TO STRASSBURG, *viâ* ALZEY, MONSHEIM, DÜRKHEIM, NEUSTADT, LANDAU, ANNWEILER, TRIFELS, AND HAGENAU.—RAIL.

Distance, 132 m.; *time*, 9 hrs.; 1 train connects through daily.

Mayence is described in Rte. 38. The more direct line of Rly. *viâ* Ludwigshafen (Mannheim) in Rte. 102, joins this Route at Neustadt Junct. Stat. (see below).

The circle of the Rhine (*Rhein-Kreis*) includes much pleasing scenery among the chains of the Haardt and Vosges mountains, and many old towns and castles, interesting from their history, including the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion.

From Mayence this line proceeds S.E. to

21 m. *Armsheim* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* N.W. to *Bingen* (see Rte. 38), and S.W. 3 m. to Flönheim].

4 m. *Alzey* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Darmstädter Hof; Post; Kaiser), an ancient town of 3500 Inhab. on the Selzbach, formerly belonging to the Rheinpfalz, but since 1815 to Hessen-Darmstadt. The *Rathhaus* is of the 16th cent. Good wines.

[Branch *Rly.* S.W. to Marnheim on Rly. from Monsheim to Langmeil (see below), passing

7 m. *Kirchheim-Bolanden* Stat. (*Inn:* Löwe), a town of 3200 Inhab., having a fine *church* and iron-works in its vicinity.

From this *Mont Tonnerre* (**Donnersberg**) is about 6 m. distant. It is mentioned by Tacitus, who calls it *Mons Jovis*. During the French domination (1801 to 1814) it gave the name to a Department, of which Mayence was the chief town. The mountain is 2090 Par. ft. above the sea, and is composed of porphyry. The plateau at the top is planted with trees. It is encircled by a wall, whose origin is unknown, though it is supposed to be Roman. The best view is obtained from the *Königstuhl* (the highest point), the tower, 92 feet high, was erected 1865 for a trigonometrical survey. The view from the Melibocus on the opposite side of the Rhine is still finer.]

11 m. *Monsheim* Junct. Stat. [Branch Rly. *E.* 4 m. to *Worms* (Rte. 102), *W.* to 18 m. *Langmeil* Stat. on line between Münster-am-Stein (Rte. 99) and Hochspeyer (Rte. 103).]

5 m. *Grünstadt* Stat. (*Inn:* Jacobslust), Pop. 3400. [3 m. W. is *Göllheim* (*Inn:* Hirsch), Pop. 1600, where King Adolf of Nassau was slain by the lance of his rival King Albert of Austria in 1298. A stone cross under an open chapel marks the spot. From here the traveller may proceed by the *Donnersberg* (see below) to Kreuznach, in Rte. 99.]

9 m. **Dürkheim** Stat. (*Inns:* H. Reitz, near Stat.; Vier Jahreszeiten; H. Häusling, warm and cold baths). This town, of 7500 Inhab., was once the residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hartenburg, whose palace was burnt by the French, 1794; it was originally a fortress, but its works have long since been razed. It is now chiefly remarkable as a place of resort for invalids, who take the *grape-cure* (Trauben-Kur), and for its agreeable situation at the foot of the hills on

the skirts of the plain of the Rhine, and at the entrance of the *valley of the Isenach*, up which runs the road to Kaiserslautern, and for its pleasing environs. The chief beauties of the Rheinpfalz begin at Dürkheim, on the borders of the Haardtgebirge, and should be explored on foot, with the aid of the numerous rlys.

Within a short distance lie the saltworks of *Philippshall*. The summit of the nearest height, the Kastanienberg, is crowned by the *Heidenmauer* (Heathen's Wall), a rampart of loose stones 8 to 10 ft. high, 60 or 70 wide at the base, enclosing a space of about 2 m. The Romans are said to have built it to keep in check the barbarians: and Attila is reported to have passed the winter in it, after having expelled the Romans, and when on his way to take possession of Rome itself. It has given a name to a novel of Cooper. Near it is the *Devil's Stone* (Teufel's-Stein), a natural rock, bearing the impression of a gigantic paw, on which the pagans are said to have sacrificed. A pleasing view from it over the plain of the Palatinate, along the Rhine and Neckar as far as Heidelberg, and the near prospect of fertile and industrious valleys.

At the entrance of the Isenachthal, at the top of a hill nearly encircled by the stream, stand the graceful ruins of the Benedictine *Abbey of Limburg*, with its vast Romanesque church, founded 1030, by Conrad the Salic, in the style of the Dom of Spires, and destroyed by the Swedes 1632. The height on which it stands commands fine views, and is now converted into gardens. A ch. tower (a good point of view), a crypt, and part of the cloister remain. Within sight of the ruins of the abbey are those of *Hartenburg*, the castle of the Counts of Leiningen, its greatest enemies, who were engaged in constant feuds with the monks, and burnt the abbey in 1504. One of the Raugrafs of Hartenburg, having made the abbot his prisoner, built his head into the wall of the castle, with his face towards the abbey, that he might see the conflagration of it. In 1794 the castle was destroyed by the French.

The Rly. continues S. from Dürkheim, through an important wine district, to

4 m. *Deidesheim* Stat. (*Inn*, Baierischer Hof), famous for the wines produced in the neighbouring vineyards, the excellence of which is mainly due to the great care bestowed on the cultivation. Large quantities of the finer Deidesheimers are sold under the name of the more costly vintages of the Rheingau. Each acre involves an outlay of about 25*l.* per annum, half of which is for labour alone. Geologists will remark the eruption of basalt, proceeding from the mountain called *Pechstein-Kopf:* the basalt assumes the shape of balls, and is largely used on the vineyards.

4 m. **Neustadt** *an der Haardt* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Löwe, near the Rly.; Krone; Schiff). This town of 8000 Inhab. is old and uninviting within, but its situation at the foot of the Haardt mountains is delightful. Its *Church*, dating from 1356, contains monuments of several Pfalzgrafs. In the fore-court, called the *Paradise*, some remains of ancient fresco paintings may be traced. The neighbourhood abounds in ruined castles, many being reduced to their present condition in the Peasants' War (1525).

On the hill above the town rise the ivy-clad ruins of the *Castle Winzingen*, called Haardter Schlösschen (originally the summer residence of the Electors Palatine, now attached to a modern villa), and Wolfsburg, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It commands a fine view, extending as far as Heidelberg castle; the interior is not shown. About 2 m. S. of Neustadt is the *Maxburg*, formerly *Castle of Hambach*, built by the Emp. Henry IV., who is said to have set out from here to Italy, in 1077, to appease the anger of the haughty Pope Gregory VII. It was presented by the Rheinkreis to the Crown Prince, afterwards King Maximilian II. of Bavaria, on his marriage, and he has built a modern castle on the old foundations, part of which are Roman probably. View fine, but inferior to that from the Madenburg.

Near Neustadt very extensive quarries are excavated in the Buntersandstein and Muschelkalk; the latter abounds in fossils.

[*Rly.* N.E. to Schifferstadt Junct. Stat., thence N. to Ludwigshafen (Mannheim) and Mayence, and S. to Spires (see Rte. 102). W. to Saarbrücken for *Metz* (Rte. 103).] The Strassburg line continues S., passing

5 m. *Edenkoben* Stat. (*Inn:* Schaaf, good), a town of 4500 Inhab., surrounded by vineyards, producing a wine of inferior quality. Near it is the Royal *Villa Ludwigshöhe*, and the ch. and tower of the ruined convent Heilsbruck.

The *Queich*, which formed the ancient boundary between the Palatinate and Alsatia, and was defended by ramparts called the Landau lines, is crossed.

5 m. **Landau** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Schwan; Pfälzer Hof). This former free town, upwards of 1 m. from the rly., Pop. 12,000, garrison 3500, is situated on the Queich, and has been an object of contest in every great European war from the 15th cent. Consequently its history is nothing but a succession of sieges, blockades, bombardments, captures, and surrenders. During the Thirty Years' War it was taken seven times, by the Imperialists, Swedes, and French. In 1680 it was seized by King Louis XIV., and afterwards fortified by Vauban, and was considered impregnable until 1702, when it was taken by Prince Lewis of Baden. From 1714 to 1815 it remained in the hands of the French. It stood a siege of 9 months in 1793, in the course of which 30,000 shells, &c., were thrown into it. In the following year the powder magazine blew up. On the tower of the *arsenal* (a desecrated ch.), hangs the tin cap of Liberty, painted red, stuck up by the French, 1793. The only church is decorated (?) with a monument to the Baron de Montclair. [*Schnellpost* daily in 1 hr. to 4 m. N.W.

Bad Glasweiler, a sheltered bathing-place in the *Haardt* mountains, frequented even in winter (good accommodation). From Landau

An agreeable excursion may be made to the *Madenburg*, 8 m., S.E. near Eschbach (Günter's *Inn*), the most perfect castle in the Rheinpfalz, which long was the property of the Bishops of Spires, ruined by the French 1689. The view from it is the finest in the district. A guide should be engaged at Eschbach to cross the hills to Trifels, 5 m. to the E. The walk from it through the woods to Annweiler, taking Trifels by the way, is about 8 m.

[Branch Rly. 9 m. (6 trains daily in 35 min.) up the pretty valley of the Queich, a beautiful pass of the Vosges, to

Annweiler Stat. (*Inns:* Trifels; Rother Ochse). This is a town of 2600 Inhab., on the Queich. The ruined castle of **Trifels**, memorable as the *prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion*, is 5 m. distant. It occupies the summits of three distinct conical rocks, as its name implies, called Trifels, Anebos, and Scharfenberg. An agreeable path, 1½ hr.'s walk, leads up to it from the town. The chief remains are a tower, of large blocks of stones 80 ft. high. The subterranean dungeon, in which, according to tradition, Richard was confined, and watched night and day by guards with drawn swords, is still pointed out. After being captured by his treacherous enemy, Duke Leopold of Austria, on his return from the Holy Land, Richard was sold by him for 30,000 marks of silver to the Emp. Henry VI., who basely detained him a prisoner from 1192 to 1194. It was probably beneath these walls that the song of the faithful minstrel Blondel first succeeded in discovering the prison of his master, by procuring the vocal response from the royal troubadour. In 1193 his jailor, the Emp., brought Richard *in chains* before the Diet at Hagenau, to answer the charge of the murder of Conrad of Montferrat, which he repelled with such manly and persuasive eloquence, so clearly proving his innocence, that the Diet at once acquitted him, and ordered his chains to be knocked off. In 1194 he was re-

leased from Trifels in consideration of a ransom of 130,000 marks of silver.

The castle of Trifels stands on the summit of a singular mountain of sandstone (Buntersandstein) called the Sonnenberg, 1422 ft. above the sea-level. It was a favourite residence of the German emperors, and must have been a place of great magnificence as well as strength. Frederick Barbarossa, and many of his predecessors and successors, held their court here, and the Regalia of the empire were deposited within its walls for security. It was also used as a state prison for many unfortunate captives besides Richard of England. Taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, it has remained a ruin, but has something imposing even in its present state. The chapel has been stripped, and the marble pillars removed from it to the ch. of Annweiler. On the top of Scharfenberg rises a tower 100 ft. high; the ditch around it is hewn out of the rock.

Annweiler contains nothing remarkable, but the scenery of the valley of the Queich, for 12 m. above it, should not be left unseen. The scenery between Annweiler and Dahn is particularly interesting from the extraordinary forms assumed by the sandstone rocks, which have been split and fissured in all directions. At *Willgartswiesen* (*Inn:* Lamm; good and cheap), 6 to 8 m., is a pretty modern *Ch.* with twin towers. A walk of 2 hrs. by *Hauenstein*, with a guide, brings you to *Dahn* (*Inns:* Pfalz; St. George), near which rises the overhanging rock called Jungfernsprung.]

Rlys. from Landau N. to *Mayence* (see above); E. to *Germersheim* in Rte. 102, and S. the line to Strassburg continues by

7 m. *Winden* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* W. 6 m. to *Berg-Zabern* (*Inn:* Engel), an old town beautifully situated, with large Schloss; E. 17 m. to Maximiliansau on the l. bank of the Rhine, whence floating bridge to Maxau, and rly. to *Carlsruhe* (in Rte. 105).]

The Lauter down to 1871 formed the boundary between Germany and France, and is crossed before reaching

10 m. **Weissenburg** Stat. Omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* Engel; Löwe; Krone; Schwan.) A quaint old walled town, and former free city, Pop. 5400, prettily situated on the river Lauter. It was annexed to France in 1692, and up to 1871 was in the Depart. of Bas Rhin in Alsace, but now re-united to Germany. This was the scene of the first battle in the late Franco-German war.

A pedestrian may see the town and the battle-field in about 3 hrs., thus:—

From the *Rly. Stat.*, which is 5 min. walk outside and S. of the town, turn to the rt., past a handsome *monument* of the 3rd Posen Regt., with inscription "Das erste Preussengrab für Deutschland's Einheit," and taking the road to the rt., cross the rly., and follow a footpath, leading in ¼ hr.'s gentle ascent straight up the face of the *Geisberg*, to the 3 poplars where General Douay fell, a little to the rt. of the farm on the top, which still bears marks of the fight. From this point a fine view is obtained, embracing the heights of *Schweigen* and the town on l. with the river *Lauter*, and the village of *Altenstadt* in the foreground, backed by the forest, which crosses the plain like a black cloud. Parallel with the S. bank of the Lauter may be traced the famous *Weissenburg lines*, consisting of a system of parapets strengthened at intervals by redoubts extending nearly 18 m. from the town of Weissenburg to the Rhine at Lauterburg. These lines, now levelled in many places by the riparian owners, were constructed between 1704–6, by 11,000 men under Marshal Villars, and were forced in Dec. 1793 by the French under Gen. Hoche in the teeth of Wurmser's Austrians, who occupied them, supported by the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick.

On the 3rd Aug. 1870, General Abel *Douay*, in command of the 2nd division of MacMahon's Army Corps, occupied the *town* and *lines* of Weissenburg, and protected them by heavy batteries and the greater part of his force posted on the Geisberg. Here, in order to

cover MacMahon's flank march from Strassburg to Bitche, Douay awaited the attack of the Crown Prince of Prussia at the head of the 3rd army, forming the l. wing of the German forces. At 9 A.M. on the dark and rainy morning of the *4th Aug.* the whole of Douay's front was simultaneously attacked. By 10 the Lauter was crossed, and an hour later *Altenstadt* occupied. About noon, the barricaded gates of the town having been blown in by artillery, a hand-to-hand fight in the streets ended in what remained of the garrison being made prisoners. Upon this the French forces were concentrated in a semicircle corresponding with the form of the Geisberg, and then the assault on this strong and stoutly-defended position was undertaken. Here the chassepot infantry weapon showed a decided superiority in range over the needle-gun, but the mitrailleuse battery fell short of the expectations entertained of it by the French. Outflanked, outnumbered, and their commander killed, the French withdrew, and at 1·30 the Crown Prince of Prussia rode on to the top of the Geisberg. The remainder of the battle was merely a rear-guard fight kept up to cover the retreat towards Hagenau. The French loss consisted of 1200 killed and wounded, upwards of 1000 prisoners, and the whole of the baggage. The loss of the Germans was probably greater.

The results of the victory were considerable, for Weissenburg, lying between the Vosges, the Haardt, the Rhine, and the Lauter, is the key to Alsace. The great road from Strassburg to Bitche was now open to the Germans, the rt. flank of MacMahon's army exposed, and Strassburg isolated.

Crossing the Geisberg, turning to the rt. and descending into the Hagenau-road, a short distance before reaching the town is seen the *Friedhof* (cemetery), in which is the *Tomb of General Douay*, together with the graves of a large number of French soldiers, including Zouaves and Turcos.

Entering the town by the picturesque *Porte de Hagenau*, part of the fortifications erected in 1746 by Cormontaigne, and proceeding straight down the main street past the *Hôtel de Ville*, built in 1714 to replace an older edifice destroyed in the fire of 1677, on the rt. is seen the *Porte de Landau*, and on l. across the Lauter the

Ch. of SS. Peter and Paul: a fine specimen of the Gothic of the second half of the 13th cent., with a remarkable massive square tower at the W. end, the only remains of the 12th-cent. *Ch.* previously existing.

The ch. and town owe their origin to a Benedictine monastery founded in 623 by Dagobert I., King of Austrasia, and secularised in 1526. Here the monk *Otfried* wrote in 865 the paraphrase of the Gospels in Allemannish rhyme, which is the earliest extant composition in the German language.

The present ch. is cruciform with a nave of 7 bays, a short apsidal choir, and octagonal tower at the crossing.

In the interior, *obs.:* an elegant Gothic *sepulchre* on W. side of S. aisle; a statue of *Dagobert* against the pillar under the organ; the remains of painting on the walls, especially in S. transept; some fragments of fine stained glass, and the curious sculpture of the birth of the Saviour over the door at the N.W. corner of the transept leading to the mutilated remains of the elegant Gothic 14th-cent. *Cloisters*, adjoining which is a curious small chapel of the 11th cent.

Parallel with the S. side of the ch. is the Stanislas Strasse, where about ½ way down on l. is the *College Stanislas*, part of which dates from 1722, and occupies the site of the house where, after abandoning the Duchy of Zweibrücken, in 1720, *Stanislas Leczynski* resided. Here, in 1725, the Duke d'Antin came to ask for his daughter Maria as the wife of Louis XV.

Following the Lauter northward, a very picturesque quarter of the town is reached, with the Lauter running through the middle of the street terminated a little to the l. of the *Porte de Bitche* by a tower, a remnant of the fortifications existing in the Middle Ages.

Regaining the Porte de Hagenau the Rly. Stat. will be found a short distance on l.

The line for Strassburg continues S. to

10 m. *Sulz unter dem Walde* Stat. A petroleum spring exists here worked by a German Co. From this point a good road W. 13 m. crosses the *Battle-field of Wörth* to Reichshofen Stat. (see *Excursions* from *Niederbronn*, Rte. 99B).

The line enters the forest before reaching

10 m. **Hagenau** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* H. de la Poste, good). An industrious town of 11,427 Inhab., on the Moder, formerly a free city of the German Empire, annexed to France in 1648, but in 1871 reunited to Germany.

Entering the town from the rly. stat., which is outside the walls, a short distance down the street, on the l. is seen the irregular and picturesque outline of the

Ch. of St. George, the W. front, nave, and octagonal tower of which date from 1137, when the Emp. Conrad III. built the original church, subsequently added to by Frederick I., Rudolph of Habsburg, and Albert I. Unfortunately, the primitive simplicity and severity of the interior is marred by a redundancy of modern ornamentation in bad taste.

Continuing down the Landweg (or principal street) at the opposite end of the town, is the

Ch. of St. Nicholas (13th cent.), of unimportant exterior, but of which the interior has been judiciously restored. *Obs.* on the l., just inside the entrance, a remarkable stone sepulchre in high relief, dating from 1418.

There are a few picturesque remains of the ancient fortifications, but the palace has disappeared in which Richard Cœur de Lion, when a prisoner of the Emp. Henry VI., appeared before the Diet summoned here in March 1193.

The *Protestant Ch.* is close to the S.E., or Bischweiler Gate.

The cattle-market held here is greatly frequented, and there is a considerable trade in woollen goods.

Rly. W. to *Saarbrücken* and *Metz* (see Rte. 99).

The line proceeds S. to

6 m. *Bischweiler* Stat., a well-known little cloth-manufacturing town of 9911 Inhab., on the Moder, and crosses the Zorn just before reaching

5 m. *Hoerdt* Stat., and passes through the forest of Brumath to

5 m. *Vendenheim* Junct. Stat.

Rly. W. to *Nancy* and Paris (see Rte. 99C).

6 m. **Strassburg** (Fr. *Strasbourg*) Junct. Stat. (Buffet). There is a comfortable room for washing and dressing. Omnibus from rly.

Inns: H. *Ville de Paris*, handsome, expensive, but comfortable. Breakfast in salle, 1 fr. 50; in private, 2 fr. Table-d'hôte at 12, 4 fr.; at 6·30, 5 fr.; service 1 fr.; H. *Maison Rouge* (Kleber Platz), back rooms look into a glazed court; H. *Vignette* (Rebstock), good German inn; H. *de France*; H. *d'Angleterre*, near stat., not good.

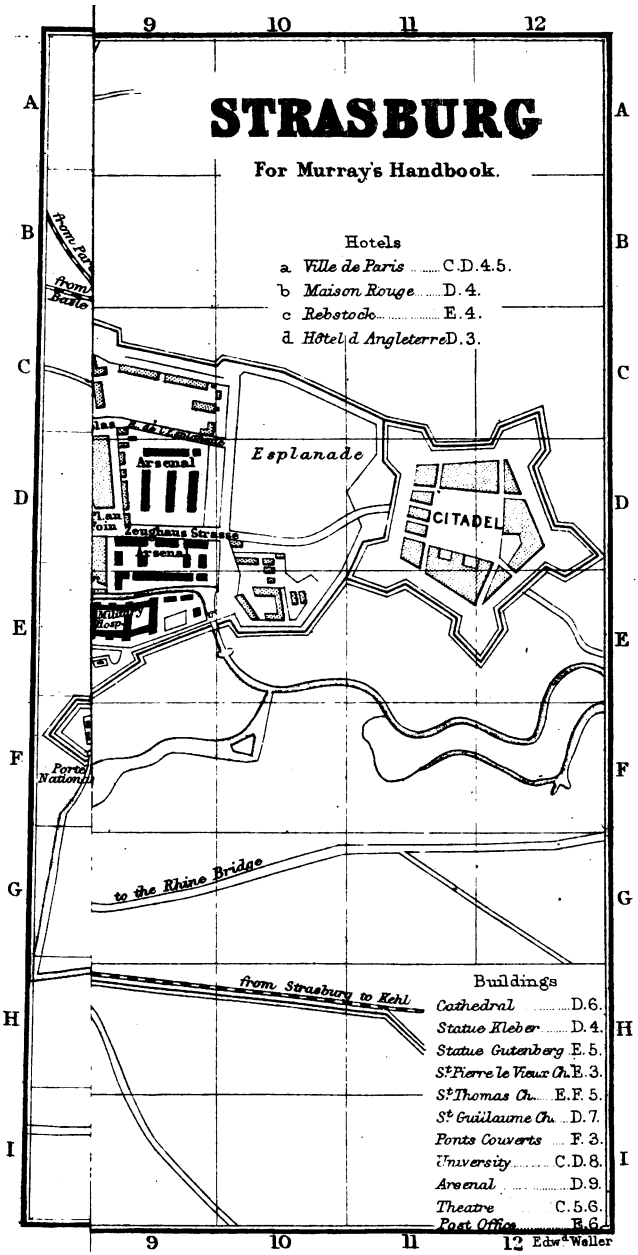
Café-Restaurants: Broglie, and others in the Place Broglie.

Post-Office, near the Cathedral, and numerous letter-boxes throughout the town.

This important frontier fortress, Pop. 85,529 (31,000 Prot., 3000 Jews), is capital of Alsace and Germ. Lorraine. It was the *Argentoratum* of the Romans, situated on the river Ill about 1½ m. W. of the Rhine, and was a free Imperial city from the 11th cent. until 1681, when Louis XIV. obtained possession of the town by stratagem. It remained in the possession of the French without, however, losing its German aspect, until, by the Treaty of Frankfurt in 1871, it, and nearly the whole of Alsace, was annexed to Germany.

With the occasional aid of a conveyance, the most important objects of interest may be seen in a few hours.

Entering the city from the Rly. Stat., on its N.W. side, you cross one arm of the river Ill, which, dividing as it enters the town, forms a circle of about 3 m.,


STRASBURG
For Murray's Handbook.
Hotels
a Ville de Paris C.D.4.5.
b Maison Rouge D.4.
c Rebstock E.4.
d Hôtel d Angleterre D.3.
Esplanade
CITADEL
Arsenal
Zeughaus Strasse
Arsenal
Porte Nationale
to the Rhine Bridge
from Strasburg to Kehl
from Paris
from Basle
Buildings
Cathedral D.6.
Statue Kleber D.4.
Statue Gutenberg E.5.
St Pierre le Vieux Ch. E.3.
St Thomas Ch. E.F.5.
St Guillaume Ch. D.7.
Ponts Couverts F.3.
University C.D.8.
Arsenal D.9.
Theatre C.5.6.
Post Office E.6.
9
10
11
12
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
Edw.d Weller

making an island of the central portion. Joining the canal *du Rhin au Rhone*, and the canals *de Bourgogne* and *du Centre*, the Ill brings the city into water communication with Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

Crossing either of the two bridges, and proceeding S. by the Rue de la Gare, the N.W. corner is reached of the largest square in the town, the

Place Kleber, so called since 1840, from the monument erected in the centre to *Gen. Kleber*, born here 6th March, 1753, stabbed at Cairo, 14th June, 1800. The bronze statue is by *Graes*, surmounting a pedestal adorned with bas-reliefs of the battles of Altenkirchen, 1796, and Heliopolis, 1800. The N. side of the square was occupied by a building containing the offices of the Governor of the town and the *Museum of Painting and Sculpture*, but the whole was burnt (25 Aug. 1870) during the bombardment of the town, leaving only the bare walls of the handsome façade standing.

Passing the H. Maison Rouge, and leaving the square at the S.W. corner, the Rue des Tanneurs will lead into the *Langstrasse* (Grande Rue) which under different names bisects the town. At the western extremity of this street stands the

Old St. Peter's Ch., which was divided between Protestants and Catholics; for Strassburg has always been a great stronghold of Protestantism, in spite of the efforts of Louis XIV. to stamp it out. The *nave* (date 1428 over S.W. door), the Protestant part, still remains; but the *choir*, becoming too small for Catholic wants, has been pulled down, and a handsome new Romanesque ch. erected with its back against the Protestant portion.

The Quai Turckheim terminates in the *Ponts Couverts* over the Ill, so called because formerly *covered* and connected with the fortifications, and flanked with the four tall massive square *towers* still remaining.

Whilst crossing the bridge, *obs.* on l. the picturesque view down the canals and on rt. the *Grande Ecluse*,—locks, originally the work of *Vauban*, but since reconstructed. By their means, during the siege of the town, the whole of the country surrounding the fortifications was laid under water except the N.W. side, from which direction only the Germans could make their approaches.

Following the Rue and Place Finkwiller, and crossing the Ill, a short street leads direct to the W. front of the Protestant

Ch. of St. Thomas (apply to Sacristan, 1 Place St. Thomas, small fee), founded by Bishop Adeloch (died 830), whose tomb is in the interior. The square W. tower belongs to the original edifice standing in 1031; the octagonal Gothic E. tower is of later date. The choir, older than the nave, is of the 13th cent. It suffered somewhat during the bombardment, but some portions of fine stained glass still remain. Occupying the place of the high altar is the *Monument of Marshal Saxe*, erected to his memory by Louis XV., the masterpiece of the sculptor Pigalle, and the result of 25 years' labour. It represents the General descending with a calm mien into the grave, while France, personified in a female figure, endeavours to detain him, and at the same time to stay the threatening advance of Death. It is looked upon as a very successful effort of the chisel: though somewhat theatrical, there is a tenderness of expression about the female figure which is truly charming. This monument was saved from destruction at the Revolution by a citizen of Strassburg, named Mangelschott, who covered it up with bundles of hay and straw, the church having been turned into a straw store. Schöpflin, and a brother of the pastor Oberlin, are buried in this church. Two bodies, said to be of a Count of Nassau Saarwerden and his daughter, are shown, on account of the perfect state in which flesh and clothes have been preserved after the lapse of more than a century.

The Rue des Serruriers leads into

the *Gutenberg's-platz*, in which is the bronze *statue of Gutenberg*, by David of Angers, erected in 1840 to commemorate the earliest attempt at printing made here in 1430, with the assistance of Peter Schöffer, a native of the town, though Gutenberg perfected his invention at Mayence.

From this square the Rue Mercière leads direct to the magnificent red-brown sandstone W. front of the

Cathedral (Münster), one of the noblest Gothic edifices existing, begun in 1015, on the site of an earlier church founded by Clovis 496. The present W. front is due to the architect *Erwin of Steinbach*, to whom the work was entrusted in 1277, continued by his son John after his death in 1318, and then completed by his daughter *Sabina* (all three lie interred within the ch.), except the towers, only one of which has been erected, and this (468 ft. above the pavement) not finished until 1439. The door for the ascent of the tower is at the S.W. corner of the building (small fee to the platform), where the city fire-watch is stationed, and from which a magnificent panorama is enjoyed, embracing the town, of which the Cathedral occupies nearly the centre, the valley of the Rhine, the Vosges, and the Black Forest. Another small fee is charged for admittance to the first gallery of the tower, and an extra charge is made to ascend the spire, a proceeding not without danger to persons liable to giddiness, owing to the extreme openness of the light and delicate stonework. Amongst the names of visitors cut in the stone may be seen those of Göthe, Lavater, Voltaire, &c. The cross surmounting the whole was struck during the bombardment, but has since been repaired.

Descending to the body of the church, the W. front deserves special examination.

"The gigantic mass, over the solid part of which is thrown a netting of detached arcades and pillars, which look like a veil of cast iron, contains a circular window 48 ft. in diameter, and rises to the height of 230 ft.; *i.e.* higher than the *Towers* of York Minster."—*Hope.*

"The building," says Dr. Whewell, "looks as though it were placed behind a rich open screen, or in a case of woven stone. The effect of the combination is very gorgeous, but with a sacrifice of distinctness from the multiplicity and intersections of the lines." The *Triple Portal* in the W. front deserves to be studied, on account of its sculptures, statues, and reliefs; as do also the statues of the Church and the Synagogue, the Wise and Foolish Virgins, which are originals of the 13th cent., and the porch on the S. side, attributed to *Sabina*, the daughter of Erwin. Although the greater portion of these carvings are modern, the originals having been destroyed by the democrats of the Revolution, who likewise melted down the great doors of brass into sous-pieces, yet they have been restored with a perfect exactness. The group of the Death of the Virgin is executed in a masterly manner.

This cathedral is little more than a nave of the grandest proportions, 100 ft. high, 140 ft. wide, of 7 great arches, a beautiful example of German Gothic of the 13th cent. *Obs.* the size of the piers supporting the tower, 80 ft. in circumference. The E. end is poor and diminutive. It is raised on a Romanesque *crypt* referred to the 12th cent. The most remarkable objects in the interior are the rich painted *glass*, executed partly in 1348, partly in the 15th cent., the vast and beautiful marigold windows, the pulpit of carved stone (date 1486), and the famous *Clock* in the S. transept. This is really a scientific astronomical clock, the work of a native clockmaker, Schwilgué (1842), replacing that of Dasipodius (1571), which was worn out. It shows, above, the Ch. calendar, position of the stars, course of sun and moon. Although there is a partial performance of the puppets every half-hour, the machinery is put into full motion only at 12 o'clock. The quarters are struck by an angel on the lower gallery, while a Genius reverses the hour-glass. The hours are

struck above, by a figure of Death, while a boy, a youth, a man, and an old man, around him, represent the quarters. The seven days of the week are figured by the Heathen Gods, who presided over them—Sunday by Apollo, &c. In the upper recess is a figure of Christ; and at 12 o'clock the 12 Apostles issue forth, and in turn make obeisance. The adjoining turret, which contains the weights, is surmounted by a *Cock*, which at 12 crows and flaps his wings. The S. transept where it stands is supported by a beautiful single pillar, ornamented with statues: above the Gothic border, which runs along the wall, is a figure of the architect of the minster, Erwin of Steinbach: he is interred here; in 1835 his tombstone was discovered in the little court behind the chapel of St. John. His statue has been erected in the porch on the S. side of the nave.

In the S.W. corner of the Münster Platz is a gabled Renaissance house (1581), called *Frauenhaus* (House of our Lady) or *de la Fabrique*, or *de l'Œuvre*, belonging to the Cathedral, with an elegant winding staircase. Here are preserved the ancient architectural drawings on parchment of the Cathedral on a working scale, and parts of the works of the original Minster clock, and casts of some of its best sculptures.

Facing the S. door of the Cathedral is the *Schloss*, formerly the Bishop's Palace, now containing the *University Library* (200,000 vols.). It was built in 1731 by Cardinal Rohan. The river façade is handsome, and may be seen whilst crossing the Ill at the Pont St. Madeleine, from which the street of the same name leads to the extensive *Barracks* on the site of the convent of St. Catherine (1242). Near the western end of these barracks is the *Porte Dauphine*, and farther on the *Porte de l'Hôpital* (Metzger-Thor), the latter leading to the *Rly. Stat.* for *Kehl*.

Turning N. and crossing the canal at the back of what was the French Government Tobacco Manufactory, the Rue des Poules and the Rue des Bestiaux will lead to the Zeughaus Strasse, of which street both sides are occupied by the extensive buildings of the

Arsenal—the third largest establishment of the kind the French possessed—beyond which, separated by the

Esplanade, lies the

Citadel, originally constructed under the direction of Vauban, between 1682–84, but converted into a heap of ruins by the German batteries erected on the Baden side of the Rhine, near Kehl, during the bombardment of the town. The Germans commenced rebuilding it 1873, and it, together with a system of 7 detached forts, at a distance of 4 to 5 m. outside the walls, and in combination with 2 forts on the Baden side of the Rhine, will be substituted for the girdle of horn-works and lunettes, and make the position one of unusual strength.

Returning by the Rue de l'Esplanade into the Place St. Nicholas, on the l. is seen the

University founded in 1566, endowed with new privileges in 1621, suppressed during the French Revolution, and in 1872 re-organized by Emp. William of Germany. Schöpflin, Oberlin, Schweighäuser, Chr. Koch, the jurist, &c., were students here, and Göthe, who resided at the house No. 80 on the S. side of the Fischmarkt, completed his studies and took the degree of Doctor of Laws here in 1772. It contains also a *Library* and a *Museum* of Natural History on the 2nd floor.

Passing the *Botanic Garden*, the street leading to the river has at its extremity the

Ch. of St. Guillaume, containing the remains of fine stained glass and the tomb of Count Ulrich, Landgrave of Lower Alsace (died 1344), and of his brother Philip (died 1332), and a curious bas-relief in wood.

Crossing the bridge facing the ch., and following the river past, on the l., the *Ch. of St. Etienne*, the quay Lezay Marnésea terminates at the *Prefecture*, which, together with the handsome *Theatre*, was burnt during the bombardment, but now rebuilt.

The bridge opposite leads across the canal to the

Porte des Juifs, outside which are the two Public Parks of

Le Contades and *La Robertsau*, communicating with each other across the Ill, but the trees round the fortifications were cut down during the war.

On the l. of the *Place Broglie*—a fine promenade with the best cafés in the town—is the

Hôtel de Ville, with the entrance in the *Rue Brûlée* (Brand-strasse), so called because 2000 Jews, accused of causing the plague in 1348 by poisoning the wells, were burnt here.

Unhappily the block of buildings adjoining was destroyed during the bombardment, including the beautiful *Temple Neuf* and the famous *Library*, though the *Protestant School* escaped with the loss of its roof.

At the corner of the Rue de la Mésange and the Rue de l'Eglise is the handsome façade of the *Hôt. de la Ville de Paris*, and at the opposite corner is the shop of *Henri*, one of the best makers of the celebrated *pâtés de foie gras*, made of the livers of geese, which are enlarged to an unnatural size by the process of shutting the birds up singly in coops, and stuffing them twice a day with maize, the grains whole, but steeped in water. Each bird is taken out of the coop at feeding-time and placed on a form, wrapped round with a cloth to prevent its wings flapping, and crammed as turkeys are in Norfolk. The geese are generally kept in a dark cellar, and the winter is the season for fattening them, coolness being essential. There is such a coop in almost every house in the town. Sulphur is steeped in the water given to the birds, to increase their appetite. Instances are known of a goose's liver having attained the weight of 2 or even 3 lbs.

The Rue de l'Eglise leads to the *Ch. of St. Pierre le Jeune*, passing between which and the *Palais de Justice*, and crossing the canal, the *Rly. Stat.* may be regained by the Rue de la Toussaint in the *Steingasse* Faubourg, a part of the town almost entirely destroyed during the bombardment, including the immense *Finkmatt Barrack*, the scene of *Louis Napoleon's* attempt against the Government of Louis Philippe in 1836.

The trade of this great city consists mainly in wine, corn, flax, hops, hemp, linen, carpets, hardware, leather, lace, tobacco, and beer.

Shortly after the defeat of the French at Wörth (8 Aug. 1870) had opened the road to the Germans, their investing army began to concentrate around Strassburg, and after the refusal of Gen. Uhrich to surrender the town, the bombardment began (24th Aug.). By the 27th 241 siege guns were directed against the town, and in the night of the 29th the first parallel, running from the village of Schiltigheim to the Paris rly., was opened.

It was not, however, until the bombardment had lasted 7 weeks, causing great destruction in the town and killing and wounding upwards of 1300 civilians, and after two breaches had been effected in the walls near the Stein Thor (Porte de Pierres), the outworks of which the enemy's approaches already included, that the French commander hoisted the white flag at the Cathedral. On 28th Sept. the garrison of 451 officers and 17,000 men laid down their arms and marched out, leaving 1070 guns and the town in the possession of the Germans.

Excursion to *Kehl*. By *Rly.* see Rte. 104A. By *road* the distance from Strassburg to the Bridge over the Rhine at Kehl is rather more than 3 m. On the way thither to the rt., in the middle of the *Ile des Epis*, formed by a branch of the Rhine, is a *monument* inscribed "Au Général Desaix—l'Armée du Rhin—1801," bearing a medallion portrait of him; and bas-reliefs representing the passage of the Rhine, the battle of the Pyramids, and his death at Marengo. His body lies on the summit of the Great St. Bernard.

From the *Bridge of boats* there is a fine view over the Rhine. For the description of *Kehl*, and the *Rly. bridge*, see Rte. 104A.

Excursions into the *Vosges* mountains (see Rtes. 165, 167, 168, *Hndbk. for France*, and Rte. 107 below).

Rlys. from Strassburg—N. to *Spires*, Mannheim, Mayence (see Rtes. 102 and 104); N.W. through Niederbronn and Saargemünd to *Saarbrücken* and *Metz* (see Rte. 99); W. to *Nancy* and Paris (see Rte. 99c); S.W. to *Mutzig*, &c.; S. through Schlettstadt and Mühlhausen to *Basle* (see Rte. 107); E. (Travellers may join most of the trains at the *Metzger-Thor* Stat. on the S. side of Strassburg), through *Kehl* to Appenweier, whence N. to *Baden-Baden*, *Carlsruhe*, *Heidelberg*, and Frankfurt on the Main, and S. to *Freiburg* and *Basle* (Rtes. 105 and 106).

ROUTE 104A.

STRASSBURG TO BADEN-BADEN, BY KEHL AND APPENWEIER.—RAIL.

Distance, 35 m.; *time*, 1¼ hr. 6 trains daily.

Strassburg is described in Rte. 104.

From the principal stat. on the N.W. side of the city the line makes a wide S.W. sweep round to the

Metzger-Thor Stat., which is outside the city, on the S. side of the Ill. (Here travellers may join most of the trains.) The line then proceeds E., and, passing the old citadel, crosses the Rhine close to the bridge of boats by an iron lattice *bridge* of 5 spans on 4 piers, erected 1861. The first military operation of the Germans in the Franco-German war of 1870 was the blowing up, in July, of the E. end of this bridge; it was restored 1871. The two outer arches swing to allow vessels to pass.

3 m. **Kehl** Stat. (Buffet.) (*Inns:* Post, or Weisses Lamm; Saumon).

At the confluence of the Kinzig and Schutter with the Rhine, though dignified by the name of a town, resembles more nearly a village. Pop. 2000. It was once a strong fortress of the German empire, strengthened as a bulwark against France, and has consequently been bombarded, burned, and razed several times by French armies on crossing the Rhine.

From batteries at Kehl, placed so as to be out of sight of Strassburg, that city and its citadel were bombarded by the Germans in 1870. The operations of the engineer officer were directed from the top of a steeple out of reach of French shells, communications being carried on by telegram with the working parties in the trenches. Kehl suffered a good deal from the return fire.

The line continues E. to

12 m. *Appenweier* Junct. Stat. For the Rly. hence N. to

17 m. *Oos* Junct. Stat., see Rte. 105, and thence S.E. to

3 m. **Baden-Baden**, see Rte. 106.

ROUTE 105.

FRANKFURT TO BASLE, BY DARMSTADT [THE BERGSTRASSE AND ODENWALD], HEIDELBERG, CARLSRUHE, APPENWEIER [FOR STRASSBURG], AND FREIBURG.—RAIL.

Distance, 207 m.; *time*, 8 to 12 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Frankfurt-on-the-Main is described in Rte. 95. From the *Main-Neckar Bahnhof*, outside the Gallus-Thor, the rly. proceeds S., crosses the Main by an iron

bridge, and passes l. on the height the *watch-tower of Sachsenhausen*, whence the view over Frankfurt, the Main, the distant Taunus, and the immediate foreground of neat villas and vineyards is very pleasing. At Sachsenhausen the railway to Offenbach turns off to the E., and a little further the Links-mainische Bahn turns off W. for Mayence.

The country is flat and uninteresting.

16 m. **Darmstadt** Junct. Stat.—(*Inns:* Darmstädter Hof; Traube; Köhler's, near the rly. stat., outside the Rheinthor; Prinz Karl; Post). The capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the residence of the Grand Duke, and seat of the government, Pop. 39,600 (chiefly Protestants), is a dull, uninteresting town, which need not detain the traveller long. The appearance of torpidity is increased by the extent of surface over which it is spread. The streets are straight and very wide, the squares numerous; and many of the houses are built singly. The old town, with its dark and confined streets, is very properly kept in the background, and none of the great thoroughfares pass through it. Near the end of the Rheinstrasse, leading from the railway, rises a *Column*, 134 ft. high, erected 1844, and surmounted by a statue of the Grand Duke Louis I., died 1830, founder of the new town, by *Schwanthaler*. Extensive view from top (small fee).

The *Catholic Ch.* was built by Moller, 1827, a native architect. Its exterior is of brick; the interior, a rotunda, 173 ft. in diameter and 123 ft. high, is surrounded by pillars, 50 ft. high. *See* monument to the Grand Duchess Mathilde, died 1862, by Windmann.

The *New Palace*, of no great architectural pretensions, next door to the Traube Hotel, is used only for balls and fêtes.

The *Old Palace* (Altes Schloss) is the residence of the Grand Duke, who, as well as the Hessen-Cassel, or elder line, is descended from Landgrave Philip the Magnanimous. It is a sort of castle of various ages, from the 16th to the 18th; still surrounded by a dry ditch, now converted into a shrubbery and garden. It contains likewise the *Museum of Paintings* and of *Natural History* (both closed on Saturdays). Among the 700 pictures which fill the gallery, the following seem best worth notice:—The Purification of the Virgin, by *William of Cologne*, a rare master.—*Schoreel*, the Death of the Virgin.—*L. Cranach*, portrait of Albert of Brandenburg, Abp. of Mayence, as St. Jerome with his lion; and of Luther and his Wife;—Portraits of Louis XIV. and XV., Cardinal Mazarin, Maria Leczinska, Marie Antoinette, Cardinal Fleury, and Madame du Barry, by *French artists*.—In the *Dutch School*: *Schalken*, portrait of William III. of England;—*Vandyk*, Virgin and Child; sketch of the portrait of Lord Pembroke;—*P. Potter* (?), Cow and Herd with a horn;—*Eckhout*, a Man's Head;—*Teniers*, Peasants;—*P. de Hooge*, Dutchman and his Wife;—*Rembrandt*, portrait of his Second Wife.—*Italian School*: *P. Veronese*, sketch of the great picture in the Louvre of the Marriage in Cana;—*Titian* (?), a Venus (doubtful);—*Velasquez*, a Child in a white frock;—*Domenichino*, David and Nathan;—*Raphael* (?), St. John in the Wilderness, varying slightly from the paintings of the same subject at Florence, and in the Stafford Gallery; the Archangel Michael. St. Genoveva by a modern German artist, *Steinbrück*. There is some very good painted glass in this gallery, and numerous antique ivory carvings, enamels, &c. In the Collection of *Coins* are many of the thin and barbarous Bracteatæ of the Middle Ages.

Museum of Natural History.—The most valuable and interesting part of this collection are the *fossils*, found in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, such as remains of the whale and elephant, some from the bed of the Rhine: very perfect skulls, and other bones of rhinoceros from Oppenheim; of *Sus*

antiquus and Mastodon from Eppelsheim: perfect jaws and other remains of the *Dinotherium*. These unequalled specimens were found in sandpits at Eppelsheim, near Alzei, along with marine shells. The fossils of this museum have been described in a work published by Dr. Kaup. The Palace also contains a good *Public Library* of 350,000 vols., with some valuable MSS. (open 9–12 and 2–4).

Near to the Catholic ch. is the *palace* built by Queen Victoria, at a cost of 20,000*l*., for Prince Louis and his wife, the English Princess Alice.

In the *Palace* of *Prince Carl* is the fine *picture* by **Holbein* of the Madonna and Child, with portraits of the Meyer family of Basle; but it is inferior to the replica, with variations, at Dresden.

The *Theatre* (Hof-Theater), near the Palace, was built in 1819 from the designs of Moller, and burned down in 1871.

Near the theatre is the *Exercier Haus* (Drilling House), a sort of large riding-school. It was built for the purpose of drilling the garrison under cover in bad weather, and is remarkable for the great size of its roof, 157 ft. broad and 319 ft. long; constructed, it is said, by a common carpenter, after architects of pretension had declared the task impossible. The building now serves as a depôt for artillery.

The *Gardens of the Palace* (Herrengarten) are very prettily laid out, but sadly neglected; one lofty white poplar is remarkable; within them is the grave of Landgravine Henrietta Caroline, a Prussian princess (died 1774). The spot was chosen by herself in her lifetime, and Frederick the Great engraved upon her urn the words, "Sexu fœmina, ingenio vir."

There is very little commerce at Darmstadt; the inhabitants depend in a great measure on the court. A mile or two out of the town is the preserve, where *wild boars* are kept for the ducal *chasse*. Strangers are often taken in the evening to see the animals fed. *Kranichstein*, a shooting seat, 3 m. distant, is the summer residence of the Grand Duke. Pretty walks lead to it. *Ludwigs-Eiche* (Louis' oak), *Ludwigshöhe* and *Marienhöhe* are also favourite excursions, commanding pretty views.

Rlys.—*N.* to *Frankfurt* (see above); *S.* to *Heidelberg* (see below); *N.W.* 41 m. to Bischofsheim Junct. Stat., where joins rly. from Frankfurt for *Mayence* (see Rte. 98); *S.W.* 27 m., passing *Gernsheim* on the Rhine (see Rte. 102), to *Worms*; *E.* to Aschaffenburg and Würzburg (*Handbk. S. Germany*).

[*S.E.* Rly. in progress to Heidelberg *viâ* Wiebelsbach, completed as far as (2 hrs.) Erbach, passing through scenery of much interest—*Stats.*, Ramstadt, Reinheim, Lengfeld, Wiebelsbach (branch to Aschaffenburg)—through the Mümling-Thal to Zell. Thence to *Michelstadt* (Water-cure) and

Erbach, present terminus. (*Inns:* Burg Wildenstein; Krone.) A town of 2380 Inhab., in the pretty Mümling-Thal, a valley lying upon the new red sandstone (Buntersandstein) and Muschelkalk of geologists.

The *Castle* of the mediatized Counts of Erbach, a modern building, erected on the site of an ancient residence, the greater part of which, except the donjon tower, was removed in the last cent., contains a very interesting *Armoury*, highly deserving of a visit. In the modern *Rittersaal* are many suits, on horseback and on foot. The history of every one is known: many have belonged to ancestors of the family, others have been worn by robber-knights (Raubritter), not a few of whom expiated their crimes on the scaffold. Those which have a more general historical interest are, the suits of Philip the Good of Burgundy, the Emperors Frederick III. and Maximilian I., Gian Giacomo Medici, Margrave Albert of Brandenburg, Gustavus Adolphus, and Wallenstein. The last two, with many

other suits in the collection, were brought from the arsenal at Nuremberg. Here is besides the panoply of Franz of Sickingen, and his friend Götz of Berchlingen, with the iron hand, brought from Heilbronn, and a small suit made for Thomele, the dwarf of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, and worn by him on some festive occasion when he was presented in a pie to the company seated at table; Cosmo II. de' Medici; Pietro Strozzi; Philip the Good of Burgundy, 1467; Kunz von Schott, the robber, beheaded 1523; In the *Römisches Zimmer*, *obs.* marble statue of Hadrian (the head antique), busts of Sulla, Sertorius (found in Albano in 1787), relief of the head of Augustus, sitting statue of Trajan (the head and trunk were found in different places), Grecian bust of Alexander (found at Tivoli, 1791), a helmet from the battlefield of Cannæ. The painted windows from old churches and monasteries are very remarkable. There are other curiosities in the castle, such as fire-arms of various periods, painted glass, antiques, vases, &c. In the *chapel* is the coffin in which Eginhard, secretary and son-in-law of Charlemagne, and the faithful Emma his wife, were buried; it was removed from the monastery of Seligenstadt in 1810. Eginhard was an ancestor of the Erbach family.

Until Rly. completed, *Schnellpost* daily through (1¼ hr.) *Beerfelden*, to 6 hrs. S. 25 m. *Neckargemünd* Stat. on Rly. from Heidelberg to Würzburg (see Rte. 110). *Schnellpost* daily in 5 hrs. to *Weinheim* Stat. on the Bergstrasse Rly. (see below).

For the road from Erbach to Zwingenberg, see below.]

The *Rly.* to Basle continues by

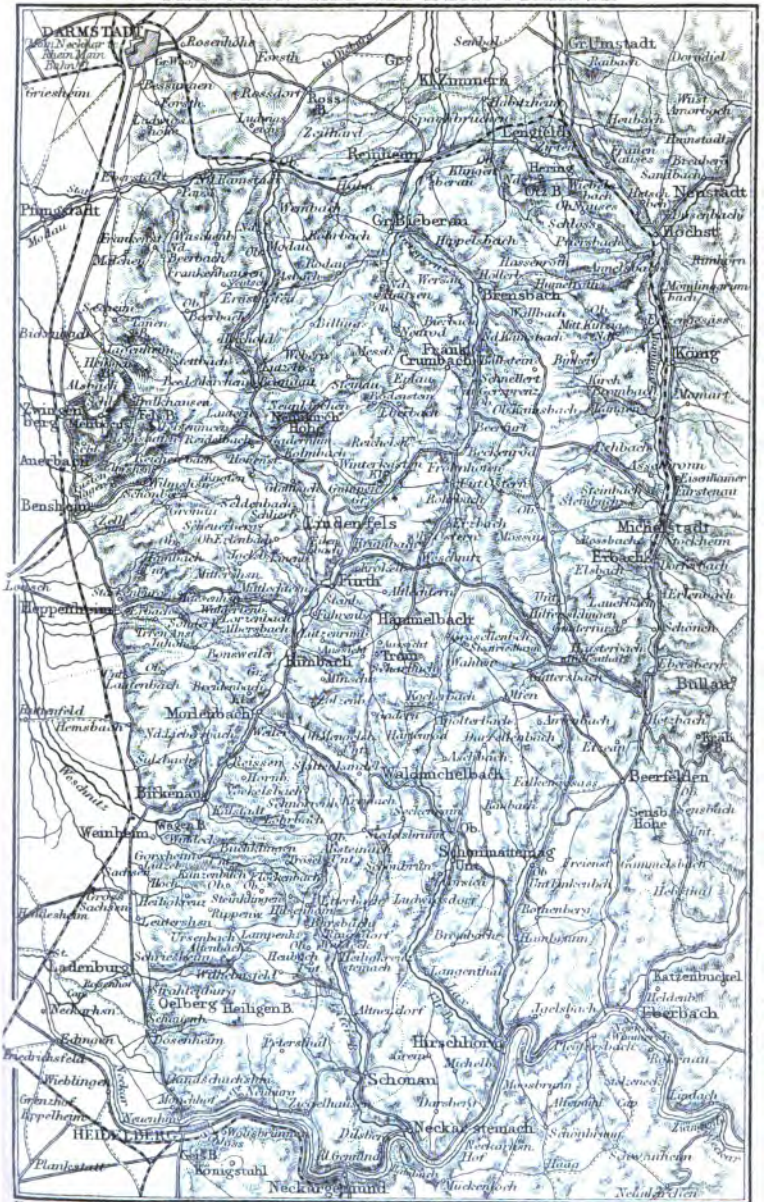
4 m. *Eberstadt* Stat. A little beyond this (l.) is the ruined castle of *Frankenstein*.

The picturesque district called the **Odenwald** begins a few m. S. of Darmstadt, not far from this station. It lies to the E. of the railroad and of the high road to Heidelberg, and some of its most interesting scenes, particularly the Melibocus, may be visited on the way thither. The entire excursion may not suit the taste or convenience of all travellers; but the ascent of the Melibocus mountain cannot fail of affording gratification by its fine panoramic view.

The Railroad, for the greater part of the way, runs near the old post-road from Darmstadt to Heidelberg, which is celebrated for its beauty. It is called *Bergstrasse* (mountain road, Latin *strata montana*, although, in fact, perfectly level), because it runs along the base of a range of hills, which form the E. boundary of the valley of the Rhine. Its chief beauty arises from the fertility and high cultivation of the district it overlooks, rich in its luxuriant vegetation of vines and maize, enlivened by glimpses of the Rhine, and bounded by the outline of the Vosges mountains. (l.) The wooded and vine-covered range of mountains, with their old castles, forming the boundary of the Odenwald, runs parallel with the railroad and at a short distance from it; rt. stretches a vast sandy flat, through which the Rhine wanders, bounded by the heights of the Donnersberg and the Vosges at 50 or 60 m. distance. The villages and towns are beautifully situated at the foot of the mountains, overhung by vine-covered slopes, and embosomed in orchards, which extend in cheerful avenues along the road from one town to another. "Almost every mountain of the Bergstrasse, and many of those in the Odenwald, are crowned by a castle; which, embosomed in the woods of beech, or surrounded by vineyards, adds the interest of its antiquity and chivalrous associations to the charms of the landscape." — *Autumn near the Rhine.* The Hessian Bergstrasse, which comprises the northern portion of the district, produces considerable quantities of both red and white wines; the former of which are the best, and mainly the produce of the black Burgundy grape.

4 m. *Bickenbach* Stat. *Schnellpost* 5 times daily in ½ hr. to E. 2 m. *Jugen-*

THE ODENWALD and BERGSTRASSE



heim, whence the *Melibocus* may be ascended (see below).

5 m. *Zwingenberg* Stat. (*Inn:* Löwe), close under the woody *Melibocus*, 1 hr.'s walk. *Carriage* to the top 7 mks., and on to Felsberg 10 mks. *Guide* unnecessary.

Take refreshments with you—none are to be had above—and ask for the key of the tower, and if on foot for directions as to the short cut *viâ* Luziberg. The visit, including ascent and descent by Schloss Auerbach, the best way to return to the road, occupies 3 hrs.' walking. The tower alone commands the view on the side of the Odenwald, over its forest-clad hills; the keys are kept at Auerbach, and at Alsbach. The whole excursion to the Melibocus, Felsberg, Felsenmeer, and through the valley of Schönberg to *Auerbach* Stat. (see below), occupies about 6 hrs.

The **Melibocus**, or *Malchen*, is a conical hill of granite, 1632 Paris ft. above the sea: it is the highest of the Odenwald chain of hills, and is conspicuous far and wide, on account of the white tower on its top, erected 1772, as a Belvedere. The view from it is most extensive, owing to the vast expanse of flat in the valley of the Rhine below. "The more distant objects are, Spires, and Mannheim with its slated dome, to the l.; Worms and its Gothic cathedral, opposite; and the dark towers of Mayence, lower down. The tower is built on the very edge of the declivity. The smoking villages, the gardens, vineyards, and orchards of the Bergstrasse, appeared immediately beneath us. We traced the course of the Rhine, which now gleamed in the bright sun, and appeared little removed from the base of the mountain, from above Mannheim, almost to Bingen, a distance of nearly 60 Eng. m. At Bingen it loses itself in the defiles of the Rheingau mountains, which bound the view on that side. The course of the placid Neckar and its junction with the Rhine are very visible, as also that of the Main. Towards the N. the view reaches the mountains in the neighbourhood of Giessen, in Hesse, 60 m. distant. To the E. lies the Odenwald, over the chaotic wooded hills of which the prospect stretches as far as the vicinity of Würzburg—a distance of 60 or 70 m.; while on the W., across the Rhine, the eye ranges over the smooth plain, till it is bounded by the blue broken tops of the Mont Tonnerre and the Vosges mountains, at a nearly equal distance."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

Those who intend to extend their walk through the ODENWALD continue by a convenient path to another mountain, the *Felsberg*, 3 m. off, surmounted by a hunting-lodge (Jägerhaus), which also commands a fine view. The valley which separates it from the Melibocus is one of the wildest in the Odenwald. A little way from the Jägerhaus, on the declivity of the hill, by the side of the path leading to Reichenbach, lies the *Riesensäule* (Giant's Column), a gigantic column of hard syenite, similar to the rock of which the mountain is composed, and without doubt quarried on the spot; it is about 30 ft. long, nearly 4 in diameter, and tapering towards one end. Its origin and use are unknown, but it must be of great antiquity. Not far off lies a vast block of the same stone, called *Riesenaltar*, bearing on it incisions and marks of the saw. The appearance of these vestiges of human power and art in the depths of a sequestered forest is peculiarly striking, and not easily accounted for. It is probable that they are the work of Roman artificers, during the time they were established in this part of Germany, which was included in the Agri Decumates.

The *Felsenmeer* (Sea of Rocks) is a singular accumulation of fragments of syenite, some of vast size, heaped upon one another, and extending from near the top of the Felsberg almost to Reichenbach. They are of the same kind of rock as the mountain itself, so cannot have been transported from a distance. They appear like an avalanche of stones, hurled by some convulsion of nature from the summit.

From this point again the traveller

has the choice either of returning to *Zwingenberg* Stat., by way of Reichenbach and Auerbach, or of proceeding about 18 m. from Auerbach, along a tolerable road, passing through *Schönberg*, *Reichenbach*, the hill of *Winterkasten*, and *Reichelsheim* [*Schnellpost* daily in 4¼ hrs. to *Bensheim* Stat. (see below)] to *Erbach* (described above), whence Rly. to Darmstadt, or (when completed) to Heidelberg.

About 9 m. N.W. from Erbach, between Reichelsheim and Bilstein, and near the former place, in a wild and secluded mountain district, surrounded by forests, lies the *Castle* of **Rodenstein**, the seat of the singular superstition of the *wild Huntsman*, the Knight of Rodenstein, who, issuing from out the ruined walls of the neighbouring castle of Schnellert, his usual abode, announces the approach of war by traversing the air with a noisy cavalcade, to the Castle of Rodenstein, situated on a solitary mountain opposite. "The strange noises heard on the eve of battles are authenticated by affidavits preserved in the village of Reichelsheim; some are of so recent a date as 1743 and 1796, and there are persons who profess to have been convinced by their eyes as well as their ears. The flying army of Rodenstein may probably be owing to a simple cause. The power of the wind is very great, and its roar singularly solemn and sonorous in these vast districts of forest. In the pine-forests it sometimes tears up thousands of trees in a night."—*Autumn near the Rhine.*

The legend of the Wild Huntsman has been attributed, with some probability, to another cause—the passage at night of vast flocks of the larger birds of passage, as cranes, storks, &c., through the air in their annual migrations. The rustling of so many wings, and the wild cries of the fowl, heard in the darkness of night and in the solitude of the forest, may easily have furnished the superstitious peasant with the idea of the aërial huntsman and his pack.

The Rly. from Zwingenberg Stat. continues S. to

1 m. **Auerbach** Stat. (*Inn:* Krone, good), sometimes resorted to as a watering-place, on account of a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. In the pretty village itself there is nothing remarkable, but it is worth while to explore the beauties of its neighbourhood. A gradual ascent, practicable for a light char, leads in 2 m. past the Brunnen to the ruins of the *Castle of Auerbach*, one of the most picturesque in the Odenwald. It was burnt by the French under Turenne, 1674; one of its tall slender towers fell in 1821, and the other threatened to follow it, but has been repaired. The hill on which it stands is composed of granite and gneiss. A shady and easy path conducts from the ruins to the Melibocus, 2 m.; guides and mules are to be hired by those who require them, and carriages can safely ascend.

A pretty round may be made by the *Fürstenlager* (castle), *Champignon*, *Neun Aussichten* (a circular place in the forest with 9 lines cut for views), over the *Schönberger Höhe*, and *Schönberg Castle*, to the Rly. again at

1 m. *Bensheim* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Sonne; Post), a town of 4800 Inhab., rebuilt since fire of 1822, with a *church* in the round style, built by Moller, 1830.

Schnellpost daily in 4 hrs. to N.E. 15 m. *Reichelsheim* (see above).

[Branch *Rly.* W. 14 m. to Rosengarten for *Worms* (Rte. 102), crossing the Rhine by a steam ferry, 5 trains daily in 1 hr. The first stat. is 3 m. **Lorsch** (a contraction of Lauresheim). In the midst of the village stands a desecrated fragment of the *Church* of the famous *Abbey* of St. Nazarius, burnt by the Spaniards 1621, consecrated 774 in the presence of Charlemagne. It is Romanesque, and dates from 1090, when the original building was destroyed by fire and the mortuary chapel consecrated by Pope Leo IX. The remains consists of 4 or 5 bays of a round-arched nave supporting an upper arcade of straight-sided arches, such as are seen in Saxon churches in

England. The original abbey gateway is a unique and precious relic of the age of Charlemagne. This abbey surpassed in wealth many bishoprics and principalities, and is mentioned in the Niebelungen-Lied. Duke Thassilo of Bavaria, deposed by Charlemagne for treason, ended his days here as a monk. King Louis the German was buried here 876.]

3 m. **Heppenheim** Stat. (*Inn:* Halber Mond, good, capital trout and wine of the country). This small town of 4600 Inhab., like most others on the Bergstrasse, has an ancient and decayed appearance, but is prettily situated. The *church* was founded by Charlemagne. On a commanding height behind (1½ m.) rise the towers of *Starkenburg Castle*, built 1064 by the abbots of Lorsch as a defence against the attacks of the German Emperors. It afterwards belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence, who considered it their strongest fortress, and maintained a garrison in it down to the time of the Seven Years' War. It was taken by the Spaniards under Gonzales de Cordova (1621), by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus (1631), and was twice fruitlessly besieged by Turenne (1645 and 1674). The ascent—½ an hr.'s drive by a rough road—from Heppenheim is not very difficult, and is well repaid by the beautiful view. The ground round these picturesque ruins is tastefully laid out in a garden. Upon a hillock, surmounted by 3 trees, in the middle of a field, called *Landberg*, in ancient times the Burgraves of Starkenburg held, in the open air, their tribunal called Gaugericht.

A little way out of Heppenheim the railroad crosses the frontier of Darmstadt into Baden.

3 m. *Hemsbach* Stat. Near here is the country seat of M. Rothschild of Frankfurt, surmounted by two towers. He has large estates here.

2 m. **Weinheim** Stat. (*Inns:* Pfalzer Hof, ¼ m. from stat.; Carlsberg, in the market-place; Löwe). An ancient town, surrounded by towers and a ditch; it lies on the Weschnitz, and has 6350 Inhab. A handsome modern *Church*. Its wealth consists in the orchards and vineyards around. The best *white* wine of the Bergstrasse is the Hubberger, which grows near Weinheim; the best *red* wine being known as Lutzelsachsener, from the village of that name, about 10 m. N. of Heidelberg. The Weinheim vineyard is situated in the environs of the town at the entrance to the romantic valley of the Birkenau, a district mentioned by Longfellow in 'Hyperion,' and commanded by the old ruined castle of *Windeck*, remarkable for its cylindrical donjon tower (fine view). Pretty excursion through the *Birkenaur* and *Gorxheimer* valleys.

[*Schnellpost* daily in 5¼ hrs. to N.E. 25 m. *Erbach* Stat. on Rly. *viâ* Wiebelsbach to Darmstadt or Aschaffenburg (see above).]

The railroad beyond Weinheim takes a bend to the S.W. away from the Bergstrasse, and makes direct for the Neckar.

5 m. *Ladenburg* Stat. (*Inn:* Adler), old town with walls and towers, and a handsome *church* (St. Gallus), on the rt. bank of the Neckar, which the railway here crosses by a fine *bridge*.

2 m. *Friedrichsfeld* Junct. Stat. At this stat. the Prince of Wales first saw the Princess Alexandra. *Omnibus* to *Schwetzingen* Gardens, 1½ m. off (Rte. 102). *Rly.* N.E. 5 m. to *Mannheim* (see Rte. 102), and S.E. the *Main-Neckar-bahn* is followed to Heidelberg. The ruined castle of *Strahlenberg*, above the town of Schriesheim, may be discerned on the l. Heidelberg is hidden from view under the Königsthul, until you are just opposite to it.

6 m. **Heidelberg** Stat., about ¼ m. outside the Mannheim Thor.—Omnibus into the town.

Inns.—Near the stat.: *Müller's (Victoria) Hotel, clean, reasonable, and comfortable; H. de l'Europe in the gardens; H. Schrieder. *In the town, near the Castle:* Prince Karl, very good; *Schloss, H., close to the castle, excel-

lent, opened 1875, cool and airy situation; Adler, near the P. Karl, clean and moderate; H. de Russie.

2nd class: — Darmstädter Hof; Bayrischer Hof.

Post Office—Poste Restante for delivery of letters is close to the Botanic Gardens, not far from the stat.

English Chapel—Plockstrasse, near the Anlagen. Sundays at 11 and 3.

If pressed for time, you may walk in ½ hr. from the railway, ascending the hill at once to the *Anlagen*, — pretty gardens, lined with villas, on a terrace formed on the hill-side, above the town; thence to *the Castle*, and the Garden Terrace; returning down the footpath (Burgweg) into the Kornmarkt, and through the town back to the Railway. From the great Ch. a street leads N. in 5 min. to the *Bridge*, which is a good point of view. The *Kanzel*, a projecting rock, and the *Molkenkur*, a summer-house still higher up the hill than the Castle, are fine points of view, but will extend the walk by about ½ an hour.

Carriages (Droschken) are waiting at the Rly., and in the *Ludwig's Platz* and *Kornmarkt*, which, at the rate of 2 mks. 20 pf. for 2 pers. the hour, will drive you to the Castle, up the Neckar, to the top of the Königsstuhl, and back, in 3 or 4 hours.

The beauty of the Bergstrasse has been perhaps exaggerated; that of Heidelberg cannot be too much extolled; it is charmingly situated on the l. bank of the Neckar, on a narrow ledge between the river and the castle rock. It is almost limited to a single street, nearly 3 m. long, from the Railway Stat. to the Heilbronn gate. It has 20,000 Inhb., one-third Rom. Catholics. Few towns in Europe have experienced to a greater extent, or more frequently, the horrors of war, than the ill-starred Heidelberg. Previous to the Thirty Years' War it displayed in its buildings all the splendour arising from flourishing commerce and the residence of the court of the Electors Palatine of the Rhine. It has been five times bombarded, twice laid in ashes, and thrice taken by assault and delivered over to pillage. In 1622 (the fatal period of the Thirty Years' War) Tilly took the town by storm after a cruel siege and bombardment which lasted nearly a month, and gave it up to be sacked for 3 days together. The garrison retreated into the castle, headed by an Englishman named Herbert; but the death of their commander, who was shot, compelled them to surrender in a few days. The Imperial troops retained possession of the place for 11 years; after which it was retaken by the Swedes, who were hardly to be preferred as friends to the Imperialists as foes. But Heidelberg was destined to suffer far worse evils from the French. In 1674 the Elector Charles Louis incurred the displeasure of Louis XIV.; and a French army, under Turenne, was in consequence let loose upon the Palatinate, carrying slaughter, fire, and desolation before it. The Elector beheld with distress, from the castle in which he had shut himself up, the inroads of foreign troops, and flame and smoke rising up along the plain from burning towns and villages. Unable to oppose the French with equal force at the head of an army, but anxious to avenge the wrongs of his country, he resolved to end the contest with his own sword. Accordingly he sent a cartel to Marshal Turenne, challenging him to single combat. The French general returned a civil answer, but did not accept it. The ambition of Louis XIV. led him, on the death of the Elector's son, 1685, to lay claim to the Palatinate on behalf of the Duke of Orleans; and another French army, more wicked than the first, was marched across the Rhine. Heidelberg was taken and burnt, 1688, by Melac: but it was at the following siege, under Chamilly, in 1693, that it was reserved for the French to display the most merciless tyranny, and practise excesses worthy of fiends rather than men, upon the town and its inhab. The castle was betrayed through the cowardice or treachery of the governor, with the garrison, and many of the townspeople who had fled to it for refuge. The cruelty of the treatment they met with was, in this instance, heightened by religious intolerance, and no mercy was shown to the

Protestants. On this occasion the castle was entirely ruined.

The *Anlage* or public gardens, extending from the stat. to the town, form one of its most pleasing features. Here is a bronze *statue*, erected 1860, of Field-Marshal Wrede, born here 1767, and leader of the Bavarian army in 1813–15.

The *University*, founded 1386, is one of the oldest in Germany: the number of students is about 700. It is for its schools of law and medicine that Heidelberg is most distinguished. Many of the professors are men of great reputation. Gervinus died here in 1871.

As an edifice the University is not remarkable. It is a plain and not very large house in the small square (Ludwigs Platz) near the middle of the town. The *Library* (open daily 10 to 12; Wed. and Sat. also from 2 to 4), in a building by itself, consists of 200,000 volumes, 1800 MSS. 802 vols., a portion of the *Palatine Library*, which was carried off by the Bavarians in the Thirty Years' War, and sent to the Vatican as a present to the Pope, and as a trophy of the success of the Catholic cause, was restored to Heidelberg by Pope Pius VII. in 1815. It is related that Tilly, being in want of straw after taking the castle, littered his cavalry with books and MSS. from the library of the Elector, at that time one of the most valuable in Europe. The curiosities of this collection as it at present stands are,—a Codex of the Greek Anthology, 11th cent.; MSS. of Thucydides and Plutarch, of the 10th and 11th, and many autographs of remarkable persons; Luther's MS. translation of Isaiah; his Exhortation to Prayer against the Turks; and a copy of the Heidelberg Catechism, annotated by him; the Prayer-book of the Electress Elizabeth (James I.'s daughter); a Missal, ornamented with miniatures, by John Dentzel of Ulm, 1499.

In the *University Museum* are Creuzers' cabinet of antiquities; Professor Bronn's fossils of the neighbourhood of Heidelberg; and Leonhard's fossils and minerals, particularly rich in specimens illustrative of the geology of this part of Germany.

The *Museum Club*, opposite the University, contains reading, ball, and concert rooms, well supplied with papers and journals.

Neither the public nor private buildings in the town are at all remarkable in an architectural point of view, chiefly owing to the destruction caused by repeated sieges. One house, however, escaped, which in the richly-decorated façade, ornamented with statues, coats of arms, &c., may give some notion of former splendour; it is the *inn* called *Zum Ritter*, from the figure of a knight on the top: it was built in 1592. It stands in the market-place, near the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, in which many electors and counts palatine were buried. Their fine monuments were destroyed by the French in 1793. The church is divided by a partition wall between the Catholics and Protestants. The resistance of the townspeople to the Elector Charles Philip, who wanted to deprive the Protestants of their half of this church, occasioned him to remove the Electoral court from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1719-20.

To the door of *St. Peter's Ch.* (Prot.), on the hill at the end of the Anlagen, Jerome of Prague, the companion of Huss, attached his celebrated *theses*, which he maintained, at the same time expounding the Reformed doctrines to a multitude of hearers in the adjoining *churchyard*. Here also is the simple tomb of Olympia Morata, who combined the feminine grace and beauty of a woman with the intellect and learning of a philosopher. Persecuted as a heretic in Italy, the land of her birth, she was forced to fly, along with her husband, a German, and at length settled at Heidelberg, where she delivered lectures to a large and admiring audience. Her extraordinary acquirements in learning, her beauty, misfortunes, and early death, shed a peculiar interest upon her grave.

The objects of greatest interest here

are the Castle, and the views of the Rhine and Neckar valley.

The **Castle, anciently the residence of the Electors Palatine, presenting the combined character of a palace and a fortress, is an imposing ruin. (*Admission* daily, small fee.) The building displays the work of various hands, the taste of different founders, and the styles of successive centuries: it is highly interesting for its varied fortunes, its picturesque situation, its vastness, and the relics of architectural magnificence which it still displays, after having been three times burnt, and having ten times experienced the horrors of war. Its final ruin, however, did not arise from those causes; but after the greater part of the building had been restored to its former splendour in 1718-20, it was set on fire by lightning in 1764; and since the total conflagration which ensued, it has never been rebuilt or tenanted. It is approached by a carriage-road from behind, and by a winding foot-path on the side of the Neckar. The oldest part remaining is probably that built by the Electors Rudolph and Rupert. It has all the character of a stronghold of the Middle Ages, and the teeth of the portcullis still project from beneath the archway leading to it. The *Friedrichsbau*, named from the Elector who built it in 1607, is distinguished by excessive richness of decoration: its façade to the S. is ornamented with statues of ancestors of the Electoral family from Charlemagne. The part of the building most deserving of admiration, for the good taste of its design and the elegance of its decorations, is that which overlooks the river, and extends along the E. side of the quadrangle built by Otto Henry (1556), in the style called Cinque-cento. The statues of heroes from sacred and profane history, which decorate the front, though of (keuper) sandstone, are by no means contemptible as works of art.

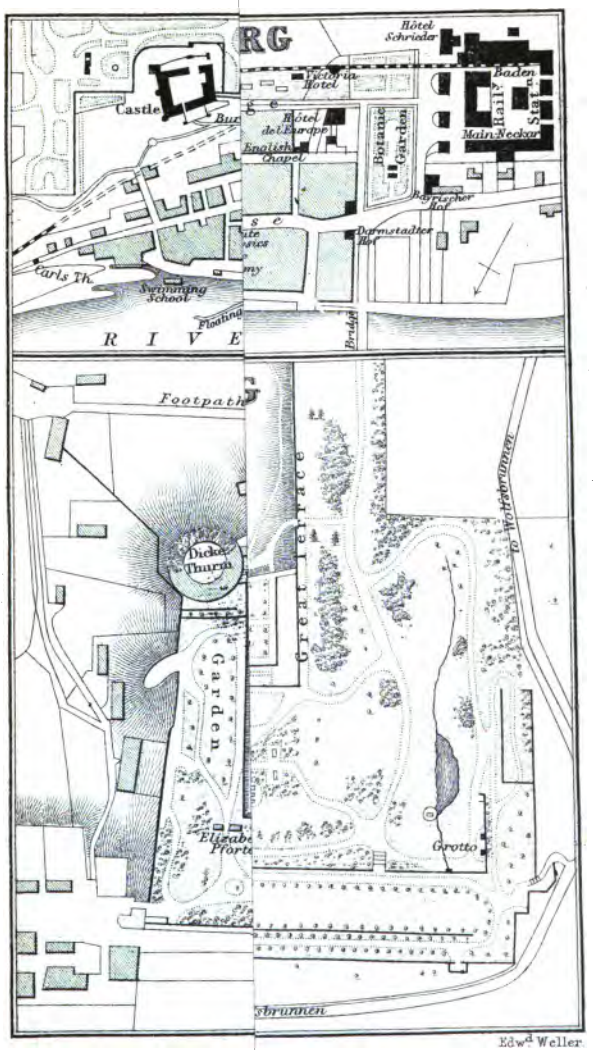
The English traveller will view with some interest that part of the castle called the *English Palace* from its having been built for the reception of the Princess Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I., and grand-daughter of Mary Queen of Scots. The triumphal arch, having pillars entwined with ivy-leaves, was erected by her husband, the Elector Frederick V., afterwards King of Bohemia, to celebrate their nuptials; it led to the flower-garden which he caused to be laid out for her pleasure, and it still goes by the name of Elizabethen Pforte.

The granite pillars supporting the canopy of the well in the corner of the court of the castle are said by some to have been brought from Charlemagne's palace at Ingelheim, though they are undoubtedly derived from the quarry in the Odenwald.

In a cellar under the castle is the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, constructed 1751; it is the largest wine-cask in the world, 36 ft. long and 24 ft. high; being capable of holding 800 hogsheads or 283,200 bottles, which is far less, after all, than the dimensions of one of the porter vats of a London brewer. In former days, when the tun was filled with the produce of the vintage, it was usual to dance on the platform on the top. It is supposed to have been filled with the white wine of the Odenwald, although none of the Bergstrasse wines possess keeping qualities. It has, however, remained empty since 1769.

One of the towers which formed the outer defences of the Castle (*der gesprengte Thurm*) was undermined and blown up by the French; but so thick were the walls, and so strongly built, that, though nearly the whole of one side was detached by the explosion, instead of crumbling to pieces it merely slid down from its place, in one solid mass, into the ditch, where it still remains. Subterranean passages, for the most part still preserved and accessible, extend under the ramparts.

The *Gardens* (originally laid out by the engineer Solomon de Caus) and *Shrubberies* round the castle, and the adjoining *Terrace* to the eastward, afford the most agreeable walks and


RG
Hôtel Schrieder
Victoria Hotel
Castle
Hôtel del Europa
English Chapel
Botanic Garden
Baden Hall
Station
Main-Neckar
Darmstadter Hof
Swimming School
Floating
Bridge
R I V E
Footpath
Dicker Thurm
Garden
Grand Terrace
to Wolfsbrunnen
Grotto

Edwd Weller

splendid points of view it is possible to conceive over the Neckar, issuing out of its vine-clad valley, and winding through a plain of the utmost fertility to join the Rhine, which appears here and there in distant flashes glittering in the sun. Spires and towers proclaim the existence of cities and villages almost without number, and the landscape is bounded by the outline of the Vosges mountains.

There is an *Inn* or Boarding-house within the Castle; comfortable rooms. Table-d'hôte at 1.

The best general *View* of the Castle may be obtained from the extrèmity of the *Terrace* raised upon arches, and projecting over the Neckar. The building, however, is so grand an object, and the surrounding country so exceedingly beautiful, that the stranger will hardly be satisfied with seeing it from one point. The *Oberes Schloss*, a restaurant on the hill behind the Castle, considerably higher, is another good point of view. The visitor should mount the heights on the rt. bank of the Neckar, either by a path leading from the end of the bridge, which is steep, or by a more gradual ascent from Neuenheim. An agreeable path, easily accessible, called the *Philosopher's Walk*, conducts along the slope of the hill fronting the town. The hill behind it, which stands in the angle between the valley of the Rhine and Neckar, called the *Heiligenberg*, presents a more extensive prospect. On the top are ruins of a castle and church of St. Michael, which succeeded to a Roman fort built on the spot. In 1391 the wild sect called Flagellants made a pilgrimage to this holy mountain, clad in black and wearing a white cross in front and behind. In the Thirty Years' War Tilly opened his trenches to bombard the town from this point.

About 50 yards above the bridge, on the rt. bank, in a solitary inn called *Hirschgasse*, the students' duels are fought. 4 or 5 sometimes take place in a day; and it is no uncommon thing for a student to have been engaged in 25 or 30, *as principal*, in the course of 4 or 5 years. Duelling-days are Tuesday and Thursday, between 10 A.M. and 1. Strangers are not admitted, unless introduced by a member of "the corps," which comprises only about 150 out of 700 students. There are 5 different corps, distinguished by the colours of their caps: 1, white, Saxoborussians; 2, red, Vandals; 3, green, Westphalians; 4, blue, Rhinelanders; 5, yellow, Suabians.

The **Königsstuhl**, the highest hill in this district, lies behind the town and castle. The summit may be reached in 1 or 1½ hr.'s walk, or in a carriage, and the view is the most extensive in the neighbourhood. A lofty tower has been erected for the convenience of visitors, who often repair hither to see the sun rise, and if possible to extend the limits of the panorama, which includes the valleys of the Rhine and Neckar, the Odenwald, Haardt Mountains on the W., the Taunus on the N.W., the ridge of the Black Forest on the S., with the Castle of Eberstein-berg, near Baden, and the spire of Strassburg Minster, 90 m. off. Tilly bombarded the town from this hill, after his attack from the rt. bank had failed: remains of his trenches are still visible.

The banks of the Neckar above Heidelberg are very interesting, and afford many pleasant excursions—one of the most agreeable being to *Neckargemünd* (*Inn*, Pfalz), 6 m. off (2nd stat. on Rly. to Würzburg, Rte. 110); the excursion may be agreeably prolonged to *Neckar Steinach*, on the rt. bank (*Inn:* Die Harfe). The course of the Neckar is described in the *Handbook for S. Germany*, Rte. 159.

A road, overlooking the Neckar, runs from the castle along the shoulder of the hill to the *Wolf's Brunnen*, an agreeable walk or drive of 2 m.; charming views. It is a pretty retired nook, named from a spring which rises there. There is a small *inn* close to it, famed for its beer and trout—like a Swiss cottage. Trout are reared here by thousands, in a succession of well-contrived ponds and tanks; in the

last of which they are fattened for the table. They are also largely exported. Here, according to tradition, the enchantress Jetta, who lived on the spot, and first foretold the greatness of the house of the Palatinate, was torn in pieces by a wolf. You may return hence to Heidelberg by the road along the margin of the river.

Hausacker's, now Metz's, collection of armour and paintings, old iron and steel work, and executioners' swords, outside the Karls Thor, well deserves a visit.

The cherries of Dossenheim, a village about 2 m. beyond Handschuhsheim, on the Bergstrasse, are sent by steamboats to the London market.

The pretty gardens of *Schwetzingen*, about an hour's drive (6 m. Rly. through Eppelheim and Plankstadt, 5 trains daily in 20 min.), form a pleasant excursion. (See Rte. 102.)

Heidelberg is a cheap place of residence, provisions being moderate and abundant.

Rlys.: — N. W. to Friedrichsfeld Junct. Stat., thence N. to *Frankfurt* (see above), and W. to *Mannheim* (Rte. 102). E. to Meckesheim Junct. Stat., whence N.E. to *Würzburg* (Rte. 110), and S.E. to *Heilbronn* and *Stuttgart* (*Hndbk. S. Germany*). S. to *Carlsruhe*, *Strassburg*, *Basle*, &c. (see below). S.W. to Spires (in Rte. 102), viâ *Schwetzingen*.

Steamboats on the Neckar to *Heilbronn*, daily at 6.20 A.M., in 13 hrs., tedious; descending in 7 or 8. (See *Hndbk. for S. Germany*, Rte. 159.)

The Baden Railway — Heidelberg to Basle.

The country to the S. of Heidelberg scarcely retains any trace of the beauty of the Bergstrasse, but the line is carried through a flat but fertile country, with a range of hills to the eastward.

19 m. *Wiesloch* Stat. rt. The large building called *Kislau* was formerly a Ducal Palace, but is now a penitentiary.

10 m. *Langenbrücken* Stat. (*Inns:* Ochs; Sonne), Pop. 1500. Here are sulphur-baths, very efficacious for diseases of the skin and of the respiratory organs, for gout, rheumatism, &c. Lodging at the Bathing Establishment. Table d'hôte and wines very good. A cheap and agreeable summer residence for families.

10 m. **Bruchsal** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* H. Keller, at Stat.; Badischer Hof; Rose, near Stat.). This inanimate town of 9700 Inhab. was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Spires, whose *Palace*, built in the last cent., is now converted into Law Courts. The large building on l. is a *Prison* on the separate system. Bruchsal was joined to Baden in 1803. [*Rly.* S.E. to Mühlacker Junct. Stat.; thence S.W. to Pforzheim and E. to Bietigheim for Heilbronn or Stuttgart (*Hndbk. S. Germany*), N.W. to Rheinsheim.]

10 m. *Durlach* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Carlsburg), once the capital and residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach, who reunited all the Baden possessions upon the extinction of the line of Baden-Baden, 1771. An old ruined castle, with its conspicuous *watch-tower*, upon the height of the *Thurmberg*, commanding a fine view, was the cradle of the family. The more recent *Schloss* or *Palace* in the town is now half pulled down; what remains is turned into a cavalry barrack. In the gardens are some Roman altars and milestones, found in the neighbourhood. In 1688 Durlach was burned by the French, and has never recovered from this blow.

rt. A noble avenue of Lombardy poplars, the oldest and highest in Germany, none being under 90 ft., and some more than 120 ft. high, 2 m. long, lines the road from Durlach to Carlsruhe.

[*Rly.* S.E. to *Pforzheim*, thence S.W. to Wildbad, N.E. for Heilbronn,

and S.E. for Stuttgart (see *Hndbk. S. Germany*).]

After passing (rt.) *Gottsau*, once a Benedictine convent, now an artillery barrack, and the interesting *Cemetery* of Carlsruhe, we reach the handsome buildings, designed by the architect Eisenlohr, which compose the

2 m. **Carlsruhe** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Erbprinz, good; H. d'Angleterre; H. Grosse, excellent. *2nd class:* Weisser Bär; Grüner Hof, moderate.)

Post office in the Ritterstrasse, open 8 to 8; *Telegraph* office in the Herrenstrasse.

This capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, 3 m. E. of the Rhine, the seat of government and of the two Chambers, and residence of the court, contains 40,000 Inhab. It is a pretty and clean, but rather dull town, and one of the youngest capitals of Germany, as it was not begun till 1715. It owes its origin solely to the accident of the Margrave Charles of Baden-Durlach building a hunting-seat on the spot, which he fixed on from its seclusion, the surrounding country being at the time an almost uninterrupted forest. He called this retreat "Charles's Rest," but differences with his Durlach subjects induced him to encourage the formation of a town here, and in a few years the hunting-lodge became the nucleus of a new city, which derived from it the name of Karls-ruhe. It is regularly built, in the form of a fan, or rather of a wheel. The 9 main streets, like spokes, all radiate from the S. side of the palace. The growth of the city since 1870 has, however, disturbed this arrangement, and the block system is now being adopted. The buildings are of three periods: the oldest in the French style of the early part of the 18th cent.; next come the classic imitations of *Weinbrenner*, of the beginning of the 19th cent.; and last, the productions of the existing school of architecture, of which *Hübsch* is the head.

From the railway you enter Carlsruhe by what was formerly the Ettlinger Gate, opposite which is the bronze *statue*, by Reich, of the Baden minister *Winter* (d. 1838), erected 1851, and traversing the street leading to the palace (Karl-Wilhelm St.), pass the monuments of the Grand Dukes Karl (d. 1818), *obelisk* and a *bust;* Lewis (d. 1830), a sandstone *statue;* and that of the Margrave Charles William (d. 1738), founder of Carlsruhe, a *pyramid* of red sandstone, erected 1823. The two last are in the market-place; on the W. side of which is the *Rathhaus* (built 1821), on the E. the *Protestant Ch.*, with high tower, and further on, in the courtyard of the palace, is the bronze *statue* of the Grand Duke Karl Freidrich (d. 1811), by Schwanthaler, 1844. The *Polytechnic School* was built by Hübsch in 1836. Over the portal are statues of Kepler and Erwin von Steinbach.

The *Palace* or *Schloss* was erected by Margrave Karl Friedrich, 1754, in place of the hunting-seat. The view from the turret which surmounts it, called *Bleithurm*, deserves to be seen (small fee), as it will give a correct notion of the singular plan on which Carlsruhe is built. The town is nearly surrounded by the Haardt Forest, which is intersected by roads radiating from the palace, and corresponding with the streets of the town. Beyond this are seen the silvery windings of the Rhine, and behind it the Vosges mountains; while to the S. the picturesque outline of the Black Forest mountains, and on the N. those of the Bergstrasse, complete the panorama. The *Theatre*, on the W. side of the palace, built 1853, by Hübsch, is open 3 times a week. Closed June and July.

One of the finest buildings is the *Kunsthalle* (open Sund. and Wed., 11 to 1 and 2 to 4), near the Botanic Garden, erected by Hübsch, 1845, of grey sandstone, with stripes of red. It is decorated with frescoes by *Schwindt*, and contains a collection of paintings, and other works of art. There are—portraits of Colbert, *Ph. de Champagne;* 2 portraits by *Van der Helst;* many Dutch pictures. Those of the old masters

are of second-rate value, but there are good specimens of the modern German school: Achenbach, Dietz, Schwindt; *Lessing*, Crusaders; *Sohn*, Question of Conscience; *Dietz*, Battle-pieces, in which the Baden soldiers figure; Cartoons by *Overbeck*, *Schnorr*, &c.; Landscapes by *Frommel;* also a portrait of Luther, after death, by *Cranach*.

Opposite the end of the Akademie Strasse is a marble *bust* of *Hübsch* the architect (d. 1863).

The *Friedrichs Platz*, a handsome new square, contains on the S. side the *Museum*, designed by Berckmüller, and intended to unite the various collections belonging to the town. The *Natural History* collection, rich in fossil remains, and the Court *library* of 90,000 vols., have been removed here from the palace.

An archway in the W. wing of the palace leads to the *Palace Gardens* and those called *Amalienruhe*, which are thrown open to the public, and afford agreeable walks. On the l., near the entrance, are large conservatories (*Wintergarten*), and adjoining them the *Botanic Garden*. Another pleasant short walk is to the village of Biertheim, where there are good baths.

Mr. Stultz, the tailor, founded an hospital in this town, near the Mühlberg gate, which he endowed with a sum of 100,000 fl.; he was in consequence created a baron.

English Ch. Service in the Chapel near the Stiftung.

In the *shops* of Franz Nöldeke and M. Bielefeld will be found a number of interesting publications, engravings of all sorts, with guide-books, and views of the Rhine and of Baden, &c.

The *Club* is called the Museum; strangers may be admitted to it by a member. All the German, many French, and a few English papers are taken in here.

Good *baths* in the town and in the Rhine at Maximiliansau (25 min. by train).

The *Friedhof*, not far from the Rly. Stat., is very well arranged and kept. Very conspicuous is the *Prussian Monument*, erected 1851, from designs by the King of Prussia (Fred. Wm. IV.) himself, to the memory of his soldiers who fell in putting down the Baden revolutionary insurgents, 1849. It is a temple of red sandstone, surmounted by the archangel Michael, in zinc gilt. Another monument records the death of 64 persons at the fire in the theatre here, 1847. Here is the grave of the poet Jung Stilling who died in this place 1817. Since 1869 the cemetery has been extended towards the E.; and, on the site of the former Ettlinger Gate, a handsome monument has been erected to 500 soldiers killed in the Franco-German war of 1870.

Rlys.:—N. direct to *Mannheim* vid *Schwetzingen* (Rte. 102). W. to *Maxau*, whence steam ferry across the Rhine to Maximiliansau for Winden Junct. Stat., whence N. to *Landau*, &c. S. to *Strassburg* (see Rte. 104). E. to Durlach Junct. Stat. for Heidelberg (see above) and Pforzheim, &c. (see *Hndbk. S. Germany*).

Railway to Baden and Basle continued.—About 2 m. from Carlsruhe, rt., at *Bulach*, is a modern Romanesque *Ch.*, with 2 towers, built by *Hübsch*, 1838. The interior contains frescoes by Dietrich of Stuttgart.

4 m. *Ettlingen* Stat. (*Inn:* Krone); Pop. 4900; paper and silk mills. Schloss of the 18th cent. Many Roman antiquities have been found about here.

The *Grand-Duchy of Baden* is one of the most fertile districts in Germany, and that part of it through which the railroad passes produces tobacco in large quantities, maize, hops, hemp, and flax, besides every species of grain. It is a country of wine also, and oil, as the hills are clothed with vineyards, and the roads are shaded by luxuriant walnut-trees, from the nuts of which an excellent and clear oil is pressed, nearly as good for culinary purposes as fine olive-oil. The peasantry in this

country commonly wear cocked-hats, even in the fields,—a singular decoration for a ploughboy.

10 m. **Rastatt** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Post; Kreutz; Löwe). This town, of 13,000 Inhab., on the Murg, is a dull place, and has lost its importance as a frontier fortress since the annexation of Alsace to Germany in 1871. It was destroyed by the French in 1689, but rebuilt by the Margrave Louis William, husband of the Sibylla (mentioned below) who erected the *Palace*, a large edifice of red sandstone surmounted by a colossal statue of Jupiter. Fine view from the platform. This palace was until 1771 the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Baden, but is now deserted and in part serves as a barrack. 2 Congresses, important in the annals of Europe, have assembled in it: one in 1713, when Marshal Villars and Prince Eugene settled the terms of peace in the small unpainted cabinet, its walls stained with ink-spots, still pointed out to visitors; the second, in 1797-99, which was followed by the mysterious murder of two of the French Republican envoys, Roberjot and Bonnier, as they were quitting the town. About 10 min. walk outside the Rheinau gate a monument marks the spot. No satisfactory light has ever been thrown upon the murder.

In one apartment are Turkish trophies, horsetail standards, arms, &c., gained by the Margrave Louis in his campaigns against the Turks, together with his armour and portrait. Many things were stolen by the revolutionary blackguards who called themselves Freischaaren, about 6000 men, consisting of mutineer soldiers, students, Poles, and Hungarians, who got possession of Rastatt in May 1849, but surrendered the place to the Prussians in July of the same year, after a bloody struggle.

[Branch *Rly.* S.E. 8 m. up the Murgthal to *Gernsbach* (see *Excursions from Baden* in Rte. 106), passing on rt. near Ruppenheim, the **Favorite**, a deserted Schloss of the Margraves of Baden-Baden, built in 1725 by the Margravine Sibylla, wife of the heavy Louis of Baden, who fought against the Turks along with Prince Eugene. It is chiefly interesting as illustrating the manners and tastes of former days, and from the singular character of Sibylla, its founder. In her youth she was very handsome, and not a little vain of her beauty: as a proof of which she has left in her boudoir 60 or 70 portraits of herself, in as many different costumes. The old-fashioned furniture of the château, originally tawdry rather than tasteful, is nearly worn out. There are no works of art in the house; but one or two old cabinets filled with glass, and some singular Delft ware in the forms of birds and beasts, are kept in the lower rooms. In the garden is an odd, many-sided building, resembling a Chinese temple: this was *Sibylla's Chapel.* A youth of frivolity seems, in her case, to have terminated in an old age of superstition. Before an altar within it, in a chamber designedly rendered as gloomy as a dungeon, she spent the greater part of her days and nights, during the latter years of her life, inflicting upon herself all kinds of privations and penances. Here is still preserved the scourge of whipcord, ending in wire points (like a cat-o'-nine-tails), with which she used to discipline herself; also, her hair shirt, and a cross of wire net-work, with points turned inward, which she wore next her skin, while 2 circular pieces of the same were placed for her to kneel upon. Her bed was a thin rush mat, laid on the floor; and her only companions were 2 wooden figures, as large as life, of the Virgin and St. John. These were her guests, and with them she used to sit down to table; equal portions of every meal being served to all three; but their share was afterwards given to the poor. The *Favorite* is about 6 m. from Baden.]

The line from Rastatt crosses the Murg, and continues S. to

8 m. *Oos* Junct. Stat. (Buffet).

[*Branch Railway to Baden*, 3 m. S.E. (Rte. 106).]

The railway crosses the Oos rivulet. l. see the castle tower of *Yburg*.

4 m. *Steinbach* Stat. (*Inn:* Stein), at the foot of the hill of Yburg, the birthplace of Erwin (died 1318), the architect of Strassburg Minster. A sandstone *statue* of him (erected 1844) crowns a height.

3 m. *Bühl* Stat. (*Inns:* Badischer Hof; Rabe), a town of 3000 Inhab., with a very old *ch.* Pretty excursion from this place up the *Bühler-Thal*.

3 m. *Ottersweier* Stat. (*Inn:* Sonne). Pop. 1720. Here the valley of Hub opens out on the E.; within it lie the Baths of *Hub* (whey-, grape-, and cold-water cure establishments), and the ruined Castle of *Windeck*.

[At *Sasbach*, 2 m. rt. of the railroad, stands an obelisk of granite, erected in 1829 by the French, to mark the spot where their great General Turenne (born at Sedan, 1611) was killed by a cannon-ball, while reconnoitring the Austrian army, under Montecucoli, 27th July, 1675. This is the 4th monument which has been set up to his memory, the others having been destroyed. His death arrested instantly the success of the French arms, no general in his army being found capable of following up his plans. The most contradictory and futile orders were issued; till the troops, discouraged by inaction and failure, exclaimed in irony "Lâchez la pie (the piebald charger of Turenne, upon which he had so often led them to victory); elle nous conduira." The bowels of Turenne were interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas, at Achern; his body was conveyed to France.]

3 m. *Achern* Stat. (*Inns:* Huber; Post, good; Adler), a little town at the mouth of the Kappler Valley, with a *statue* of the Grand Duke Leopold (d. 1852) erected 1855 in the Market-place. [Horses and carriages may be hired here for an interesting excursion of 8 m. by Ober-Achern, Cappel, and Ottenhöfen to the ruins of the *Abbey of Allerheiligen* (All Saints), destroyed by fire 1803: now a picturesque ruin. (*Inn:* Mittenmeyer's.) Below the convent the hill has been cleft by a zigzag fissure for 400 ft.; through this chasm a stream forces its way in numerous falls. The scenery around is scarcely surpassed anywhere in the Schwarzwald.]

A little beyond this the railroad crosses the Rench, a stream descending from the Kniebis.

4 m. *Appenweier* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Adler, good).

[Branch *Rly.* W. 15 m., 10 trains daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to *Strassburg*, crossing the Rhine at *Kehl*, see Rte. 104A.]

[Rly. *in progress* E. to Oppénau. In the meantime *Schnellpost* thrice daily up the valley of the Rench through (1 hr. 5 m.) *Oberkirch* (*Inn:* Post), 3 m. from which is the fine Gothic *Ch. of Lautenbach*, built in 1471; (2 hrs. 7 m.) *Oppenau* (*Inn:* Krone), and reaching in 3 hrs. 17 m. *Petersthal* (*Inn:* Müller's H.), the chief of the group of small watering-places called the *Kniebis Baths*, beautifully situated 1400 ft. above the sea, and much frequented during the season, lasting from May to September. Waters, iron with carbonic acid gas. The *Schnellpost* goes on to *Griesbach*, which lies 1 hr. further up the valley, and thence to, in 3½ hrs. more, *Freudenstadt*, which is 30 m. from Appenweier.]

After passing Appenweier, rt. the spire of Strassburg Minster is visible. l. The well-preserved Castle of *Staufenberg*, built in the 11th cent., by a Bp. of Strassburg, crowns a distant eminence.

5 m. **Offenburg** Junct. Stat.—*Buffet*, good. (*Inns:* The Fortuna, good and moderate, capital cuisine, civil host, understands English. Right of fishing in the Kinzig for 24 m., and of shooting, is given to guests staying at the Fortuna; Schwarzwalder Hof, large and comfortable; Adler H. Rooms can be had at Meyer's Maison garnie.) The Zeller and Klingelberger wines,

grown near this, are very good. The town, of 5200 Inhab., is at the entrance of the valley of the Kinzig, with a *statue* to Sir *Francis Drake*, the first introducer of the potato into Europe. Picturesque costumes may be seen here on market days (Saturdays), and the scenery up the neighbouring valley is pretty.

[*The Black Forest Railway* runs S.E. through the valley of the Kinzig to Villingen for Constance, &c. This is the best Rly. Rte. into the *Black Forest* (see Rte. 108).]

The rly. to Basle crosses the Kinzig on a lattice bridge, passing on l. the modern Gothic *Castle of Ortenburg* (see Rte. 108).

9 m. *Dinglingen* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Post; good and cheap).

[Branch *Rly.* S.E. 2 m. to *Lahr* (*Inns:* Post; Sonne), a flourishing and industrious town, of 7500 Inhab., on the Schutter.]

W. beyond the Rhine appears the outline of the Vosges Mountains, E. the red sandstone cliffs of the Black Forest. On a steep conical hill to the l. rise the ruins of *Schloss Hohengeroldseck*, destroyed by the French, 1697.

3 m. *Kippenheim* Stat. This village, of 2000 Inhab., is the birthplace (1778) of Mr. (afterwards Baron) Stultz, the tailor: a neat monument of cast iron has been set up by the roadside to his memory.

2 m. *Orschweier* Stat. [*Omnibus* 6 times daily, in ½ hr., to S.E. 2 m. *Ettenheim*, a small town of 3000 Inhab., at the mouth of the Münster-Thal, where a party of French emigrants, among whom was the Duc d'Enghien, were seized, 1804, by 2 columns of troops sent by Napoleon across the Rhine, who thus committed a breach of the law of nations, and a violation of the German territory. The Duke was inhumanly shot 6 days after, at Vincennes.] Beyond this the railroad crosses the Ettenbach.

4 m. *Herbolzheim* Stat. The Elz river is crossed.

3 m. *Kenzingen* Stat. (*Inn:* Lachs; good and clean).

3 m. *Riegel* Stat. A drainage *Canal* conveys the *Dreisam* into the Elz and the Rhine, and has rescued the district from a state of swamp. rt. The *Kaiserstuhl* (see *excursions* from Freiburg, below), an isolated, volcanic, hilly range, fertile and thickly peopled, rises out of the plain of the Rhine. The railway bends E., passing between it and the Black Forest range. The summits of the Bellchen and Blauen are conspicuous.

4 m. *Emmendingen* Stat. (*Inn:* Krone). Pop. 2440.

l. beyond the town, the *Castle of Hochburg*, one of the most extensive ruins in Germany, appears.

4 m. *Denzlingen* Junct. Stat.

[Branch *rly.* to N.E. 4 m. *Waldkirch* (*Inn:* Post), an industrial town of 2700 Inhab., with fine view from the ruins of the Castle of *Kasteberg* close by.

About 3 m. N. of Freiburg, on the l., is the ruined Castle of the Dukes of *Zähringen*, ancestors of the ruling family of Baden. From the ruins a beautiful view is obtained over the surrounding district, called the *Breisgau;* for over 500 years a province of Austria, but ceded to Baden by the Peace of Presburg, 1805.]

4 m. **Freiburg** Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Zähringer Hof, opposite the Rly. Stat., first-rate; Pfau, near Stat., good and reasonable: the intelligent landlord speaks English; H. Föhrenbach, near the rly., good, and civil landlord; Deutscher Hof, middling, civil landlord; Engel; Heil. Geist; Rheinischer Hof; Wilder Mann, very fair).

Eng. Ch. Service on Sundays in a large room at the Post; resident chaplain.

This flourishing and increasing town, founded 1091, formerly capital of the Breisgau, and for over 400 years under the rule of Austria, was annexed to Baden in 1805, and became an

archbishop's see in 1827. It is situated in one of the prettiest spots on the outskirts of the Black Forest, at the mouth of the Höllenthal (Valley of Hell), upon the Dreisam, runlets from which are carried through all the streets. It has 25,000 Inhab. (2000 Protestants settled here since 1850), but owing to the frequent sieges of the town between 1632 and 1744, it possesses few fine buildings besides the **_Cathedral_ (Münster), remarkable as being almost the only large Gothic church in Germany which is finished. It is equally admired for the delicate symmetry of its proportions, and the good taste of its decorations. It owes its existence partly to the munificence of the princes of Zähringen; but also to the zeal and liberality of the citizens of Freiburg, who taxed themselves to the utmost to complete it. The architect's name is unknown; Erwin of Steinbach, who built Strassburg, may have been his pupil. It was begun under Conrad III., of Zähringen, 1152. The nave (early pointed), W. front, tower, and rich porch below it, date from 1236-72, and are by far the finest part of the building; the choir is inferior, and of a later period, 1513. The oldest parts are the transepts, together with their external turrets, 12th cent. The W. tower, 380 ft. high, one of the very few of the kind ever completed, exhibits a skilful transition from a square base into an octagon, which is surmounted by a pyramidal spire of the most exquisite open-work tracery, all of stone, of extreme boldness as well as lightness. The ascent of the tower (small fee) gives a good idea of the beauty of the building:—the view is better from the Schlossberg.

Beneath the tower is the main entrance into the church, by a magnificent portal, richly ornamented with sculptures. The portal leading into the choir from the N. also deserves attention; the sculptures below the arch represent the Creation by the Deity in the form of an old man, shaping the sun, moon, and stars out of balls, and breathing life into Adam.

The interior of the church contains the monument and armed effigy of Berchtold V., last Duke of Zähringen (d. 1218); an artistic carved pulpit, the work of George Kempf, 1561; and a singular piece of sculpture of the Lord's Supper, consisting of 13 figures, by an artist named Hauser, 1561. The windows are filled with stained glass, of beautiful colours; the oldest is of the 15th cent.; that of the choir, superior in point of drawing, dates only from the beginning of the 16th. That in St. Alexander's or the Miners' _Chapel_, is from designs of Baldung Grün, 1515, and very fine. Some good modern painted glass has been inserted.

In the chapel of St. Martin (Locherers), on the N. of the choir, a remarkable carving in wood represents the Virgin, sheltering beneath her mantle a whole host of worshippers of all ranks, including popes, cardinals, bishops, &c., date 1520. Provost (Domprobst) Boeklin's chapel contains his monumental effigy in armour, and a _Crucifix_ of silver, hammered and gilt, of Eastern workmanship.

The painting over the high altar, set within an elegant Gothic framework, is by _Hans Baldung Grün_ (an old painter of Gmünd in Suabia, d. 1552). The chief subject, in the centre when the doors are opened, is the Ascension of the Virgin and her Coronation by the First and Second Persons of the Trinity: on the shutters at either side are the 12 Apostles. The outside of these is occupied by 4 subjects—the Annunciation, Visitation of Elizabeth, Birth of Christ, and Flight into Egypt (perhaps the best). At the back of these paintings are others by _B. Grün_ also, visible from the choir aisle, the chief piece being a row of portraits of magistrates of Freiburg. On the one side are St. George and St. Lawrence; on the other, St. John Baptist and St. Jerome as a cardinal. It is curious, rather than beautiful, as a work of art. The Bishop's throne, carved in wood, 1851, deserves notice.

The University Chapel in the S. aisle contains 2 good pictures by _Holbein_, in his early style—a Nativity, and an Adoration of the Magi; the latter very fine, especially the figure of the Vir-

gin. It was painted for the Oberriedt family, whose portraits are introduced below.

The *University*, founded 1457, by Archduke Albert VI. of Austria, has 298 students. It is the Roman Catholic seminary of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Heidelberg is Protestant.

Near the gate leading to Frankfurt stands the *Protestant Church*, an elegant building in Romanesque (Byzantine) style, with an octagon tower. It was skilfully transferred, in 1836, stone by stone, from an old convent at Thennenbach, 15 m. off in the forest.

The *Kaufhaus*, S. of the cathedral, is a very quaint Gothic building of the 16th cent., resting on pointed arches, decorated externally with fresco portraits gilt of the Empr. Maximilian I., his son Philip, Charles V., and Ferdinand I. The Gothic portal under the arcade exhibits a singular arrangement. A sandstone statue of the Franciscan friar, *Berthold Schwartz*, who lived in the early part of the 14th cent., here or at Cologne, and said to be the inventor of gunpowder, has been set up in front of the University.

The two Gothic *Fountains*, in the Kaiser Strasse, deserve notice, the one adorned with statues of bishops, knights, and saints, the other with a statue to Duke Berthold III., founder of Freiburg. The town is flourishing from the wine and timber trade and the manufacture of chicory.

Walks in the Vicinity.—To the *Schlossberg*, about ½ hr.'s walk from the minster. The ascent begins near the Schwaben Thor. The eye ranges over the vale of the Dreisam, bounded in the distance by the waving outline of the Black Forest hills rising one behind another. The filigree work of the spire is seen from this to the greatest advantage. To the (½ hr.) *Jägerhäuschen* restaurant; and on to the (1½ hr.) *Ruins of Zähringen* (see above); to the (½ hr.) *Loretto Chapel* on the *Schliessberg*.

More distant excursions are—

(*a*) Through the *Guntersthal* to the (2 hrs.) *Schönberg*, and on (in 4 hrs.) to the summit of the *Schau-ins-Land* (Erzkasten), and by the *Cappeler Valley* to the Baths of *Littenweiler*.

(*b*) Through the *Eschbach* valley, and over the *Lindenberg* to *St. Peter* (*Inn:* Hirsch), and thence by the *Glotter* valley to *Denzlingen* Stat. (see above).

(*c*) Through the *Höllenthal* as far as 11 m. *Steig*, described in road to Schaffhausen, in Rte. 109.

(*d*) To E. 40 m. *Donaueschingen* Stat., on *rly.* for Constance or Schaffhausen, described in Rte. 108 (*Schnellpost* twice daily, in 9½ hrs.).

(*e*) To the *Kaisersstuhl* range, reached from the *Riegel Stat.* (see above), whence *Schnellpost* four times daily in ¾ hr., to W. 4 m. *Endingen*, and thence ascend through *Schellingen*, returning by *Neun Linden* and *Ober-Schaffhausen*, and through *Ihringen* to *Alt-Breisach* Stat. (see below).

(*f*) Branch *rly.* W. 13 m., passing along the S. side of the *Kaisersstuhl* range, through Gottenheim and Ihringen (see above) to **Alt-Breisach** Stat. (*Inns:* Post; Ochse; Wilder Mann), a decayed town of 3300 Inhab., once a frontier fortress, and the key of Germany on the W., on a high rock above the rt. bank of the Rhine. It is first-mentioned in Cæsar's time as Mons Brisiacus, a stronghold of the Sequani, which the German chief Ariovistus seized. From 1648 to 1697 Breisach was annexed to France. There is nothing now to show its former importance save the *Minster of St. Stephen*, Gothic, 13th cent., on the height. The choir is raised on a *crypt* supported by reeded piers. The transepts Romanesque. It contains a fine old *Rood Screen*, some monuments, and a silver shrine, which held the relics of the martyrs Gervasius and Protasius, found by St. Ambrose at Milan. Its chief curiosity, however, is its beautiful

Altar Screen, carved in wood. The central compartment, a Coronation of the Virgin, a very masterly work of art, with the date 1597, has the monogram of the sculptor, Hans Leifrink, or Leychman. The l.-hand shutter bears patron saints of the town; the rt.-hand is occupied by St. Stephen and St. Lawrence. The whole is surmounted by pinnacles, that in the centre reaching up to the roof. A monument to the Grand Duke of Baden, Carl Frederick, has been placed on the top of the *Eggardsberg*, where once stood the *Citadel*. It sustained a memorable siege, 1638, from the Swedes under Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar. Flying bridge across the Rhine on road to Colmar, by *Neu-Breisach* (see Rte. 107).

The *rly.* to Basle continues S. to

8 m. *Krozingen* Stat. (*Inn:* Post). *Schnellpost* 4 times daily in ¾ hr., to S.E. 3 m. *Staufen*, above which village are the ruins of Staufenburg Castle.

4 m. *Heitersheim* Stat. This village was for near three centuries the seat of the Grand Prior of the German Division of the Knights of St. John. It was secularized 1806. *Schnellpost* twice daily in 1 hr. to S.E., 4 m., *Salzburg* (*Inn:* Hirsch), a village of 1500 Inhab., the birthplace of Schöpflin, the Reformer, beyond which, higher up the valley, are the prettily situated *Baths*.

4 m. *Mülheim* Stat. (*Inns:* Kittler's; Krone). [*Omnibus* 4 times daily in 1¼ hr. to E. 5 m.

The Baths of **Badenweiler** (*Inns:* Stadt Carlsruhe, fine view; Römerbad, both good), a rapidly increasing watering-place. The thermal waters were known to the Romans, and the *Baths* erected by them were discovered, 1784, in a very perfect state of preservation. They consist of a swimming bath, 4 large and 8 smaller baths, and include a vapour bath, anointing-room, dressing-room, &c. They are regarded as the most perfect out of Rome, and are 324 ft. long by 100 broad. An inscription found on the spot proves that they were dedicated to Diana Abnoba. This pleasant little place, 1400 ft. above the sea-level, is now furnished with a handsome and very convenient wooden *Bath-house* (Kurhaus), built 1853 from Eisenlohr's plans. Behind it rises the *Castle*, ruined by the French, 1688, a capital point of view, with beautiful walks around it. Cold water, which is scarce here, has been conveyed in a conduit from the Blauen to Badenweiler. *Excursions* may be made to the castle of *Bürgeln*, 6 m., and to the top of the *Blauen* mountain (6 m.), 3597 ft. high, the loftiest in the district. Still finer is the panorama of the Vosges, Jura, Alps, and Black Forest from the *Belchen*. The excellent white wine called *Markgräfler*, the best which Baden produces, is grown near this.

At Neuburg, 3 m. W. of Mülheim, Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar died, 1639, poisoned, it was supposed, by Richelieu.]

4 m. *Schlingen* Stat. (*Inns:* Krone; Sonne). Here an action was fought between Moreau and the Archduke Charles, 1796.

The Railway approaches the Rhine, here encroached upon by hills, which are bored by 3 short tunnels.

9 m. *Efringen* Stat. Through fine scenery.

The Baden custom-house is at

5 m. *Leopoldshöhe* Stat., but passengers' baggage is examined at

4 m. **Basle** Terminus in Little Basle (*Handbook for Switzerland*, Rte. 1).

ROUTE 106.

CARLSRUHE TO BADEN-BADEN.—RAIL.

Distance, 23 m.; *time*, 1 hr.; 10 trains daily.

Carlsruhe and the *Rly.* as far as 20 m. *Oos* Junct. Stat. are described in Rte. 105. From Oos a *Branch Rly.* runs S.E. through a valley, which begins to contract and the hills to rise on either side. On the l. the old castle of Baden is seen crowning the summit of a fir-clad hill. On the rt. rises the hill of Yburg, on which another castle is perched. Both of them were, perhaps, Roman forts originally.

3 m. **Baden** Terminus (called *Baden-Baden*, to distinguish it from places of the same name in Switzerland and near Vienna). Omnibus from Rly. *Telegraph* office at Stat.

Inns: Badischer Hof (much frequented by the English), good, excellent table-d'hôte; H. *Victoria*, a handsome house; H. *de l'Europe*, opposite the Conversationshaus and Trinkhalle; H. *d'Angleterre*, an excellent house; H. *de Russie*, clean and good, comfortable and moderate; *H. *de Hollande*, good; H. *Royal* (charges at these hotels nearly alike: rooms from 1 mk. 70 pf. upwards, breakfast from 1 mk. 25 pf., service 70 pf.); H. *de France; Zähringer Hof;* H. *Stadt Baden* (conveniently situated, reasonable and good—visitors can be taken "en pension"), at the stat.; *Hirsch;* H. *St. Petersburg.*

There are many other inns, and nearly ½ of the houses in the town are let as lodgings, but do not provide dinners, which may be obtained at the *Restaurants* (*Buhl's, Zerr's, Goringer's,* &c.) in the town. The price of rooms varies, according to season and situation. Some of the inns are provided with baths, but there is no building here appropriated exclusively to *bathing.* The best *wines* of the country are Affenthaler (red), Klingelberger, and Markgräfler.

There can be but one opinion as to the beauty of the situation of the town of Baden, embosomed among hills forming an offset or commencement of the Black Forest range, and seated in the narrow valley of the Oos. The town has about 10,000 permanent Inhab., and is built chiefly on the slope of a hill, the sides of which, above the streets, are dotted with bright villas and gardens. The mineral springs were known to and appreciated by the Romans, who fixed a colony here, and called it *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*, after the Emp. Aurelius Severus Alexander. It was for 6 centuries the abode of the Margraves of Baden, lineal descendants of the old Dukes of Zähringen; but upon the rebuilding of Rastatt, after its burning by the French in 1689, the Baden-Baden branch removed their Court thither until the extinction of that branch in 1771. At present the Grand Duke of Baden occasionally visits his *Villa* here, but resides principally during the summer at his Castle of Eberstein. Baden may be considered one of the most fashionable German watering-places. The influx and concourse of visitors have greatly increased of late, and, in consequence, the number of inns and other buildings has multiplied proportionately. It is by far the most beautiful of the baths of Germany in its situation, even surpassing in this respect the Brunnen of Nassau (described in Rte. 95). The surrounding country, without the sublimity and grandeur of Switzerland, is distinguished by a pleasing and romantic wildness. The neighbourhood will afford almost endless gratification in the beauty of its prospects and the number and variety of the rides and walks, cut for miles in every direction through the forests and up the surrounding hills.

Whatever be the taste or disposition of the traveller, he will assuredly find something to please him here. There are saloons, promenades, balls, concerts, and other luxuries of a capital;

and, on the other hand, 20 different paths, leading in 10 min. into the depths of dark woods or deep valleys, where he may enjoy solitude and shade even in the height of summer. The months of July and August are the *season* when the baths are most frequented, but visitors are constantly coming and going from May to October, if the weather be fine. More than 50,000 persons visit Baden in one season. The number of English visitors increases so much of late that the place assumes the appearance of a settlement of our countrymen. This influx has the effect of diminishing its advantages of cheapness and retirement, as the price of everything has been raised nearly one-half. After October the soil and climate are extremely damp—the grassy banks are oozing with water, which the granitic substratum will not absorb, and the hotels and lodging-houses suffer greatly from moisture.

The *Hot Springs* (29 in number) yielding daily 28,528 cubic ft. of water, burst out of the rock at the foot of the castle terrace, called Schneckengarten, behind the parish church. That part of the town goes by the name of "Hell," and in the coldest weather snow never rests upon it. Neither summer nor winter produces any variation in the temperature of the springs. The hottest are 54° Réaum., the coldest 37°. Water from them is conveyed through the town in pipes, to supply the different baths, and loses little of its warmth in the passage; but the supply greatly exceeds the demand, so that some of the sources are used by the townspeople to scald their pigs and poultry. A building in the form of a temple is erected over the *principal spring* (Ursprung), one of the hottest as well as most copious sources. The vault of masonry which encloses the spring is of Roman construction.

Neptune seems to have been the adopted patron of Baden and of this medicinal fountain. Remains of Roman vapour-baths, well preserved, were discovered in 1847 just beneath the new castle. The mineral water which comes out of the rock was conducted by a canal to a subterranean chamber of about 20 ft. in breadth and 40 in length, from which the vapour ascended to the bathing-room by a great many pipes which open all round its walls. The floor is supported by small columns 3 ft. high.

The *Neue Trinkhalle* (*i. e.* Pump-room) (erected 1842), on the public walks, and nearly on a line with the Conversationshaus, is covered with 14 faded frescoes, by Götzenberger, representing legends of the Black Forest. The hot water is conducted in pipes from the source; and other mineral waters, goats' whey, &c., are to be had. The company assembles here between 6½ and 7½ A.M. to drink the waters, and the band plays.

On the l. bank of the Oosbach, opposite to the town, are the *Promenade* and the *Conversationshaus*, a handsome building (erected 1824) with a Corinthian portico, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, forming the lounge and chief resort—in fact, the grand focus of attraction for the visitors at Baden. It is one of the most splendid establishments of the kind in Germany, and includes a very fine and large assembly-room, where there is dancing at times, to which people repair in their morning dress. There is a *Restaurant* in the rt. wing, where dinners may be had à la carte; and in the l. the *Circulating Library* and *Reading-room* of M. Marx, open to all, where The Times, Galignani's Messenger, and other English papers are taken in. The shady avenues leading to the Conversationshaus are occupied by shops of traders from various parts of Europe—Tyrol, Switzerland, Paris—all selling their national commodities, and commonly not very cheap. In the afternoon, when dinner is over, the walks and colonnades in front of the Conversationshaus become the fashionable resort, and are crowded with people sipping coffee and ices, or smoking; and a band of music is stationed close at hand.

After 6 P.M. the *Lichtenthaler Allee* is

crowded with gay equipages, and groups of equestrians. "*The Corso*" may be ompared with the Ring in Hyde Park or the Bois de Boulogne.

The *Theatre*, built 1862, is closed June and July. In the other months of the season open 3 times a week; near it is the *Kunsthalle* or modern Picture Gallery.

In the Leopold Platz is a bronze *statue* of the Grand Duke *Leopold*, erected 1861.

Gambling was abolished at Baden, as elsewhere, in 1872.

Immediately above the highest houses of the town rises the *Neues Schloss* (new castle), summer residence of the Grand Duke of Baden—called *new* only by way of distinguishing it from the still older castle on the very summit of the hill above, in which the Duke's ancestors resided during the insecure times of the Middle Ages, down to 1471, when the present *new* Schloss was founded. It was burnt and ruined in the fatal year 1689 by the French army that ravaged the Palatinate, but was afterwards restored in its present form. It is an ugly building, remarkable for its situation and the curious *Dungeons* beneath it. Under the guidance of the castellan (small fee), the stranger is conducted into these singular vaults down a winding stair, under the tower in the rt.-hand corner of the inner court, through an ancient bath constructed by the Romans. This entrance has been broken through in modern times; originally the dungeons were only accessible from above, by a perpendicular shaft or chimney running through the centre of the building, and still in existence. In the *Rack Chamber* (Folter-Kammer) loftier than the rest, the instruments of torture stood. In a passage adjoining there is an *oubliette*, or well in the floor, now boarded over, originally covered with a trap-door.

The last and largest of these vaults is called the Hall of Judgment. Here the judges sat upon stone benches, remains of which may still be traced round the wall. Behind the niche where the president (Blutrichter) sat is the outlet to a subterranean passage, by which the members of the court entered; it is said to have communicated at one time with the Altes Schloss on the top of the hill, but is now walled up.

According to popular belief, these dungeons were the seat of a *Secret Tribunal* (Vehmgericht), such as that described so well by Scott in 'Anne of Geierstein,' and by Göthe in 'Götz of Berchlingen;' but the famous Vehme of Westphalia held its meetings, not in the dark, nor in dungeons, but in broad day, and in the open field. (See Dortmund.)

There is little doubt that these prisons were the place of meeting of a mysterious tribunal, over which the lord of the castle most probably presided. Similar prisons are to be found in almost every well-preserved baronial fortress of the Middle Ages.

The upper part of the castle, containing portraits of the Baden family, rich ceilings and wood carvings, is also worth notice on account of the fine view from its windows, and from the Pavilion on the terrace. The small garden adjoining the castle, called Schneckengarten (snail-garden, because snails were once bred in it for the table), and the terrace, are agreeable walks, commanding fine views.

The *Parish Church* (Cath.), built 14th cent., restored 1753, was from 1471 to 1771 the burial-place of the Margraves of Baden. The most conspicuous monument is that of Margrave Louis William, who distinguished himself against the Turks, and was the impracticable colleague of Marlborough and Eugene. In the teeth of his epitaph, "Atlas Germaniæ, semper vicit, nunquam victus," it must be recorded that he was beaten by Marshal Villars at Friedlingen, 1702, and at Hanau, 1706. He died 1707. His monument is by *Pigalle* (the sculptor of that of Marshal Saxe at Strassburg), and is not in good taste. Margrave Frederick, although Bishop of Utrecht, is represented on his tomb clad in armour, but with a mitre on his head instead of a helmet. Another of the family, Leopold William,

also fought against the infidel, in token of which his monument (one of the best in the collection) is supported by Turks, chained. He was the colleague of Stahremberg and Montecucoli, and died at Warasdin in Hungary, 1671.

At the E. end of the town is a *Convent* of nuns of the Holy Sepulchre: their dress is black, in sign of mourning; to be worn until the Holy Sepulchre shall be again rescued from the Infidels by the Christians. The sisters conduct a female school; the service in their convent chapel, aided by the voices of a female choir, is very impressive and pleasing.

The *English Church Service* is performed every Sunday at 11 and 3 in the very pretty *English Church*, built and consecrated 1867. English visitors usually subscribe towards the stipend of the clergyman.

The *Russo-Greek Chapel* consecrated 1866, on the hill behind the Pump-room, was built by Prince Michel Stourdza to contain the grand monument of his son. Leo von Klenze was architect. The interior is decorated with paintings.

Races have been held here annually, during the season, since 1857.

Dr. Hermann Müller, a resident German physician, understands the English language and practice. Dr. Chelius, the celebrated physician from Heidelberg, is here in the season.

Hired carriages, donkeys, and *riding-horses* are to be had in abundance during the season at all the principal inns. About 2 or 3 in the afternoon they collect at the end of the avenue leading to the Conversationshaus, to await employers. All the charges are fixed according to distance, by a printed tariff (Taxe).

A traveller pressed for time may visit the most interesting objects around Baden in 6 hrs., with a carriage and 2 horses, costing 11 or 12 mks. (consult the tariff). After seeing the Old Schloss, which will take up 3 hrs. on foot, he may drive by Lichtenthal to Neu-Eberstein; thence descend the Murgthal to Gernsbach, by Ottenau, Rothenfels (good *Inn*), and Kuppenheim, to the Favorite; whence he may return to Baden in time for the evening promenade and Corso.

Excursions. — A stranger cannot be at a loss for excursions: let him follow almost any path leading out of the town, and he will find it a pleasant walk. One of the most agreeable, and usually the first taken, is that to the

(*a*) *Altes Schloss* (2½ m., an hour's walk), the conspicuous ruin which rises out of the woods on the summit of the hill above the town. A carriage-road, commencing behind the *Neues Schloss*, leads up the hill to it in zigzags, but a shorter foot-path is open for pedestrians, or those who trust to mules and asses, the usual beasts of burden employed in this excursion. The shade of the woods through which the path winds alleviates the fatigue of the ascent in the heat of the day, while seats are opportunely placed, wherever a projecting rock displays the view to advantage.

The Altes Schloss was from the 12th cent. the residence of the ancestors of the reigning house of Baden. Its situation afforded its owners security from foes during 3½ cents. of rapine and disorder. At length, in the 15th cent., when the right of private warfare was abolished, the Lords of Baden ventured to descend from their tower on high, and settled in the New Château, close to the town. This interesting and picturesque old ruin was dismantled and reduced to its present state by the French in the devastating war of the Palatinate. The view which the galleries round its mouldering battlements afford is the most pleasing and extensive in the neighbourhood of Baden. On one side are seen the dark hills of the Black Forest, luxuriantly clothed with the woods from which they get their name, contrasting with



London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.

the verdure of the valleys they enclose, while the town of Baden at our feet, numberless villages, church spires, convents, and mills, clustering on the borders of winding streams, fill the foreground: on the other side, the hills subside into the plain of the Rhine, whose course may be traced in the distance, backed by the Vosges Mountains.

A path leading from the gateway of the castle to the left, and winding round the shoulder of the hill, conducts to *Ebersteinburg* (2 m.), another ruin, near a village of the same name. This is an agreeable prolongation of the morning's excursion. Walks are also cut in the hill above the castle to the curious rocks called *Felsenbrücke* on the summit, whence a good view over the level land to Strassburg may be enjoyed.

(*b*) The views from the top of the other hills around Baden, the *Jagdhaus* (Hunting-lodge, from which the spire of Strassburg may be seen), (*c*) the *Yburg*, 6 m. (accessible for carriages only part of the way—to the foot of the hill), and (*d*) the *Mercuriusberg*, 5 m. (on whose summit a tower is built), partake more or less of the character of that from the Altes Schloss. Nevertheless, a person residing some time at Baden will find each of them a pleasant excursion, affording most excellent situations for a picnic party. (*e*) More distant and very interesting are the ruins of *Allerheiligen* Abbey, taking the rail to Achern Stat. (see Rte. 105).

(*f*) *Lichtenthal.* An avenue of shady oaks, commencing near the S. end of the town of Baden, leads up the valley, 1½ m., to the *Convent of Lichtenthal*, founded 1245. It was richly endowed in ancient days by the Margraves of Baden, but has undergone the fate of all such religious establishments; its revenues only escaped entire confiscation by the interference of the Grand Duke, and the number of its inmates is now reduced to 20 nuns. In the older and smaller of the two *churches* attached to the convent are many curious monuments of the Margraves, bearing their mailed effigies, and the crest of goat's horn displayed on their helmets: one prince lies on a slab or table, clad in mail, with bars of iron running down the sleeves, a curious transition from chain to plate armour.

The *Orphanage* attached to the convent is one of the foundations of the charitable London tailor *Stultz*, who was created a nobleman by the Grand Duke of Baden.

The convent and the village of *Oberbeuern*, close to Lichtenthal, lie at the entrance of a beautiful miniature Swiss valley, the picture of quiet seclusion. A clear rippling stream flows through the midst, and sets in activity several saw-mills; rich verdant meadows and well-cultivated cornfields line its banks, and extend up to the hem of the forest, which clothes all the hills around with its dark foliage. A carriage-road leads by *Geroldsau*, a picturesque village, to a waterfall called the *Butte* (6 m. from Baden). The drive is pleasant; but the waterfall is dried up for a great part of the season, when its attractions are most needed.

A pedestrian disposed to take a good long walk may go to *Yburg*, proceed thence with a guide over the hills to *Geroldsau* and the waterfall, and return to Baden by *Lichtenthal*, making altogether 12 or 13 miles.

(*g*) The *most pleasing* excursion, however, beyond doubt, among the many which lie within the reach of the visitor at Baden, is that to the *Valley of the Murg* and Neu Eberstein (7 m.) and back, which will occupy a morning or afternoon.

An admirably constructed road leads by Lichtenthal and Beuern direct to Schloss Eberstein, a drive of 2 hrs., winding gradually over the ridge of steep hills, a spur or promontory shooting out from the Black Forest range, which divides the valley of Baden from that of the Murg.

The *Castle of Neu Eberstein*, an an-

cestral fortress of the Grand Ducal family, projects forward on the summit of a beetling crag, in a situation enabling its owners, in ancient days, to command the passage up and down the stream and valley, and to take toll from all comers. The old feudal ruin has been built up into a modern residence. Strangers are freely admitted to see it. In front of it, on a stone pedestal, is placed a huge statue of a wild boar (*Eber.*) The Gothic furniture, ancient armour, and painted glass with which it is decorated, though curious, will hardly distract the stranger's attention from the exquisite view which he will gain from the platform in front. The road descends in zigzags from the castle-gate to the Murg, and joins a shorter footpath through the wood, at a little white chapel called *Der Klingel*, the resort of pilgrims at certain seasons.

In the small town of *Gernsbach* (*Inns:* Stern; Löwe), 2000 Inhab., the sawmills, which abound, are employed in cutting into planks the noble trees of the Black Forest, which, having been floated down the Murg, are here sorted, cut, and made up into rafts, to find their way down the Rhine to Holland.

There is good fishing in the Murg (trout and grayling), from Gernsbach to Forbach.

[Branch *Rly.* from Gernsbach down the valley of the Murg to Rastatt (Rte. 105) by Rothenfels, which has a fine hotel, pleasantly situated on the Murg, in pretty grounds, near a mineral spring called the Elizabethenquelle. Near Kuppenheim, at the intersection of the branch and main line, is the château called the *Favorite*, described in Rte. 105.]

Those who intend to wander further up the valley above Eberstein will find a footpath descending from the castle straight to the village of *Oberzroth*, where they again reach the side of the Murg. The road is rough, and in places very steep. The villages passed in succession are *Hilpertsau*, where the road crosses over to the rt. bank of the Murg; *Weissenbach*; *Langenbrand*, on a lofty granite rock, a very striking object; *Gausbach*, where the wooden houses resemble those of Switzerland; and *Forbach* (*Inn:* Krone, dirty), the last village belonging to Baden, 12 m. from Baden. Forbach generally forms the limits of a day's excursion, if the traveller intends returning the same day to Baden. The vale of the Murg is the entrance to other very beautiful valleys of the Black Forest.

In the side valley of the *Rauhmünsach*, a few miles above Forbach, and in the midst of the mountains, may be seen a kind of tank (Schwellung), formed by damming up the stream, which is opened at stated periods to float down vast masses of timber. The valley of the Murg loses its beauty in its upper extremity. The frontier of Würtemberg is reached at the post station Schönmünznach (*Inns:* Post and Zum Waldhorn), 2 posts from Wildbad. See *Handbook for South Germany*, Route 162, where the road from Baden to Wildbad is described.

ROUTE 107.

STRASSBURG TO BASLE, *viâ* SCHLETTSTADT [MARKIRCH], COLMAR, AND MÜLHAUSEN.

Distance, 88 m.; *time*, 3 to 5 hrs.; 7 trains daily.

Strassburg is described in Rte. 104.

There is nothing very remarkable between Strassburg and Basle, the line running through the plain of Alsace,

up the valley of the Ill, and parallel with the Canal du Rhône au Rhin, and with the Rhine. It is carried over many hundred small bridges, which allow the streams descending from the Vosges to pass. It skirts the roots of that chain, and commands some good views of them and of their old castles. For fuller details and the excursions into the Vosges from various points on the line, see Rte. 170, *Handbk. for France.*

27 m. **Schlettstadt** Junct. Stat. (Fr. *Schlestadt*). Omnibus from Rly. (*Inns:* H. de l'Aigle; H. Bock; H. du Lion d'Or). Seated on the l. bank of the Ill, anciently an Imperial Free City, it has 10,040 Inhab. and some manufactories. In 1648 Schlettstadt was ceded to France. It was besieged in vain by the Allies in 1815, but, after a bombardment from the 19th to the 24th Oct., 1870, it capitulated to the Germans. The fortifications erected by Vauban are being dismantled (1873). The *Ch.* of *St. George* is rather an elegant Gothic building of the 14th cent., and that of *Ste. Foy* is remarkable for its antiquity, having been built 1094, on the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. It has a curious Romanesque tower. The glazing of earthenware was invented at Schlettstadt. Martin Bucer the reformer was born here 1491.

[Branch rly. 14 m., 1 hr., to *Markirch* (Fr. *Ste. Marie aux Mines*) Terminus Stat. (*Inns:* H. du Commerce; H. du Grand Cerf). Pop. 12,332. Situated at the head of the beautiful valley of the same name just under the pass leading to *St. Dié.* This is the *German* Custom-house, the frontier following the crest of the Vosges above the town.]

From the vicinity of Schlestadt, and from other points on the railway between Strassburg and Mülhausen, good views are obtained of the *Vosges Mountains*, stretching nearly parallel to the Rhine on the W., and gradually sinking into the plain traversed by the railway.

4 m. *St. Pilt* (Fr. *St. Hippolyte*) Stat. (*Inn:* Couronne), lies at the foot of a hill crowned by the ruined castle of *Hohe Königsburg* (15th cent.), the most extensive in the Vosges range, and very picturesque (a walk of 1½ hr.)

3 m. *Rappoltsweiler* (Fr. *Ribeauvillé*) Stat. (*Inn:* Lamm), a manufacturing town of 7146 Inhab. The best wine in the Vosges is produced about here.

The hill rising on the W. is crowned by the ruined castle of *Rappoltstein*, which was besieged in turn by Rudolph of Habsburg and Adolphus of Nassau. Lower down, on neigghbouring heights, are the castles of *Giersburg* and *St. Ulrich.* Along the crest of the advanced line of hills forming the Vosges range above Rappoltsweiler runs the curious and mysterious bulwark, of unknown antiquity, called *Heidenmauer*, or Heathen's Wall. It is composed of unhewn stones, heaped together without cement, from 8 to 10 ft. high.

9 m. **Colmar** (Lat. *Columbaria*) Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Deux Clefs, good; Trois Rois, near stat.). A flourishing town of 23,669 Inhab. Its chief manufactures are cotton goods. There are many large factories on the outskirts, especially in the valley of Münster. In 1226 Colmar was erected into an Imperial Free City. Louis XIV., who took it in 1673, razed the fortifications; they are now replaced by agreeable *Boulevards* surrounding the old town of narrow streets. Colmar was finally joined to France by the Treaty of Ryswick, 1697.

In the *Minster*, begun 1363, but unfinished, a Gothic edifice, containing some monuments and painted glass in the choir, is a painting by *Martin Schön*, or *Schöngauer*, a native of Colmar (d. 1488).

The old convent of the Dominicans, or of the *Unterlinden*, with its adjoining fine cloister, is converted into a *Museum*, and contains, besides the *Public Library* of 60,000 vols., several other paintings by Martin Schön; with other pictures attributed to *Alb. Dürer* and *Grünewald.*

Here is preserved an *aërolite*, which fell near Colmar in 1492.

The *Halle aux Blés* is in a desecrated Dominican church; the nave is very elegant. The fine choir of the *Protestant Church* is now a warehouse; and several other religious edifices are degraded to similar purposes.

General Rapp was born at Colmar, 1772. *Statues* of him and of Adm. Bruat have been erected in the town; that of Martin Schöngauer, the painter and engraver (1420-88), has been placed in the cloister of the Unterlinden.

[Branch railway through *Türkheim* —once a Free Town, where Turenne gained a victory (1675) over the Imperialists,—to *Münster* 12 m. (*Inn:* H. Cicogne), an old manufacturing and formerly free town, of 4762 Inhab., on the Fecht, in a pretty, narrow valley (the Gregorienthal) shut in by hills, where factories and country seats alternate with vineyards and gardens. The town owes its origin to a Benedictine Abbey founded 660 by the Frankish King Childerich. A beautiful road from Münster, of 20 m., leads across the Schultz Pass to *Gérardmer;* the scenery on ascending is very fine.]

[Branch *Rly.* in *progress*, in meantime *Diligence* 3 times daily in 2 hrs. to E. 10 m. *Neu Breisach*, a fortified town, near the l. bank of the Rhine, whence flying bridge to *Alt Breisach* Stat., and rly. to Freiburg, described in Rte. 105.]

17 m. *Bollweiler* Junct. Stat. Some of the best wines of Alsace are grown near this.

[Branch Rly. in progress to Remiremont, completed to *Guebwciler*, 4 m. up the valley of the Lauch. Extensive cotton spinning. Pop. 9000. The *Ch.* is Romanesque, 11th cent.

The Ballon de Guebweiler, or de Sultz, the highest of the Vosges mountains, is 4705 ft. above the sea, and 10 m. from Bollweiler.]

7 m. *Lutterbach* Junct. Stat.

[Branch rly. to *Sennheim* (Fr. *Cernay*) Junct. Stat., and thence branches to *Sentheim* and to *Wesserling*, passing by *Thann* (*Inns:* Couronne; Soleil); Pop. 8154; a pretty manufacturing town with a superb Gothic *Ch.*, *St. Theobald* (1455), surmounted by a spire of delicate open work more than 200 ft. high. Extensive cotton spinning and calico printing here. The ascent of the *Ballon de Guebweiler* may be made from Thann.]

5 m. **Mülhausen** (Fr. *Mulhouse*) Junct. Stat. Omnibus from rly. (*Inns:* H. Romann, largé and well conducted; H. Wagner, adjoining above; H. de la Paix, near rly.) Pop. 58,773.

This, the most important manufacturing town in Alsace, situated on and intersected by numerous branches of the Ill, in a vast plain between the Vosges and the Rhine, became in 1273 a free Imperial city, and was an ally of the Swiss confederation from 1466 to 1798, when it was united to France. It was annexed to Germany 1871.

Any of the streets W. from opposite the Hotel Romann will lead into the Place de la Réunion, in which is the

Hôtel de Ville—the only building of any historical importance in the town —a two-storeyed edifice with a very picturesque covered double exterior staircase leading to the first floor (*obs.* the date 1552 on the left-hand balustrade). The walls of the principal chamber are covered above the wainscot with coats of arms of the Mayors, and with an inscription relating the history of the town.

In the same square is the beautiful new Gothic

Protestant Church, finished 1866, in the interior of which *obs.* the fine old carved stalls (date 1636) brought from the former ch.

The city fire-watch is stationed on the N. tower, from which a very fine view is obtained over the whole city and the surrounding country, including the Ballon d'Alsace, the highest peak of this portion of the Vosges range.

Opposite the door of this tower is an inscription on the wall of a house, stating that the astronomer *Lambert* was born there in 1728, and a wretched monument to him will be found in the Rue du Faubourg de Belfort, just outside the so-called *Porte Haute*. At the point where this street meets the canal commences the *Workmen's City*, founded by a philanthropic society in 1853, for the purpose of providing each workman and his family with a good separate residence. The *city* now contains some 700 houses, with a baking, washing, and bathing establishment attached, divided into the *old* city on the rt. bank and the *new* city on the l. bank of the canal, the two being similar in character but somewhat differently arranged. The new *Catholic Church* is a large and handsome Gothic edifice, finished in 1858 from the designs of Schacre, to whom also the Protestant Ch. and the *Synagogue* are due.

The branches of industry from which the great prosperity of Mülhausen are derived are the *manufacture* of *calicoes* and *muslins* and calico printing. Calico printing was first introduced here, 1746, by Samuel Köchlin (whose descendants are still the leading manufacturers), in conjunction with J. Schmalzer and H. Dollfus. The supply of fuel is obtained chiefly from the coal-field of St. Étienne.

The octagonal church of *Ottmarsheim*, of 12th cent., near Mülhausen, is an imitation of the Dom at Aix-la-Chapelle.

[Rly. W. to *Belfort*, Troyes and Paris, see Rte. 162, *Hndbk. for France.*]

17 m. *St. Ludwig* (Louis) Stat. Frontier town on the side of Germany. Luggage examined and passports looked at in coming from Switzerland.

3 m. **Basle** (Bâle) Central Stat. (see *Swiss Handbook*). (*Inns:* H. La Cicogne; H. Euler, good; Schweitzer Hof, both near stat; H. des Trois Rois.) Omnibuses to hotels meet every train.

ROUTE 108.

OFFENBURG TO CONSTANCE, BY THE VALLEY OF THE KINZIG, DONAUESCHINGEN, AND SINGEN [SCHAFFHAUSEN].—RAIL.

Distance, 111 m.; *time*, 5 to 7 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

Offenburg Junct. Stat. is described in Rte. 105.

The *Black Forest Rly.*, opened 1874, is remarkable both as a skilful engineering work and for the beautiful scenery through which it passes. It is carried over 6 grand viaducts and traverses 38 tunnels. It turns S.E. down the valley of the Kinzig, a stream which descends from the Black Forest, and joins the Rhine at Kehl. The scenery at its upper extremity is very pleasing, though inferior to that of the Höllenthal (Rte. 109).

Near the pretty village of

3 m. *Ortenberg* Stat. (*Inn:* Krone), the modern Gothic *Castle*, on the site of an old one blown up by Marshal Créqui, 1668, is conspicuous on the l. of the road, upon an eminence overlooking the mouth of the Kinzigthal.

2 m. *Gengenbach* Stat. (*Inn:* Adler), Pop. 2500. An old walled town; timber-framed houses. The Benedictine monastery, now secularised, has a fine *ch.* attached to it.

5 m. *Bieberach* Stat. (*Inn:* Krone). The scenery from Bieberach to Hornberg is very picturesque, almost romantic. The Kinzig is crossed

5 m. *Hasslach* Stat. (*Inn:* Kreutz), on the l. bank of the Kinzig.

4 m. *Hausach* Stat. (*Inn:* H. Schmeider, at the Stat.). The ruined *castle* anciently belonged to a branch

of the family of Fürstenberg, who were seigneurs of the town.

[*Schnellpost* daily in ½ hr. to N. 3 m. *Wolfach*, thence twice daily in 2½ hrs. to E. 10 m. *Schramberg*, and in 2¾ hrs. to N. 13 m. *Rippoldsau* Baths, described in *Hndbk. S. Germany.*]

The line quits the *Kinzig* stream, and turning S. follows the valley of the Gutach through a country which has quite a Swiss character. The broad-roofed wooden houses, the costume of the people, and, above all, the frequent occurrence of *goître*, tend to increase the resemblance.

5 m. *Hornberg* Stat. (*Inns:* Post, comfortable sleeping quarters; Bär). This little town (Pop. 1500) is beautifully situated under a height, crowned by an old *Castle* keep, and at the foot of the main chain of the Black Forest range. The skeleton of these mountains is granite; and they attain their greatest elevation (4616 ft. above the sea) near Feldberg.

Hence to Triberg, the Rly., partly hewn in the rock, ascends the valley of the Gutach, one of the most sequestered and beautiful in the Black Forest, and on this stage occur the most remarkable cuttings, viaducts, and tunnels (20). Then, after describing a series of wide curves, like the Semmering, doubling back upon itself, it reaches

8 m. **Triberg** Stat. (*Inns:* H. de la Forêt Noire, well situated 10 min. from the stat., 80 bed-rooms, dining-hall, saloon, and baths; H. Bauer; Ochs; Sonne; Löwe, good, near the Waterfall). The village, of 1800 Inhab., lies in a very romantic situation, hemmed in by high precipices, from one of which a pretty *waterfall* (the *Fallbach*, 500 ft., one of the finest in Germany, ½ hr. from the village) descends. Triberg is the centre of a manufacture peculiar to the Black Forest, that of wooden clocks, exported to the number, it is said, of 200,000 yearly, under the name of Dutch clocks, not only throughout Europe, but even to America and China. The sulphur-coloured straw-hats worn by the peasantry are also made here. Leaving Triberg another long tunnel succeeds, several viaducts and sharp curves, from some of which the line may be traced overhead and far down below in the depths of the valley. A very long tunnel through the heights of Sommesau makes the summit-level, 1790 ft.

The Briegach, one of the head-waters of the Danube, rises within a short distance of

7 m. *St. Georgen* (*Inns:* Adler; Hirsch), through which the old post-road passes, and where a flourishing watchmaking business is carried on. Ruins of an old Benedictine convent exist.

14 m. *Villingen* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Post; Lilie; Löwe), a walled town, 5360 Inhab., surrounded by bleak hills. It has the appearance of having been built on the site of a Roman encampment. It is a square crossed by two main streets at right angles, with four gates, one at each end of these streets. A Gothic *minster* (1420), and an antique *Rathhaus* and tower near the Friedhof.

About 4 m. E. of Villingen, near a village called Swenningen, is the *Source of the Neckar.* This is indeed a land of fountains and of watercourses; and though the height of the mountains is not great, and they have no glaciers or perpetual snow, yet the reservoirs of the Black Forest feed with large supplies the two principal rivers of Europe. The flakes of winter snow which descend upon some of the ridges, nay, even the drops of rain falling on opposite sides of a house, in some situations, are destined to end their career at the two opposite extremities of a continent; and, while part find their way to the German Ocean, others, which reached the ground within a few feet of them, take an opposite course, and fall into the Black Sea.

From Villingen *Rly.* N.E., *viâ* Rottweil, to *Stuttgart*, &c. (see *Hndbk. for S. Germany*), and S. the line proceeds to

8 m. **Donaueschingen** Stat. (*Inns:* Schütze; Post). This town is the chief place of the small Landgraviate of Baar, and contains 3403 Inhab. The principal building is the *Palace* of the mediatised Prince of Fürstenberg, a plain modern edifice, containing some antique *Pictures* of the old German school, *Holbein*, *Zeitblom*, &c., miniatures, a rich collection of *Engravings*, and a very choice *Library* abounding in old Germ. MSS. Here is also a collection of *arms* and armour.

In a corner of the garden, and between the walls of the palace and the church, is a round basin filled with clear sparkling water, which may be seen bubbling up from the bottom. Its waters, running out of the basin, are conducted for about 50 yds. in a subterranean channel into the Briegach, which from that point receives the name of the Danube. This little basin, under the castle window, goes by the name of the *Source of the Danube*. The real origin of that river seems to have been involved in a portion of the same mystery which conceals the source of the Nile. The claims which the basin in the courtyard has to be considered the source are, that the name of Danube is not given to the river until the waters of this little rill are received into it, and that the two upper streams, the Brege, whose fountain-head is at the solitary chapel of St. Martin, about 5 m. N.W. of the village of Furtwangen, and 25 m. from Donaueschingen, and the Briegach, rising near the convent of St. George, 20 m. off, in spite of the previous length of their course, are both liable to be exhausted by drought, until supplied by the rill from the castle garden of Prince Fürstenberg.

The whole country round Donaueschingen may be compared to a wet sponge, so abundant and numerous are the sources of water in springs, rills, ponds, and marshes, all of which go to swell the tide of the Danube. About a mile out of Donaueschingen, at the village of Hülfingen, the road crosses the Brege, which in regard to its previous length may be looked on as the main stream of the Danube; the Briegach falls into it about a mile lower down.

[*Schnellpost* from Donaueschingen twice daily in 3¾ hrs. to W. 17 m. *Neustadt* (Rte. 109), and thence on, once daily in 4 hrs., to 23 m. *Freiburg* (Rte. 105). *Rly.* in *progress* S. to join the line between Waldshut and Schaffhausen; in the meantime *Schnellpost* daily in 4½ hrs. as far as 18 m. *Stühlingen* (Rte. 109).]

The Rly. for Constance turns E. to 12 m. *Immendingen* Junct. Stat. [Rly. N. to Stuttgart, &c. (*Hndbk. S. Germany*)]. The Rly. crosses the Danube for the last time, and through a tunnel returns into the wooded valley of the Rhine near

9 m. *Engen* Stat., where Moreau beat the Austrians, in 1800, with a loss of 7000 men on either side, when the height of Hohenhöwen, an extinct volcano, once more vomited forth flames; but in spite of the tremendous fire of the Austrian artillery planted on it, it was carried by the French.

9 m. *Singen* Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Krone), a town of Baden, Pop. 1532, near the foot of *Hohentwiel* (ascent 1 hr., fine view), crowned by a hill-fort, ruined by the French under Vandamme. It is a singular basalt mountain, which from its shape may at once be known as an extinct volcano, like the neighbouring Hohenstoffeln and Hohenkrähe. [*Rly.* W. to *Basle* through

12 m. *Schaffhausen* Stat., described in *Hndbk. for Switzerland* (*Inns:* at Neuhausen Stat. which is close to the Falls—Schweitzer Hof, best; H. Bellevue; and on l. bank of Rhine Schloss Laufen, good. In the town—Couronne, good, and not expensive).]

Railway, by Stein, to Winterthur.

From Singen the line proceeds E. to

6 m. **Radolfzell** Junct. Stat. (*Inn:* Post, good), an ancient town, retaining its old walls and gates, with a handsome late Gothic *Church*, 1436, situated at the extremity of the branch of the Lake of Constance called Unter See, with

a fine *ch.*, in the true German Gothic style. In the broad part of the Rhine, where it is still rather a lake than a river, is the *Isle of Reichenau*, anciently famed for a monastery, founded by one of the successors of Charlemagne, of which the *Ch.* (partly Romanesque) and Treasury remain. In the Treasury are to be seen the shrine of St. Fortunata, an ivory ciborium, a cope, a crozier, and a missal of the 10th cent.

[Branch *Rly.* N. 35 m. to *Mengen* Junct. Stat. for *Ulm*, &c. (*Hndbk. S. Germany*).]

The Rhine here, suddenly contracted from a lake to a river, is crossed by a handsome *iron* railway- and road-*Bridge*, surmounted by 4 statues of Baden worthies.

12 m. **Constance** Stat., close to the lake, the steamers and the chief sights. *Inns:* Bath Hotel, on the shore of the lake beyond the bridge, comfort and splendour, airy; fine views of lake; baths, 200 beds; Insel Hotel, the old Dominican Convent in which Huss was confined, handsome Gothic salon, close to lake and bridge; Brochet (*Hecht*), looking over the lake, good; *Adler (Post); Badischer Hof. This is capital head-quarters for fishing. Anglers may obtain from the inn-keepers here rods, nets, punts, and all appliances for fishing, trolling, &c., on moderate terms.

This city of 10,052 Inhab., instead of 40,000, which it once possessed, although situated on the l. or Swiss bank of the Rhine, belongs to Baden. It is connected with the opposite shore by an *iron* bridge, and occupies a projecting angle of ground at the W. extremity of the Bodensee, or lake of Constance; its agreeable position and interesting historical associations make amends for the want of life perceptible within its venerable walls. It has of late, however, revived considerably; a *pier* and small *harbour* formed on the lake for steamboats, close to the Rly. Stat., facilitate commerce.

The **Minster* or Cathedral is a Gothic building of much interest, begun 1048, part rebuilt in 16th cent. Its W. front is carried upward to form a broad tower, surmounted by 2 modern spires. Beneath, in the recessed W. portal, the oaken doors, elaborately carved in 20 compartments, with a representation of the Passion of our Lord, were executed in 1470 by one Simon Bainder. The nave is Romanesque, the double aisles are later: hideous whitewash prevails. Here the sentence of burning was pronounced from the pulpit upon Huss. Robert Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury, who presided over the English deputation to the Council, is buried in front of the high altar, under a tomb-stone bearing an *English brass*. He wears the Order of the Garter. The choir and its aisles were rebuilt end of the 13th cent. Choir-stalls and their satirical carved reliefs are of the same age as the doors. In the N. transept is a representation of the death of the Virgin; in the S. one of the Entombment, figures of life size. The crypt is of the 10th or 11th cent. Two sides of the *Cloisters*, whose arches are filled in with beautiful tracery, are yet standing. In a circular building in the Pointed style, within them, is a Holy Sepulchre, used for Good Friday ceremonies, and ornamented with Scriptural figures.

From the choir a Gothic stair leads up to the *Sacristy* (Schatz Kammer), containing old church-plate (11th cent.), and numerous relics, as, one of the arrows which pierced St. Sebastian, the skull of St. Conrad enclosed in a silver figure, a piece of the true Cross, &c.; also much fine Brabant lace, an illuminated missal, 1426, and a beautiful Gothic fireplace and piscina. In the *Vestry-room* are a range of cupboards or presses of carved oak, none of a later date than the 15th cent. There is a beautiful view from the tower of the cathedral, E. over the lake and mountains of Tyrol, and W. over the valley of the Rhine. *St. Stephen's Ch.* is a fine Gothic building of the 14th cent.

In the *Kaufhaus*, an isolated wooden building like a warehouse, close to the

harbour and station (date 1388), the *Great Council of Constance* held some of its sittings, 1414-18, in a large room supported by wooden pillars. That famous assembly, composed, not of bishops alone, like the ancient councils, but of deputies, civil and ecclesiastical, from the whole of Christendom, including princes, cardinals (30), patriarchs (4), archbishops (20), bishops (150), professors of universities and doctors of theology (200), besides a host of ambassadors, inferior prelates, abbots, priors, &c., was convened for the purpose of remedying the abuses of the Church. It exerted its influence by deposing the infamous John XXIII. and Benedict XIII., and by electing in their place Martin V. It has incurred a lasting and odious celebrity by the treacherous seizure of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, in spite of the safe-conduct granted to the former by King Sigismund, the president of the assembly.

In the *Rosen-garten*, a Gothic guild-house of the 12th cent., creditably restored as a museum, are preserved the chairs occupied by the Pope and King; the Bible of Huss; a model of the dungeon, now destroyed, in which he was confined, and the actual door and other fragments; a car which is said to be that in which he was drawn to execution; the figure of Abraham which supported the pulpit in the Minster, also the stone from the Minster on which he stood to receive sentence. See also relics of the Hussite wars; shields and spiked flails; Swedish cannon-balls of stone; executioners' swords. Remains of Lake-dwellings found on the spot, including portions of oaken piles; hand-made pottery; whorls. There is an interesting collection also of local fossils; Ichthyosaurus from Bol; leaves from Œningen; bones from Thayingen.

The *Stadthaus*, painted outside with modern frescoes, presents a picturesque inner court with towers in the angles.

The *house* in which *Huss* lodged, bearing a rude likeness of him, is pointed out in the Paul's Strasse, near the Schnetzthor. He was thrown into prison, soon after his arrival, in the *Dominican Convent*, now the *Insel Hotel*, an interesting specimen of a Gothic convent, with cloister and chapter-hall, which deserves a visit. Near the *bridge* rises an old *tower*, which once defended the passage, and beyond the bridge in Petershausen are huge Prussian *Barracks*, hastily erected 1875.

The field outside of the town, in the suburb of Brühl, in which Huss suffered martyrdom, with a fortitude which moved even his judges and executioners to admiration—even the place where the stake was planted is marked by an inscription upon a block of stone.

Constance belonged to the crown of Austria from 1549 to 1805, when, by the Treaty of Presburg, it was transferred to Baden. The spirit of industry is revivi[illegible]nd several manufactories of cotto[illegible]o of muslin, and one of silk, have s[illegible]g up.

Excursions.—(*a*) [illegible] *Reichenau* (see above). (*b*) To the [illegible]*d* of *Meinau* (*Inn*), about 4 m. N. of [illegible]stance, ½ hr. drive. This small isla[illegible]pproached by a narrow causeway [illegible]n bridge, leading to the *Château*, a summer residence of the Grand Duke of Baden, with a modern chapel, attached to which are the buildings of a model farm. The *gardens* are well laid out and planted with rare conifers. The house was once a commandery of the Knights of the Teutonic Order. From the terrace of the garden there is a magnificent view over the lake, of the mountains of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell, among which the Sentis is pre-eminent. (*c*) To *Ueberlingen* (*steamer* 4 times daily), where is a fine *Ch.*, also caves in the rocks, used as a refuge from the Huns.

Railways. — W. through *Radolfzell*, and *Singen*, for *Offenburg* or *Schaffhausen* to *Basle* (see above). S.E. along the S. shore of the lake through *Rorschach* to *St. Gall*, &c. (see *Handbk. for Switzerland*).

Steamers on the lake (*Boden-See*) to Bregenz—to *Friedrichshafen* [*Rly.*

to Ulm and Stuttgart, &c., *Handbk. S. Germany*]—to Langenargen—to *Lindau*—[*Rly.* to Augsburg, Munich, &c., *Hndbk. S. Germany*]—to Ludwigshafen—to Meersburg—to *Rorschach*—to *Schaffhausen*, and to *Ueberlingen* (see above).

The *Lake of Constance* is described in the *Handbk. for Switzerland.*

ROUTE 109.

FREIBURG IN BREISGAU TO SCHAFFHAUSEN, BY THE HÖLLENTHAL [LENZKIRCH TO ST BLAIZE AND ALBBRÜCK].

Distance, 53 m.; *time*, 12 to 13 hrs.

Freiburg to Stühlingen, 42 m.; *Schnellpost* daily in 10¼ hrs.
Stühlingen to Schaffhausen by *Rly. viâ* Griessen 20 m.

Freiburg is described in Rte. 105. *Omnibus* from Freiburg to the Stern *Inn* at Steig daily in 2 hrs., returning in the afternoon. The stages are so hilly that at least 12 hrs. are occupied on the road *travelling post*, exclusive of stoppages.

The valley of the Dreisam, up which the road is carried, is at its commencement near Freiburg a level and fertile plain of considerable width, bounded by gently sloping wooded hills. In the neighbourhood of

7 m. *Burg*, it begins to ascend, and in this part is styled *Himmelreich* (Heaven), in reference to its elevation, and in contrast to the frowning gorge which succeeds, commonly known as the Hölle (Valley of Hell), which about 9 m. from Freiburg assumes a character of romantic beauty and grandeur. Its charm lies in the rich foliage of the woods covering its steep sides, out of which project buttresses and pinnacles of bare rock, at the foot of which runs the Dreisam, bordered with turf and studded with frequent water-mills. Even here, its scenery, though wild, exhibits none of those horrors which its name would seem to imply. The narrow pass extends little more than a mile. Perhaps the most remarkable spot is that called the *Hirschsprung.*

Through this valley Moreau executed his famous retreat of the Black Forest, in 1796, and gained by it as high a reputation for military talent as he would have acquired by a victory. The French Marshal Villars declined attempting this pass in 1702, saying he was "not devil enough."

3 m. *Steig* (*Inn:* Post or Stern, a solitary house, clean, and good fare, including capital trout, at a cheap rate). The ascent of the *Feldberg*, the highest mountain in the Schwarzwald (4590 ft.), may be made from this in 3 hrs. There is an *Inn* on the summit. [The Feldberg may be descended on the S. side to *Todtnau*, whence *Schnellpost* in 3½ hrs. twice daily through *Zell* to 16 m. *Schopfheim*, terminus Stat. of branch *Rly.* S.E. 13 m. 5 trains daily in 1 hr. to *Basle.*]

Immediately beyond the Stern the road begins to ascend a steep slope, which carries it out of the Höllenthal, leaving behind the finest scenery. 2 mks. are paid for an extra horse up the Höllensteig. At the top the road divides into 2 branches. [The l. road goes to *Donaueschingen*, Stat. on *Rly.* to Constance (see Rte. 108). It passes through *Neustadt* (*Inn:* Post, good), a town of 1500 Inhab., on the Wutach. Here and in the neighbourhood are manufactured numbers of the wooden clocks for which the Black Forest is famous. The inhabitants, an industrious race, employ themselves also in polishing garnets and crystals, as well as in rearing singing-birds. A very

excellent cheese, sold as Swiss, is produced in this district.]

We continue to follow the shortest and most direct road. A small lake, called *Titi-see* (*Inn:* Rössle), is passed on the rt., and another equally steep hill succeeds, which must be surmounted before reaching

7 m. *Lenzkirch* (*Inns:* Post, best; Cheval Blanc, good). Here many wooden clocks, for which the Black Forest is famed, are made: one may be bought for 7 mks.

[There is a good road through grand scenery from Lenzkirch to Albbrück or Waldshut Stats. on the rly. from Basle to Schaffhausen, by the Lake of *Schluch* to

7 m. **St. Blasien** (H. St. Blasien; Krone). The magnificent Benedictine *Abbey of St. Blaize*, now secularized, is turned into a factory, where spinning-jennies and fire-arms are made. The *Church*, built by Ixnard, 1768-80, is a rotunda of somewhat larger dimensions than the Pantheon at Rome, with a portico of granite pillars. On the dissolution of the monastery the monks removed into Carinthia, taking with them the bones of some ancestors of the house of Habsburg who had been buried here.

From St. Blasien *Schnellpost* twice daily in 3½ hrs. to S.W. 16 m. *Albbrück* Stat. (see below), and once daily in 3½ hrs. to S. 13 m. *Waldshut* Stat.

2 hrs.' walk is *Menzenschwand* (*Inn*), birthplace of the painter Winterhalter. Fine panorama from the Hill of *Hochenschwand*.

5½ m. below St. Blasien, at *Immeneich* (small *Inn*), begins the grand new road, the *Albstrasse*, through wild, rocky scenery, penetrating the cliffs in 5 or 6 tunnels, carried above the rushing Alb. The gorge of *Tiefenstein* traversed by the road, 4 m. from Albvrück, is compared to the Via Mala. at length the road emerges on the Abley of the Rhine at

9 m. *Albbrück* Stat. (See *Handbook for Switzerland.*)]

8 m. *Bonndorf* (*Inn:* Post, homely, but clean.) This village was burnt down in 1827.

At the summit of the ascent which the road makes in this stage the Lake of Constance may be descried in clear weather. Near the end of this stage is the castle of *Hohenlupfen*, belonging to Prince Fürstenberg, but inhabited only by a peasant. It occupies a most commanding position on the brow of a hill, at whose foot lies

8 m. *Stühlingen* (*Inns:* Post and Hirsch). Here the *Rly.* in progress from Donaueschingen to Griessen, between Waldshut and Schaffhausen, is met, or the traveller may continue by the road. A little further on, the Wutach, a small stream, is crossed, which forms the boundary of Switzerland.

10 m. **Schaffhausen.** *Inns:* in town, Couronne. At Neuhausen Stat., 2 m. further on, close to the Falls, Schweitzer Hof, far the best; H. Bellevue. (See *Handbook for Switzerland.*)

ROUTE 110.

HEIDELBERG TO WÜRZBURG, BY MOSBACH.—RAIL.

Distance, 97 m.; *time*, 5 to 6 hrs.; 3 trains daily.

Heidelberg is described in Rte. 105.

The Rly. passes under the Castle in a tunnel, and soon penetrates into

the mountains. There is nothing of particular interest on the way except the scenery within a few stages of Heidelberg, along the Neckar. (The course of the Neckar is described in *Handbk. for S. Germany.*)

6 m. *Neckar-Gemünd* Stat. (*Inn:* Pfalz), an old town of 2300 Inhab., and a favourite drive from Heidelberg. See excursions from that town (Rte. 105). Near it is seen the castle of *Dilsberg*, unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly in the Thirty Years' War, and formerly used as a state prison. Here the Rly. quits the Neckar.

[*Rly. in progress* N. 25 m. to *Erbach* (described in Rte. 106), whence completed to Darmstadt or Aschaffenburg, in meantime *Schnellpost* daily in 6 hrs.]

The line now turns S. into the *Elsenz* Valley to

6 m. *Meckesheim* Junct. Stat. [Branch *Rly.* S.E. 20 m. to *Jagstfeld* Junct. Stat. for *Heilbronn* and *Stuttgart* (*Handbk. S. Germany*)], and thence E. crossing the Neckar before reaching

21 m. *Mosbach* Stat. (*Inns:* Prinz Carl; Post), the most considerable town on the road, Pop. 3000, prettily situated on a tributary of the Neckar. Here is a fine large *ch.*

17 m. *Osterburken* Junct. Stat. Branch *Rly.* S. 23 m. to Jagstfeld Junct. Stat. for Heilbronn and Stuttgart. (See *Handbk. for S. Germany.*)

23 m. *Lauda* Junct. Stat., an old town on the Tauber.

[Branch *Rly.* N. 18 m. to *Werthein*, and Rly. S. through *Crailsheim* to Augsburg, Munich, &c. (*Handbk. for S. Germany.*)

The Bavarian frontier is at

10 m. *Wittighausen* Stat.

17 m. *Heidingsfeld* Junct. Stat. The Rly. from Ambach joins here, and the river Main is crossed. A fine view is obtained of the town in approaching

4 m. **Würzburg** Stat. (*Inns:* Russischer Hof; Kronprinz; Fränkischer Hof), described in *Handbk. S. Germany* (Rte. 167).

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*** In order to facilitate reference to the Routes, most of them are inserted in the Index twice; thus the road from HAMBURG —— to Berlin is also mentioned under the head BERLIN —— * to Hamburg. Such *reversed* Routes are marked in the Index with an asterisk (*) to distinguish them.

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And also Proprietor of the "SPLENDID HOTEL" and of the "CONTINENTAL HOTEL" at the Baths of Royat (Puy de Dôme), France.

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First-class Family Hotel.

(near S. Paul's Church.)

H. GONGOLTZ (*speaks English*).

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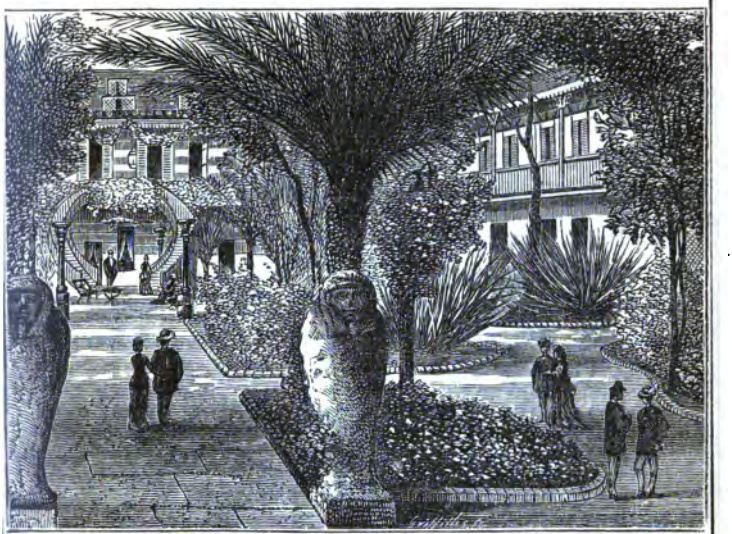
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Sheltered Situation, commanding an unequalled view of the Sea, the Iles Lérins, and the Esterel Mountain. Large beautiful Gardens, Promenades, and Lawn Tennis belonging to the estate. Arrangements made for the Season for Families. Moderate Charges. Bath-rooms and Lift.

Omnibuses at the Station.

OPENED THE 1ST OF OCTOBER.

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WINDSOR HOTEL.

THIS First-Class Family Hotel is beautifully situated, not too far from the Town and the Sea, of which, however, it enjoys an extensive view.

Most Comfortable Apartments and Careful Attendance.

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GRAND HOTEL DE PROVENCE.

Boulevard du Cannet. Proprietress, English.

SITUATED on rising ground, away from the Sea. Well sheltered, standing in its own grounds, with beautiful views of the Town, the Isles de Lerins, and the Esterel. Broad Terrace, and sheltered walks in the Gardens. Lawn Tennis and Croquet Ground. The Hotel combines the comfort and quiet of an English home, with all the accessories of a First-Class Hotel. Good Cuisine. Drawing, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. The situation is highly recommended by medical men.

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Enjoying an exceptional View of Mont Blanc and the Valley.

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The Hotels-Pensions de l'Union et du Palais de Cristal, belong to the same Company.

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GRANDS HOTELS
DE LONDRES ET D'ANGLETERRE.

EUROPEAN REPUTATION.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.

Are recommended to Families for their comfort and excellent Cookery. These Establishments are quite newly Furnished and thoroughly put in repair. *Baths in the Hotel.*

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HOTEL DES BAINS DE MER.

SEASON FROM MAY TO OCTOBER.

THE only Hotel facing the Sea. Drawing Room, Reading Room, Ball Room. Military Band in the Garden twice a week.

The Bathing Establishment is attached to the Hotel.

For Rooms apply to the Director.

COBLENTZ.

Grand Hotel de Belle Vue.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

With every Comfort. Magnificent View of the Rhine. Moderate Charges.

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(*Formerly BATH HOTEL.*)

Situated on the Lake of Constance.

SURROUNDED by pretty Parks. Sea-Bathing Establishment. Warm Baths of every sort. Boarding Prices: Mk. 4:80. Room, from Mk. 1:20, upwards.

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THIS new and most comfortably fitted-up First-Class Hotel, containing 100 Rooms and Saloons, is especially recommended to Travellers, because of its beautiful location, close to the Royal Palace, commanding a splendid View of the Royal Square. Table d'Hôte at 4 o'clock. Restaurant open all day. Reading Room. Excellent Cooking, and Wines. German Attendance. *Moderate Charges.* Hydraulic Elevator. *New Vienna Café.*

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(Opposite the Jülich's Place),

PURVEYOR TO H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA;
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
TO H. M. EMPEROR OF GERMANY; THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA;
THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE;
THE KING OF DENMARK, ETC. ETC.,

OF THE

ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,

Which obtained the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

THE frequency of mistakes, which are sometimes accidental, but for the most part the result of deception practised by interested individuals, induces me to request the attention of English travellers to the following statement:—

The favourable reputation which my Eau de Cologne has acquired, since its invention by my ancestor in the year 1709, has induced many people to imitate it; and in order to be able to sell their spurious article more easily, and under pretext that it was genuine, they procured themselves a firm of *Farina*, by entering into partnership with persons of my name, which is a very common one in Italy.

Persons who wish to purchase *the genuine and original Eau de Cologne* ought to be particular to see that the labels and the bottles have not only my name, *Johann Maria Farina*, but also the additional words, *gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz* (that is, opposite the Julich's Place), without addition of any number.

Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties, who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufacture and shop are in the same house, situated *opposite* the Julich's Place, and nowhere else. It happens too, frequently, that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly the half part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

Another kind of imposition is practised in almost every hotel in Cologne, where waiters, commissioners, &c., offer to strangers Eau de Cologne, pretending that it is the genuine one, and that I delivered it to them for the purpose of selling it for my account.

The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally at my house, *opposite the Jülich's Place*, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marspforten, No. 23, and having in the front six balconies, of which the three bear my name and firm, *Johann Maria Farina*, Gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz.

The excellence of *my* manufacture has been put beyond all doubt by the fact that the Jurors of the Great Exhibitions in London, 1851 and 1862, awarded to me the Prize Medal; that I obtained honourable mention at the Great Exhibition in Paris, 1855; and received the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and in Oporto 1865.

COLOGNE, *January*, 1869. JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ.

*** MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, 38, *Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., are my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.*

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THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, very well situated on the best side of the Esplanade, close to the Royal Palace, is fitted up after the English style, affording first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Excellent Pension, and prices very moderate. A large addition to the Hotel just now finished, makes it one of the most comfortable of the Continent, with splendid Apartments, Conversation Saloon, Reading Saloon and Library, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, and Bath Room. Magnificent Carriages and Horses, the whole new, neat, and elegant. All Languages spoken. Ladies travelling alone will find here the greatest comfort and best attendance. The Hotel is under the patronage of King George I., the Emperor of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh.

S. P. MAZZUCHY, Proprietor.

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HÔTEL ROYAL,

Facing the Beach, close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

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QUITE near the Railway Station, at the entrance of the Town. First-Class House of old reputation. Enlarged in 1870. Apartments for Families. Carriages for drives. Table d'Hôte and Service in private. Reading Room. Smoking Room. English spoken. **Exportation of Burgundy Wines.**

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SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES.

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PURVEYOR TO H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA;
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
TO H. M. WILLIAM KING OF PRUSSIA; THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA;
THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA;
THE KING OF DENMARK, ETC. ETC.,

OF THE

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COLOGNE, *January*, 1880.

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SPLENDID situation, on the Lake of Constance, and surrounded by pretty Parks, with magnificent view towards the Alps. Sea-Bathing Establishment. Warm, Roman, Fresh Water, and Turkish Baths. Rooms, 1 mk. 50 pfg. and upwards. No charge for the usual lights and attendance. Boarding Terms, including Rooms, 5 Mks. per day.

EMIL KUPPER.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE

(MISSIRIE),

In view of the great number of Families and Gentlemen travelling in this Capital, has thought it expedient to fit up a Branch for the accommodation of the same, consisting of the

HÔTEL ROYAL,

For some time the residence of H.B.M.'s Ambassador, Sir H. Elliot, His Majesty the Emperor of the Brazils, and lately, for two months, of His Excellency the Marquis of Salisbury. It is needless to say anything in praise of the fine position and splendid view on the Golden Horn. The Arrangements are thoroughly comfortable, and the Furniture first-class. The Hotel is within two minutes' walk of the British Embassy; and the Arrangements have given the greatest satisfaction to the above high personages. The Proprietor begs to inform Gentlemen travelling, that both Establishments are provided with every desirable comfort, Guides, and Attendants; and at Prices calculated to suit passing Travellers, as well as those making a prolonged stay.

F. LOGOTHETTI.

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THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, very well situated on the best side of the Esplanade, close to the Royal Palace, is fitted up after the English style, affording first-rate accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. Excellent Pension, and prices very moderate. A large addition to the Hotel just now finished, makes it one of the most comfortable of the Continent, with splendid Apartments, Conversation Saloon, Reading Saloon and Library, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, and Bath Room. Magnificent Carriages and Horses, the whole new, neat, and elegant. All Languages spoken. Ladies travelling alone will find here the greatest comfort and best attendance. The Hotel is under the patronage of King George I., the Emperor of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh.

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HOLLAND HOTEL, kept by FOLTYNSKI & WOOG.—This First-Class Hotel offers superior accommodation at very moderate charges to Families and Single Gentlemen. Is situated in the finest and healthiest part of the town; is surrounded by a beautiful garden. It is fitted up after the English and American style. Splendid large Dining Room, a newly fitted-up Conversation Saloon; very well and comfortably Furnished Apartments (with many Balconies). Good airy Baths. Excellent Kitchen. Adjoining the Hotel is a Private Boarding House, the prices of which are very moderate. Pension in Winter.

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Facing the Station, much recommended, and the most comfortable in Culoz; very convenient for stopping half way between Paris and Turin, with advantage of making all the journey by day

N.B.—ASK FOR THE "HOTEL FOLLIET."

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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

A First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel.

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HÔTEL ROYAL,

Facing the Beach, close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

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Table d'Hôte and Private Dinners. *** *This Hotel is open all the Year.*

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QUITE near the Railway Station, at the entrance of the Town. First-Class House of old reputation. Enlarged in 1870. Apartments for Families. Carriages for drives. Table d'Hôte and Service in private. Reading Room. Smoking Room. English spoken. **Exportation of Burgundy Wines.**

EDMOND GOISSET.

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HÔTEL DU JURA.

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GRAND HOTEL DU CASINO.

THIS First-Class Hotel is the nearest to the Casino and Bathing Establishment. Splendid View from the Terrace adjoining the Garden of the Hotel. Private Dining Saloons and Smoking Rooms. Table d'Hôte at 11 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. Terms from 12 to 15 francs per day. Excellent Cooking. Choice Wines. English Newspapers. Stabling.

L. BIARDOT, PROPRIETOR.

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VICTORIA HOTEL.

THIS First-rate Establishment, situated near the great public Promenade, and five minutes from the Central Station for Prague, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Frankfort, combines comfort with elegance, and has the advantage of possessing a spacious and beautiful Garden.

TWO SUPERIOR TABLES D'HÔTE DAILY.

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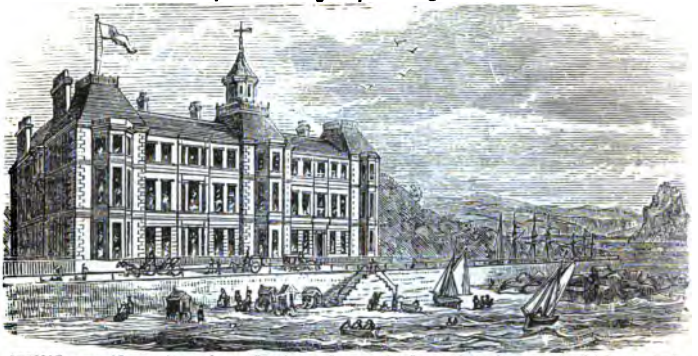
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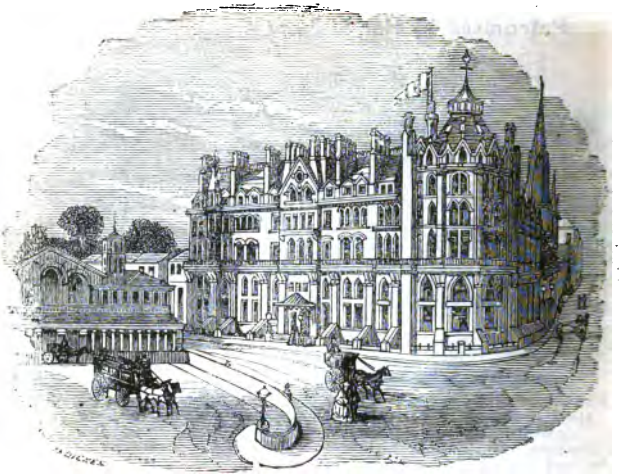
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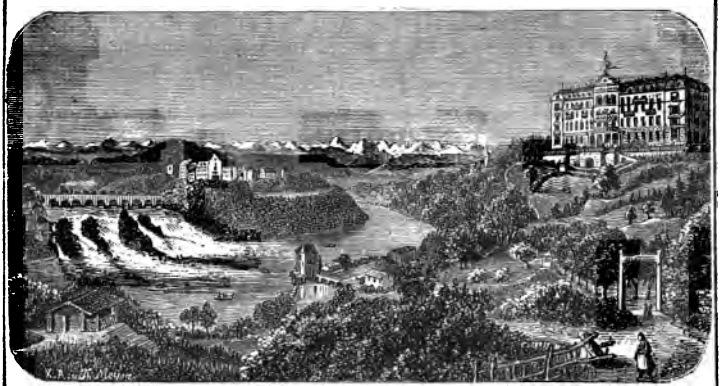
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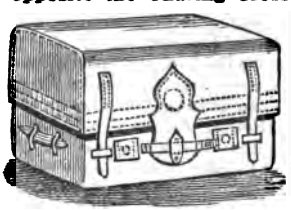
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